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A subject index is printed in this issue and will appear hereafter in each monthly issue instead of the usual Authors' Index.

This alphabetic subject index makes it possible to find materials easily and without loss of time. The usual table of contents is continued as a guide for those who wish to follow materials classified by disciplines. The two finding devices can be used to supplement each other. To find materials on any specific subject, such as "population," merely run your eye down the alphabetic list to P and after the word "population" you will find listed by serial number all the abstracts in this issue which deal specifically with that subject. Entries on the specific subjects of "birth rate," "death rate," etc., appear under these headings in the alphabeted list. Cross-reference leads are omitted from the index for lack of space, but are continued between headings in the journal.

All materials on each country, for example, China, will be found listed by abstract numbers under the name of the country in the alphabetized subject index. The general character of the articles is indicated by the arrangement of numbers, the order being Human Geography, Cultural Anthropology, History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and Research Methods.

In general, the subject index of the monthly issues follows the plan of the Annual Index for Vol. I. In the monthly index sub-groupings are omitted because of the relatively smaller volume of materials and space limitations. Reference to the Annual Index with its general directions will be helpful in facilitating the use of the monthly index, and in suggesting reference headings and cross-reference leads. The Annual Index of Vol. II will show entries with all the detail and sub-grouping of the Annual Index of Vol. I.

The cost of the alphabetical subject index makes it impossible to retain the Authors' Index in the monthly issues, but the Annual Index will contain a complete Authors' Index for the year.

Beginning with this number, the section of methodological materials follows sociology under the general heading RESEARCH METHODS.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 3

JANUARY, 1931 Entries 1-1889

NUMBER 1

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 47, 1824)

1. MACKINDER, SIR HALFORD. The content of philosophical geography. Internat. Geog. Congr. Cambridge, Jul. 1928, Report of Proc. 1930: 305-311.—Geography has been defined as the study of the distribution of phenomena on the earth's surface, but it would

be more precise to say that geography studies the distribution of phenomena within the limits of the hydrosphere. Philosophical geography aims to answer not merely the question "where?" but "why there?" "Pure geography involves the effort to analyse a closed dynamic system—closed because the hydrosphere is spherical. Mixed geography goes into genetic causes, and necessarily borrows from other sciences such as history and geology."—J. K. Wright.

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

MAPS

2. BESSON, MAURICE. Pierre Desceliers, premier cartographe français. [Pierre Desceliers, first French cartographer.] Afrique Française. 40 (9) Sep. 1930: 484-487.—Desceliers, a Norman priest in the parish of Arques, found an outlet for his superabundance of energy in drawing maps, basing them on the accounts of mariners and travel works. Only two of his magnificent planispheres have survived. One, dated 1546, is in the Lindsanian Library of London, the other, dated 1550, is preserved in the British Museum. A third, of 1553, was burned in Vienna in 1915.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 24, 39, 43, 46, 805)

3. DOUGLAS, CHARLES E. The cultivation and preparation of rice. J. Royal Soc. Arts. 78 (4052) Jul.

18, 1930: 936–956.—Rice growing is one of the world's oldest industries. In certain sections, however, the methods are very modern. In one case in the United States, successful seeding has been accomplished by airplane. The world's crop exceeds 100,000,000 tons, the bulk of which is grown and consumed in the Far East. It forms the chief food of half of the earth's population. The requirements for the growing of rice, its easy digestibility, and the large yields per acre make its production admirably adapted to peasant cultivation in the densely populated monsoon countries. Some of the problems of the industry have to do with its relation to malaria, to beri-beri and to the distribution of rice when improperly stored. (4 illustrations.)—W. O. Blanchard.

4. ZONDERVAN, H. Wereldmarkten en wereldhavens van grondstoffen. [World markets and world ports for raw materials.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (6) Jun. 15, 1930: 187-203.—Concerns only silver and coal. (Summary, maps, graph.)—Gaston Gérard Dept.

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

5. HENNIG, R. Die Aufteilung der Polarländer. [The division of the polar countries.] Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. a. d. Deutsch. Schutzgebieten (10-11) Nov. 1929: 313-317.—After the war Spitzbergen was declared Norwegian territory, and a few years later Norway laid claim to the island of Jan Mayen. Bear Island, between Spitzbergen and Norway, likewise must be regarded as Norwegian. Wrangel Island in the Arctic were claimed by Russia and Canada almost on the same day. About sixty Russian men and women subsequently settled on the island and no protest was forthcoming from anywhere. After Amundsen's crossing the Pole in May 1925 Canada claimed all territory north of North America, including land still to be discovered, and Russia followed suit with regard to all islands north of Asia. In September 1925 the Russian flag was hoisted on Franz Joseph Land. Coal findings on Spitzbergen, Bear Island, Greenland, etc., and the hope that there might be rich coal deposits on the other islands led to this sudden issuing of territorial claims. Another explanation may be found in the prospect of developing air-routes across the polar regions and the possibility of establishing aircraft stations for those airlines which will follow the shortest circle between the

continents. Before Byrd had taken possession of 20,000 square miles for the United States in Antarctica, England had claimed two large sectors south of America and south of New Zealand as far as the Pole. Since Amundsen was the first discoverer of the South Pole, Norway protested that she was the legal owner of the territory. Interests in whaling made Norway hoist the flag on solitary Bouvet Island and on the Peter I Island in the Pacific Ocean. Another conflict started between England and Argentina about several groups of islands in the southern Atlantic, the Southern Orkneys and the Southern Georgias. At the same time Argentina renewed her claims to the Falkland Islands which England had occupied about a hundred years ago despite Argentina's protests.—Werner Neuse.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA (See also Entry 399)

Australia

6. BALDWIN, A. H. M. B. Life in the Queensland tropics. Queensland Geog. J. 42-44. 1926-1929: 5-21.

The foe to white settlement in the tropics is tropical disease rather than climate. Three zones may be considered in the Queensland tropics: (a) a narrow fertile coastal strip with high rainfall containing most of the tropical population; (b) a plateau 1,500-2,000 feet high, distant from the coast 20-100 miles, where the nights are colder than in (a); (c) the western plains with a dry continental type of climate Queensland carries the largest population of whites permanently settled of any tropical part of the world, and there are six times as many immigrants from the British Isles as from the whole of the rest of Europe. Two advantages result from the fact that in tropical Australia there are no large numbers of natives to do the work. First, that homes, hospitals and educational facilities are established when the employment for whites is not limited to administration or overseeing, and the very exercise of work is the greatest prophylactic against the effect of tropical climate thus reducing morbidity and neurasthenia. Second, native laborers act as spreaders and reservoirs of tropical diseases. Their absence and correct sanitary measures would wipe out tropical diseases in Queensland, where convention and tradition in clothing, food, housing, and habits are the main obstacles to health. Analysis of houses in Townsville reveals a dismal picture of lighting, ventilation, sanitation and a lack of labor-saving and food-keeping devices. Vital statistics for Cairns, Townsville, Charters Towers, Mackay and Rockhampton are quoted in comparison with Brisbane, and the results are of such a nature as to warrant expectation of satisfactory

progress.—D. R. Taylor.
7. PATTON, REUBEN T. The factors controlling the distribution of trees in Victoria. Proc. Royal Soc. Victoria. 42(2) Mar. 1930: 155-210.—Only a comparatively small area in Victoria is clothed with good forests. To plant species without reference to the conditions of their natural habitat is to invite disaster. Pinus and Picea are the two most important soft woods, in which Victoria is very deficient. The factors controlling the distribution of plants are: (1) climatic, including rainfall, reliability, evaporation, wind, etc.; (2) geological, including physical, chemical, and physical control of the control graphic aspects; (3) biotic, including fire, virility, age, and area. Under these categories a detailed analysis of response of individual species is given. The finest forests are found in the area of heaviest rainfall, and this area is interesting as the meeting place of Malayan and Antarctic elements of the flora. Between the 15" and 30" isohyets 48% of the state is enclosed, but human activities have obliterated much evidence of tree distribution, yet here are found the most important heavy timbered species: the ironbarks and the boxes. Above 40" rainfall, forestry has first call, but it must ultimately be made to include the protection of all the catchment areas, which is as vital to agriculture as the cultivation of the land itself. Since the advent of white man the firing of forests means that ultimately the forest area will be reduced to bracken.
(2 maps, 12 photographs, 8 plates.)—D. R. Taylor.
8. WILLIAMS, W. WYNNE. The Northern Ter-

ritory, geographic and economic, and its relation to the commerce of Queensland. Queensland Geog. J. 42-44, 1926-1929: 22-32.—The North Australia Commission shows that of 160,860 sq. miles of country half is held by only 6 lessees and this includes one quarter of the whole area of north Australia. A résumé of the history of settlement shows the abandonment of plan after plan, at Melville Island, Raffles Bay, Pt. Essington, and Darwin. The one successful enterprise was the construction of the telegraph from Adelaide to Darwin. The mining industry has no brighter record, and today upon the Marranboy tinfield are located the only mining operations of any magnitude. The basis of wealth is agriculture, and this depends on soil and rainfall. The only success achieved has been on the narrow banks of rivers reasonably safe from inundation. Coffee, sugar and rice have in turn been abandoned Following a description of the climate, desert lands, and prairie lands, the conclusion is reached that permanent settlement can only be fostered along pastoral lines

particularly in the industry of fine wool.—D. R. Taylor.

9. WOOLNOUGH, W. G. Origin of Mud Island near Paynesville, Victoria. Proc. Royal Soc. Victoria.

42 (2) Mar. 1930: 221-234.—During 1928 a soft mud "island" 85 ft. long, 30 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, suddenly appeared in Lake Victoria, Gippsland. The author concludes that its appearance was due to the averaged. concludes that its appearance was due to the overloading of the incompetent mud foundation of the floor of the lake through the accumulation of a sand spit. The history of settlement of the district is a clue to the problem as to why the isle should appear just at this date. Persistent overstocking, extensive clearing, extension of agriculture, damage by bush fires, and road and rail construction have all led to marked and rapid augmentation of sedimentation of a coarser grained variety than formerly; finally the foundations supporting the sand spits gave way not by bodily collapse but by a lateral squeezing of more plastic layers, with the escape of imprisoned gases. Analogies with the Mississippi delta and with other Australian localities are given. (2 maps, and 1 plate.)—D. R. Taylor.

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 2-5723; 33)

10. GODDARD, GEORGE W. The unexplored Philippines from the air. Natl. Geog. Mag. 58(3) Sep. 1930: 310-343.—The Philippines still have some 25,000 square miles officially designated as "unexplored," part of which is in Luzon, the principal island. Most of this is mountain jungle, difficult to penetrate on foot. About 5,000 square miles were covered by airplane in a month. The survey, in addition to providing a base for maps and reports, revealed valuable waterpower sites, fertile agricultural lands, and timber resources. (Many pictures and a map.]—W. O. Blanchard.

11. ZONDERVAN, H. Het eiland Halmahera. [The island Halmahera.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 91–96.—General description.—Gaston Génard Dent.

Gérard Dept.

ASIA

Farther India

12. ROBEQUAIN, CH. Le Than-Hoa. Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 17 (4) 1929: 771-780. The "Than-Hoa," a geographic region in the northern province of Annam, exemplifies the fundamental contrast between plain and mountain common in monsoon Asia. On the delta plain, more than one-third of which is irrigated, rice is by far the most important product. However, during the dry season the cultural landscape presents a variegated pattern of other crops. Fishing is carried on along the coast. In villages scattered over the plain many people earn a living by carrying on various in-dustries and petty trade and commerce. The density of population on the plain, an average of 250 per sq. kilometer, is in contrast to that of the mountains where no district has more than 60 per sq. kilometer. The mountains, overgrown with forests, consist of a confused mass of uplifted blocks of various kinds of rock separated by a network of narrow, tortuous valleys. The mountain population is extremely heterogeneous, but can be classified geographically into valley people, the most numerous, and those of the inter-valley area or mountains proper. The former live in hamlets and raise rice in terraced patches on the lower slopes near the rivers. Their social organization is based on a

feudal system. The inter-valley people live by clearing a piece of forested land, burning the trees and brush, planting the area for two, three or four years and then abandoning it. (A résumé of a thesis presented for the doctorate at the University of Grenoble.)—John Wesley Coulter.

Japan

13. MECKING, LUDWIG. Kult und Landschaft in Japan. [Religion in its relation to landscape in Japan.] Geog. Anz. 30(5) 1929: 137-146.—The holy shrines of Japan, which represent a remarkable architectural element of the landscape, appear in large numbers and are the only monumental buildings besides the Daimio castles. Those sanctuaries form a more harmonious part of the landscape than cult buildings of western religions. They consist of a series of smaller buildings, erected on a slope, a terrace, a brook, a lake, or in the midst of woods, and they are characterized by their close connection with the nature around. A great many of the temple districts are separate from other settlements or lie at the outskirts of bigger communities. When Buddhism developed the same tendencies as earlier Shintoism, at times these scattered monasteries grew very powerful and independent. In big cities the holy districts often occupy a spot overlooking the town or commanding the view over large parts of the suburbs. The combination of several shrines to a larger unit is another characteristic feature of Japanese temple construction. Veneration of nature, embodied in the different gods and goddesses of Shintoism was transferred to the natural landscape; the holy mountain or wood or grove became the house of the god or the god himself. The natural cult of the forbears and heroes, whose ghosts surround the Japanese in a sanctified place, connects nature and history, past and present in the landscape. Animals, stone lanterns, and mainly the torii, a gate consisting of four poles, are parts of the equipment of the Shinto shrines, whereas pagodas characterize the Buddhist temple. In Japan, a blending of the two religions has led to a mixture of their architectures; in ornamental details and in the division of space they are quite distinct.— Werner Neuse.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 2-14685; 29, 104, 733, 1623)

14. BEKE, A. Arabes et Juifs en Palestine. [Arabs and Jews in Palestine.] Bull. du Cercle d. Géog. Liégeois. 1(3) Dec. 1929: 41-48.—Very general traveling notes. -Gaston Gérard Dept.

15. MELAMEDE, I. The exploitation of the Dead Sea. Discovery. 10(112) Apr. 1929: 128-131; (113) May 1929: 165-167.

16. UNSIGNED. The mineral resources of Palestine. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 5 (9) Jun. 10, 1930: 175-178.—Report of Geol. Adviser, Govt. of Palestine.

EUROPE

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entry 644)

Bosschen en Houthandel in 17. BLINK, H. Zuidoost-Europa en Turkeije. [Forests and wood trade in southeastern Europe and Turkey.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 128-134.—This article is based on the two following works: Hedwig Meyer, "Die Holzwirtschaft Südost Europas" Wirtschaftsdienst Sep. 27, 1929, and L. Hufnagl, Handbuch der kaufmännischen Holzverwertung und des Holzhandels. (10th ed. 1929.)—Gaston Gérard Dept.

18. CHATER, MELVILLE. Jugoslavia—ten years after. Natl.~Geog.~Mag.~58 (3) Sep. 1930: 257-309.

France

19. ARBOS, PH. L'industrie de la région d'Ambert. [Manufacturing in the Ambert region.] Ann. de Géog. 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 390-394.—The region of Ambert, though less important than the better-known centers of Clermont and Thiers, is a significant islet of manufacturing in the generally rural area of the Auvergne. In the 18th century the combination of poor siliceous soils and many small power sites had led the population to the production of textiles—from local wool, flax, and hemp—and paper. Textiles were produced exclusively in the homes, but materials and products were handled through Ambert. Paper, however, was produced in small factories; this was the leading center of France in that industry, even exporting some of its product. Injured by the wars during and after the Revolution, and retarded in the modern period by the slowness of rail penetration into the highlands, the industry of the region is relatively far less important now than heretofore. The paper industry remains only as an anachronism, producing very fine paper by mediaeval processes, mostly handwork. The textile industry, however, has left the highland homes for factories on the plain, in which most of the work is done by women. But most important is the entirely new industry of producing rosaries and other religious articles, both Christian and Moslem. Much of this work is done by women at home, or even while pasturing stock. Wooden shoes are made by domestic workers, galoshes in factories, and finally, there is a small metal plant. The factories, which employ a total of perhaps 3,000 workers, are concentrated on the Ambert plain or strung along the narrow valleys at points where the villages assure the labor, and the stream the power.—Richard Harts-

20. BARRELLE, HENRI. Note sur le développement industriel récent dans l'agglomération de Saint-Marcellin. [Note on the recent industrial development of the region of Saint-Marcellin.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 18(1) 1930: 201-207.—A recounting of the industrialization of a region in the valley of the Isère, French Alps. A study of the industrial possibilities of a mountain region—water power, foundries, weaving, saw mills, wood working, wine making, and shoe manufactures.—Roderick Peattie.

21. ÉPINAT, J. Le mouvement de la population

dans l'arrondissement de Montbrison de 1821 à 1926. Population changes in the district of Montbrison, 1821-1926.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 17(4) 1929: 659-746.—The district of Montbrison occupies the central part of the department of the Loire. It is composed of three regions of quite different characteristics; the mountains of Forez in the west, in the east the mountains of Lyonnais and between them as a unifying link, the plain. Lying between the mountains and the plain are two transitional regions of Piedmont type. The mountains of Forez, a region of difficult farming, could not keep pace with the economic transformation which revolutionized agriculture and industry. Depopulation of the rural districts has persisted since 1800 with the exception of a brief interval between 1871 and 1886. The attraction of the industrial centers, particularly Saint-Étienne, and a low birth rate have contributed to this. In the mountains of Lyonnais the rural and urban population have kept a uniform population total since 1871 thanks to a considerable development of industries such as hat making and silk mills. The birth rate has remained relatively high. The plain in 1821 had the smallest density of population in the district but to-day it is a flourishing community, owing largely to the draining of the land which has transformed it

from an insalubrious to a sanitary area. While the birth rate has not changed, the death rate has been greatly reduced so that this area has increased in population. The Piedmont belts increased rapidly in density of population between 1821 and 1886, but since the latter date the Piedmont of Lyonnais has declined while that of Forez remains the most densely populated region of the district. For the entire district the total population increased persistently until 1886 when a decrease began and continued until 1920.—Robert M. Brown.

22. FISCHER, J. La régime des cours d'eau des Pyrénées françaises occidentales et centrales (Nives, Gaves, Adour supérieur). [Stream flow in the Western Pyrenees.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 18 (1) 1930: 113-162.—A discussion of the controlling factors in stream flow as relief, valley bottoms, climate and nature of the soil; statistics of actual stream flow; seasonal variation in flow, and low water periods and floods. Heavy precipitation in winter at great altitudes results in a maximum flow in spring and early summer; a secondary maximum in late autumn is due to autumnal rains. Mid-winter represents high precipitation and low water in the streams because of the frozen state of high altitudes. The study is of a region where water power developments are becoming more and more important. (13 figures.)—Roderick Peattie.

23. GEX, F. La forêt de Coise. [The forest of Coise.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 17(4) 1929: 757-769.— The forest of Coise in the wooded area of Savoy has been subjected for a number of centuries to an incessant deforestation process. No single agency has been the cause of this but in different decades different forces were at work; makers of charcoal, a demand for oak, the requirements of military operations, the need for fuel, and the attacks of the instable Isère River. When the need for wood became less because of a gradual depopulation and the advent of coal, a spontaneous reforestation began which promises to restore the forest

tract.—Robert M. Brown.

24. MAY, GEORGES MATHIEU. Le chemin de fer de Paris à Marseille, étude de géographie économique. [The railway from Paris to Marseilles, a study in economic geography.] Ann. de Géog. 39 (220) Jul. 1930: 376-394.—The principal railway line from Paris to Marseilles takes advantage of the low grades by way of Dijon, and thence along the Rhone valley to Arles, where it swings eastward to the shore of the Mediter-The railroad traverses the important Rhone-Saône corridor and draws to it much of the commerce which normally moves along this natural highway. The freight traffic includes perishable foodstuffs and manufactured products of high value, which require fast freight service, coal, heavy metallurgical products manufactured at Lyons and environs, building materials and agricultural products of the tributary territory, products of the chemical industries, phosphates brought from Marseilles to the Lyons district for treatment, and oils and fats, both vegetable and animal, treated or manufactured at Marseilles and then distributed to the rest of France. Paris as a terminal of the P.-L.-M. handles 1,200,000 tons of bulky freight and 300,000 tons of fast freight commodities; Dijon is a center for the regional distribution of a great variety of products; Lyons is a commercial entrepôt. The P.-L.-M. line is an important national highway connecting the north and the south of France, but it is more than that; it is an international highway connecting the northwest with routes that lead to the Orient.-Guy-Harold Smith.

Low Countries

25. HENNIG, RICH. Zur Frage des Vorhandenseins von Waal und Lek in römischer Zeit. [The Waal

and the Lek in Roman times.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 113-119.—This question has been very often discussed. After careful examination of the Roman literature on the subject, the author thinks that the Waal was without importance in Roman times and that the Lek originated at the end of the 6th century.—Gaston Gérard Dept.

Gaston Gérard Dept.

26. KOEDIJK, P. Het Rijnverkeer met de voornaamste zeehavens. [Rhine traffic with the principal sea ports.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 109-113.—Some of the latest statistics on the Rhine

traffic.—Gaston Gérard Dept.

British Isles

ENGLAND AND WALES

27. FAWCETT, C. B. Regional planning in England and Wales. Internatl. Geog. Congr. Cambridge, Jul. 1928, Report of Proc. 1930: 453-461.—The regional planning movement in England represents an extension of the town planning movement to a larger sphere. The Town-Planning Act of 1919 permitted the establishment of joint town-planning committees, the first of which was established for the Doncaster "region" in 1920. In 1928 there were 58 of these committees; a little more than a quarter of the country, but more than three quarters of the total population, fell within their scope. Each committee deals with a "region," which though "rarely a natural unit... may frequently have a real geographical unity." The regional committees are in general permissive and not obligatory for the local authorities concerned and serve in an advisory rather than executive capacity. A table and outline map show the location, date of establishment, number of local authorities, acreage, population, and assessable value for each of the 58 "regions."—J. K. Wright.

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 2-16667, 670, 713)

28. STEINERT, HERMANN. Der polnische Hafen Gdingen Wettbewerbfaktor in der Ostseeschiffahrt. [The Polish port of Gdynia as a factor in the commerce of the Baltic.] Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 31 (2) Apr. 1930: 591-617.—The beginning of construction work in 1914 on the port of Gdynia was justified by Poland on the ground that the ultimate trade of the country could not be satisfactorily handled through the single port of Danzig. The total cost of construction of the port of Gdynia is estimated at a minimum of 100 million gold francs. When completed, presumably sometime during 1931, it will have the greatest quay length, deepest water, most easily navigated entrance channels, and most modern equipment among the Baltic ports. The population increased from 2,560 in 1921 to 25,403 in 1929. Coal represents over 95% of the total exports. Imports are principally fertilizer and foodstuffs in small quantities. Passenger ships making Gdynia a port of call are steadily increasing in number. In tonnage handled, Gdynia ranked seventh among the ten Baltic ports in 1927, and in 1928 its position rose to third place.—Eugene Van Cleef.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

(See also Entries 2-3453, 12369; 176, 196, 644, 718)

29. JESSEN, OTTO. Höhlenwohnungen in den Mittelmeerländern. [Cave dwellings in Mediterranean countries.] Petermanns Mitteil. 76 (7-8) 1930: 180-184.—Cave and underground dwellings occur for the most part in those Mediterranean regions characterized by a steppe climate and where ground conditions favor easy digging. Anatolia was, and still is, noted for the

great number of such settlements for which local conditions are highly favorable. The advantage of these underground dwellings lies in the protection which they afford against extreme heat and cold as well as strong hot or cold dust-laden winds. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the high steppes and the desert regions with their continental climatic characteristics unusually rich in these types of homes. These dwellings were also used as defense against enemies. As "escape grottoes" they still find occasional use. Although even as dwellings these underground structures are rarely used today, yet it seems certain that well over 100,000 persons still may be classified as true troglodytes. In Spain and northern Africa new underground homes are con-tinually being constructed. This troglodytic life is not necessarily an indication of a low culture. Often-times one finds the caverns with numerous rooms, clean and well equipped, far better than exist in some of the surface villages. The plans and structure of these cave homes vary in different parts of the earth, but probably do not represent an evolutionary relationship. Many regions have no doubt worked out an architecture entirely independently of that of other regions.—
E. Van Cleef.

AFRICA

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entry 217)

- 30. UHDEN, RICHARD. Reise nach den Oasen Kurkur und Dungun. [A trip to the oases of Kurkur and Dungun.] Petermanns Mitteil. 76 (7-8) 1930: 184-188.
- UNSIGNED. La navigation norvégienne via Suez. [Norwegian commerce via Suez.] Canal de Suez. (1858) Oct. 15, 1929: 7539-7541.

Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 2-14488, 14574, 15121)

32. CHAMNEY, N. P. The harmattan and atmospheric humidity. Dept. Agric., Gold Coast. Yearbook 1928. Bull. #16. 1929: 286-288.

33. GILBERT, S. M. The oil palm industry. Tropical Agric. 7 (8) Aug. 1930: 204-209.—Export of palm oil and palm kernels is mainly from three regions (1) Nigeria (2) Belgian Coargo and (3) Sumatra and (1) Nigeria (2) Belgian Coargo and (3) Sumatra and (1) Nigeria, (2) Belgian Congo, and (3) Sumatra and Malaya. Of the 1929 exports of these regions (1) accounted for 72% of the oil and 76.4% of the kernels; (2) for 15% and 22%; and (3) for 12% and 2.4% respectively. The character of the industry differs among these three regions due to variations in one or more of the important factors of (1) presence or absence of wild palms, (2) system of land tenure, (3) labor supply. Nigeria has vast native forests of palm near the coast with communal land ownership and abundant labor. Extraction is primitive and the only care given the trees is to cut down foreign growth and thin out the palms. The main problem is improvement in extraction methods. In the Belgian Congo there are also vast forests, chiefly 300 miles or more inland. The population is scant and exploitation is by outside companies which have been granted concessions. Extraction is by modern methods, the oil is high grade, but transportation and labor costs are high. In the far east, native wild forests of palm are lacking and plantations are the rule. Establishing plantations is costly, about \$200 per acre, but extraction is efficient and labor cheap. (5 photographs.)—W. O. Blanchard.

34. MILES, A. C. Geographical distribution of principal local crops. Dept. Agric., Gold Coast. Year-book 1928. Bull. #16. 1929: 12-14.

35. SLATER SIR BANSBORD.

35. SLATER, SIR RANSFORD. The Gold Coast: some facts and figures. J. African Soc. 29 (126) Jul.

1930: 343-349.—The three administrative provinces of the Gold Coast depend almost entirely for their revenue on the production of raw cocoa, of which the Gold Coast produces nearly half the world supply. Much of this goes to the United States.—S. D. Dodge.

East Africa

(See also Entries 1253, 1823)

36. ROSSI, GIUSEPPE DE. Il transito per l'Eritrea dei prodotti dell'Abissinia. [The passage of Abyssinian products through Eritrea.] Oltremare. 4 (7) Jul. 1930: 268-270.—The British railways up the Nile and from Port Sudan to Kassala, together with the French railway from Jibuti to Addis Ababa have absorbed much of the traffic which formerly passed from Northern Abyssinia to the Red Sea through Eritrea. Rossi suggests that the very extensive salt trade between all parts of the Ethiopian Empire and the Salt Plain be utilized as a means of diverting traffic through Eritrean ports. Tens of thousands of pack animals are employed in bringing commodities from all over Abyssinia to the salt emporia in north eastern Abyssinia. is no reason why this already well organized trade cannot be exploited in order to divert considerable traffic to Eritrean ports.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

(See also Entries 512-513, 515)

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 312)

FRIEDERICI, GEORG. Der Grad der 37. Durchdringbarkeit Nordamerikas im Zeitalter der Entdeckungen und ersten Durchforschung des Kontinents durch die Europäer. [The rate of North American penetration in the period of discovery and first exploration of the continent by Europeans.] Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh. 209 1930: 216–229.— In order to judge the penetration under primitive conditions it is necessary to get a picture of the country at that time. This is relatively easy as the literature is abundant even if widely scattered. The importance of being in similar latitudes as the home country was early recognized. Important differences, however, were soon discovered in the greater extremes of temperatures, the very hot summers and the long, cold, snowy winters. There were also the great and sudden changes together with the high winds, tornadoes, blizzards and the like. Aside from this the pioneers could hardly have expected more favorable conditions. There were no difficulties in entering, for along the entire east coast are many indentations with an inner passageway along much of the way. The interior was hardly less favorable; the great forests, the prairies, etc., although offering some obstacles, were nevertheless readily mastered. Thus out of the first penetration by Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado, De Soto and their co-explorers there developed a powerful movement of people over every part of the continent under such fortunate geographical conditions that there has never been anything like it nor will there ever be anything like it again.—W. H. Haas.

Canada

(See also Entries 411, 752)

38. BLANCHARD, RAOUL. Études canadiennes: La presqu'île de Gaspé. [Canadian studies: The peninsula of Gaspé.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 18(1) 1930: 5-112.—This article is a discussion of the underlying structure, peneplanation and glaciation of the Gaspé

including the valley of Matapedia. It contrasts the gentle shelving coast of the St. Lawrence with the bold coasts of the south. The post glacial emergence resulted in terraces, 6 to 9 in number, which are of great human significance. Gaspé is in the latitude of Brittany with the climate of Norway, and is more continental than Newfoundland. Precipitation lies between marine and continental types. An agricultural calendar is used to show the march of the seasons. The forests are easy to exploit. Fishing is the oldest industry; agriculture is accessory to fishing and lumbering. The farms lie near the coast, while the interior is untouched. The accessory to fishing and lumbering. The farm near the coast, while the interior is untouched. littoral has the population, is more accessible and has better soils. The farmable area is very restricted. Transportation constitutes a great natural problem. Gaspe is a peninsula the land connections of which are difficult because of a dissected plateau which intervenes. The estuary of the St. Lawrence is frozen for six or more months and the reëntrants on the south The sea and east coast suffer from ice for months. traffic is very active from April 1 to November 1. Rail facilities have been established for political reasons; certain areas were not served by rails because of the competition with boats. The Indian population, principally Micmacs, is now largely confined to reservations. In the 16th century Breton, Norman and Basque fishers made the first temporary settlements. A detailed chronological account of the permanent settlements is given. The north shore was settled much later than the south. The birth rate of the French was high, resulting in ethnic absorption of the other nationalities. Forms of fishing and agriculture are described, also the factors of transformation to the modern regime. The fishing industry, under control of a firm from the Isle of Jersey, did not give proper commercial contacts with the rest of the world. The Intercolonial Railway, which was built in 1876, was followed by a program of road building and the establishment of many schools. Nevertheless much of the area may still be classed as "backwoods." The great increase in population with the attendant increase of commercial contacts is breaking down isolation. In 1928 the population numbered 800,000. (Illustrated. Bibliography.)—Roderick Peattie.

United States

(See also Entry 541)

39. ELDRIDGE, ALBERT G. The problem of our wood pulp and paper. $J.\ Geoy.\ 29\ (6)\ Sep.\ 1930:\ 240-258$

40. FRANKENFIELD, H. C. Rainfall characteristics of the Mississippi drainage basin. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 675-689.—The great rain producer for the Central and Southern Mississippi Basin is the "Southwestern," a low pressure area from Mexico, Arizona, or New Mexico, moving northeastward through Texas and up the Ohio valley with the usual high to the northward. The moisture supply is virtually unlimited and the precipitation abundant. These storms explain the heavier precipitation over these sections and also furnish a partial reason at least for floods in the lower Mississippi. By the time these rains reach the upper Ohio Basin the streams below have risen decidedly and when to this there is added the waters from the upper Ohio and its prolific tributaries high waters are the result. When these storms come in a series a severe flood is sure to occur.—W. H. Haas.

NORTHEASTERN STATES (See also Entry 2-16120)

41. BLACK, RUSSEL VAN NEST. Theory of planning the region as exemplified by the Philadelphia Tri-State Plan. City Planning. 6(3) Jul. 1930: 184-

198.—Regional planning of Philadelphia in both its metropolitan and regional aspects was first approached by a comprehensive theoretical plan which took cognizance of (1) existing land uses and distribution of population in a region possessing no physical barriers to expansion, (2) the need of multiplying highway facilities in existing channels and proposed circumferential routes, (3) coordination of these with rail-, water-, and air-ways, and (4) the utilization of regional resources in parks, forest preserves, and play-grounds.—Ralph H. Brown.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 40, 49)

42. GODFREY, STUART C. Improvement of navigation in relation to flood control. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 762-781.—In the annual report for 1926 the Secretary of War states that the tonnage now handled on the Mississippi River system is twice what it was in the "good old days" of river steam-boating. A steamer and tow now carry as much as 30 of the largest old-time packet boats. Yet improvement of navigation and flood control are quite different problems. The former is concerned chiefly with low water, the latter with floods 30 to 40 times the minimum discharge. Flood control seeks to prevent the river from being a destructive enemy; navigation wants it improved in order to make it a useful friend. Yet, despite these differences, navigation and flood control have much in common and few, if any, conflicting interests.—W. H. Haas.

if any, conflicting interests.—W. H. Haas.

43. GROVER, NATHAN C. Run-off characteristics of the Mississippi drainage basin. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 690-696.—In simple terms the flood problems of the Mississippi may be said to consist in determining the quantities of water to be expected in various stretches of the river and in making ample provision for conveying those quantities to the Gulf. The basic information necessary is not now available. On the basis of run-off the foundation of every great flood in the Mississippi comes from the Ohio. The many failures of enterprises developed on the basis of insufficient records of water supply show conclusively that it is unsafe to proceed with developments involving the use of rivers except on the assurance afforded by adequate records of discharge. Because of the complexity and interrelation of the many problems involved, the necessary data should be collected on a continuing basis and by their analysis, correlation, and publication promptly made available.—W. H. Haas.

publication promptly made available.—W. H. Haas.

44. KELLY, WILLIAM. Reservoirs for Mississippi
Valley flood protection. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans.
Paper #1709. 93 1929: 724-736.—A board of seven
engineers was appointed to study the problem of the
building of dams to regulate the stream flow of the
Mississippi. A study of those already built shows they
have little effect. Those of the Ohio Basin have no
dependable effect and in some instances the effect may
even be adverse. The Keokuk dam could be made to
reduce the flood crest at Cairo 0.1 inches. It has been
found that such reservoirs may have a greater economic
value locally than as flood control and that these two
interests are quite commonly opposed to each other.
Thus far the board has found no reservoir project that
it feels justified in recommending. The prospects, therefore, for reservoirs as a part of a Mississippi flood project are not favorable.—W. H. Haas.

ect are not favorable.—W. H. Haas.

45. KUTZ, C. W. The work of the Mississippi River Commission. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 697-715.—The commission was created by Congress in 1879 to "mature a plan or plans as will correct, permanently locate and deepen the channel, and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve and give safety and care to the navigation

thereof; prevent destructive floods; promote and facilitate commerce, trade and the postal service." To do this the commission has worked from many angles, leading to certain conclusions. The most dependable, as well as the cheapest, method of protecting the basin against future floods is believed to lie in a system of main river levees, supplemented by a series of controlled conversion channels through which excess flood waters can be carried to the Gulf. As an integral part of the work the river banks should be stabilized by revetting the caving banks—W H Hags

the caving banks.—W. H. Haas.

46. McCARTHY, E. F. Forest cover as a factor in flood control. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 716-723.—The forest is the natural storage for water because it delays run-off, intercepts rainfall, and retains the fine soil and humus on the steeper slopes. It tends to equalize the flow throughout the year by making the low stages higher and the high stages lower. However, floods produced by exceptional meteorological conditions cannot be prevented by forests, but without their mitigating influences the floods are more serious and destructive. The Ohio Basin, so vital in the consideration of the flood problem, was originally almost entirely covered with trees; now it is only about one-third forested.—W. H. Haas.

was originally almost entirely covered with trees; now it is only about one-third forested.—W. H. Haas.

47. REED, CHARLES D. Secular trend of Iowa precipitation. Monthly Weather Rev. 58 (4) Apr. 1930: 139-142.—Rainfall records are available from about 200 stations in Iowa, or just beyond, for the greater part of the period from 1875-1927. The state was divided into nine approximately equal districts, for which the average precipitation for each season and year was obtained from the stations therein or nearby. erable changes in the amounts received are disclosed, and the trend lines are straight throughout the period. All sections have become drier, the annual average decreasing 0.2 inches in the northwestern part of the state, 2.3 inches in the northeast, and 3.4 inches in the southwest, with an average decline for the state of 2 inches. The decrease in average rainfall has accompanied an increase in average per acre yield of corn, the chief crop, the increase being greatest in the northwest where the summer decrease was least, and being slight in the section of the state having the greatest decrease in rainfall. How much of the increase in yield is due to improved methods and seed is not known. Neighboring states show somewhat different trends, southern Minnesota just north giving indications of an increase, while Nebraska has less than half the decline of adjacent southwest Iowa. (The author is section director for Iowa of the U. S. Weather Bureau.)—

Stephen S. Visher.

48. WHITE, CHARLES LANGDON. The iron

48. WHITE, CHARLES LANGDON. The iron and steel industry of Youngstown, Ohio. Denison Univ. Bull., J. Sci. Laboratories. 25 Apr. 1930: 125-146.—For 20 miles the Mahoning Valley is lined with iron and steel industries and in its midst is Youngstown, the third largest producer in America. Youngstown has many advantages for iron and steel industries, yet when compared with several rivals it has a number of distinct handicaps. It is situated in one of the most densely populated portions of the continent where enormous quantities of iron and steel are used. Competition, however, is most keen in the area. Youngstown is more advantageously situated with respect to Appalachian coal than any lake-front steel center but less so than Pittsburgh. Its position near the Great

Lakes gives Youngstown an advantage over Pittsburgh in securing Minnesota ore but it is at a disadvantage when compared with lake cities. Compared with Pittsburgh, Chicago-Gary, Cleveland, and Philadelphia, Youngstown appears to have the least satisfactory transportation facilities, chiefly because it lacks the economies afforded by navigable waterways; it depends solely on its railroads for assembling raw materials and distributing finished products. The Mahoning River is a less satisfactory source of industrial water than the Great Lakes or the Ohio River. Youngstown, like Pittsburgh, suffers from its scant supply of level land. In character and cost of labor Youngstown and Pittsburgh are identical. In spite of its several handicaps, however, it is likely to continue as a steel and iron center.—Clifford M. Zierer.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 2-13950; 40, 42, 43, 45, 545, 1221)

49. TOWNSEND, C. McD. Résumé of the Mississippi River problem. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin., Trans. Paper #1709. 93 1929: 659-674.—The Mississippi River Commission early came to the conclusion that levees were the most practicable method of flood protection. They based their assumptions on an assumed flood discharge. However, any project which contemplates increasing the height 15 feet over present levels invites disaster. The cost of safe construction with existing methods increases from square to cube of height. Rainfall records show uselessness of storage reservoirs in the Missouri Valley above Kansas City, in the Mississippi above Rock Island, and in the Ohio above Pittsburgh. Muchis in favor of the spillways yet great danger arises from contracting the flow through these. The storage capacity could be increased immensely by moving the levees back.—W. H. Haas.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entry 676)

50. SMITH, GEORGE E. P. Harnessing Colorado River. Pan-Amer. Geol. 54(1) Aug. 1930: 31-64.—

Ralph H. Brown.

51. ZIKEL, A. J. De zeehavens van Texas. [The sea-ports of Texas.] Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog. 21 (3) Mar. 15, 1930: 98-102; (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 120-128; (5) May 15, 1930: 153-162.—Review of Max Henneman's Die Seehäfen von Texas, ihre geographischen Grundlagen, ihre Entwickelung und Bedeutung. (Frankfurter Geogr. Hefte, I, 1926.)—Gaston Gérard. Dept.

THE PACIFIC WORLD

52. UNSIGNED. Îles Sous-le-vent. [The LeewardIslands of Oceania.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 74-76.—The Leewards of Oceania are part of the Society Archipelago, 120 miles from Tahiti. There are five in the group and they are peopled by 9,000 natives of Maori race, 500 whites and 500 Chinamen. They are in a high state of cultivation; copra, vanilla, coffee, and oranges being the chief crops. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to raise cotton and pepper.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 139, 284)

53. MLADENOV, ST. Misul i ezik. [Thought and language. Filosofski Pregled. 1 1929: 269-275.

V. Sharenkoff.
54. THALBITZER, WILLIAM. Is there any connection between the Eskimo language and the Uralian? Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amercanisti, Roma, Settembre. 1926. 2 1928: 551-567.—A brief statement of the opinions of Rink and Adam is followed by a lengthy criticism of the evidence brought forward by Sauvageot in his attempt to prove a relationship between Eskimo and Ugro-Finnish. The author takes Sauvageot to task for mishandling the Eskimo tongue in attempts to derive it; archaic form and for the same artificial and superficial methods in comparing it with the Ugro-Finnish. Thalbitzer does not deny the possibility of the relationship, but attempts to prove the dubious character of the evidence so far brought forward .- Ronald L. Olson.

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO (See also Entries 37, 72, 529)

55. GOULD, CHARLES N. On the recent finding of another flint arrow-head in the rleistocene deposit at Frederick, Oklahoma. J. Washington Acad. Sci. 19 (3) Feb. 1929: 66-68.—About Sep. 19, 1928, Mr. Holloman, owner of the Frederick gravel pit, discovered an arrowhead in place in the undisturbed, cross-bedded gravel, 13 feet below the surface, and photographs were taken before it had been removed from the matrix. Some two weeks later members of the staff of the University of Oklahoma, including the author, visited the pit and took additional photographs of the place from which the arrowhead had been secured. Mr. Gould, who is Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, believes that the gravel where the arrowhead was found had been undisturbed since the time of its deposition in pleistocene times, and there appears to be no possibility that the arrowhead could have found its way downward along crevices from the surface.—Carl E. Guthe.

56. HAY, OLIVER P. On the recent discovery of a flint arrow-head in early pleistocene deposits at Frederick, Oklahoma. J. Washington Acad. Sci. 19(5) Mar. 1929: 93-98.—After reviewing the circumstances of the recent find at Frederick, and similar finds elsewhere, Hay states "At Frederick, Oklahoma, we find a different geological situation. Here occur remains of about 25 species of fossil vertebrates all of which, except man and a soft-shelled turtle, are extinct. Besides this, there has been required time for a river to fill up its bed 25 feet deep and to go elsewhere, and time for the whole region to become eroded away one hundred feet, and perhaps considerably more. The paleontology

and the geology point certainly to early pleistocene."—
Carl E. Guthe.
57. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr. Certain early
Pueblo villages in southwestern Colorado. Smithsonian Inst. Explorations & Field-Work Smithsonian Inst. 1928; Publ. 3011. 1929; 161-168.—A preliminary account of excavations conducted in a series of ruins belonging to the Pueblo I period. (One map, 7 photographs.)—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

SOUTH AMERICA

58. LINNÉ, S. Archäologische Sammlungen des Gotenburger Museums vom unteren Amazonas. [Archaeological collections in the Gotenburg Museum from the Lower Amazon.] Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 583-597.—The author presents impressive evidence of the Central American origin of the cultures around the mouth of the Amazon. Figure 2 shows a specimen of a plate painted with a design almost similar to that found on another like plate which Dr. Hiram Bingham found at Machu Picchu and illustrated by him on page 165, Figure F, in his recent publication. This article constitutes one more proof that part of the peopling of South America followed the Atlantic sea-board.—Philip A.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 190)

59. CUMMINS, HAROLD. The "finger-print" carvings of stone-age men in Brittany. Sci. Monthly. 31(3) Sep. 1930: 273-279.—Neolithic, unlike paleolithic men, engaged in building, and in Brittany there is one of the finest megalithic monuments in the world, the dolmen which bears the "finger-print" gravings. It is a passage grave with an entrance gallery. Accepting finger-prints as the source of the designs one writer has suggested that they are the registries of chief-tains recorded for the precise purpose of identification. Stockis holds that the cutaneous designs served as models for the man made designs on stones. He thinks that men might have been attracted by the appearance of finger-prints in clay used for pottery. The validity of this argument must be granted; however it is still impossible to trace their appearance in many cases to that source. In the Gavr'im's dolmen there are features which may be simply adaptations to curvatures of the incised lines and the interstices of the figures rather than the representation of cutaneous details. As a whole these carvings give impressions of heterogeneity. Regardless of the semblances to finger-print designs, sound evidence of this as the origin of the designs appears to be wanting. (Photographs and diagrams.)

-O. D. Duncan.
60. CUNNINGTON, B. H. Stonehenge and the two-date theory. Antiquaries J. 10(2) Apr. 1930: 103-113.—In a recently published paper, the conclusion was reached that Stonehenge was built at different periods, and that the Aubrey circle with the bank and ditch represent an older monument. There is, however, evidence that leads to a different theory. A fact used to support the two-date theory is that the end of the ditch overlaps the avenue. There is general agreement that this ditch was levelled and obliterated on the surface in order that it should not obstruct the avenue The critical point is when this filling-up took place. According to the two-date theory, it was only when the later Stonehenge was built and, therefore, a long time after the ditch was first dug. But, if the evidence from this excavation is carefully examined, it becomes plain that this part of the ditch must have been refilled almost

immediately after it was made. There is a suggestion that we must face the possibility of a later date than is often suggested for the building of Stonehenge. Any definite date is at present beyond our knowledge. Even a period in the bronze age must be regarded with caution.-F. E. Baldwin.

61. GIFFEN, A. E. VAN. De hoofdverschijn-selen op het gebied der Voor-Romeinsche beschavingen in Nederland. [The chief centers of pre-Roman culture in the Netherlands.] Mensch en Maatschappij. 6(4) Jul. 1930: 297-305.—Lecture delivered before the Netherlands National Bureau for Anthropology, February 5, 1930. In the Netherlands, pre-Roman culture remains all date from the alluvial (holocene) period. From the paleolithic age there are very few remains and the role they played is not known. All that the country offers in pre-historic remains dates from the neolithic, the bronze age, and the older and younger stone ages when the warm climate had already disappeared entirely from this region. The author divides the Netherlands archaeologically into three zones: (1) In South Limburg is found on chalk bases a neolithic culture which has much in common with that of Belgium and France. Of human remains there were found only a hyperbrachycephalic skull of the so-called Grenelle type together with sharpened silex-artifacts. This region is characterized by firestone instruments and a rich firestone industry as well as mining. The loess deposits of this same region show remains of band ceramics. (2) In the North of the Netherlands (with Drente as center) extremely rare finds point to a dolichocephalic race. A current from North West Germany is characterized by megalithic mass graves (the so-called hun beds) containing vessels, amber, and jet beads and firestone artifacts and work in profile of a special kind. These remains date back to about 2000 B.C. (3) The middle of the country shows a mixed influence from the north and from the south running far over to the

east and pointing towards England. The heterogeneity of this population is also seen from the construction and the contents of the grave mounds and their various remains of settlement. (Illustrations.)—C. Lekkerker-

62. POPPING, H. J. Nederlandsche praehistorische slingersteenen. [Dutch prehistoric sling-stones.]

Mensch en Maatschappij. 6(3) May 1930: 269-275.—

Special firestones of many-cornered form and with as many sharp projections as possible served as sling-stones. The weight of this type of stone varies from 33 to 61 grams. Another group of throwing stones were pyramid-shaped and had much resemblance to the round discus scrapers: these weighed from 17 to 25 grams. Of more recent date are the smooth throwingstones, which were thrown with a throwing device.-C. Lekkerkerker

63. RYDBECK, OTTO. The earliest settling of man in Scandinavia. Acta Archaeol. 1(1) 1930: 55-86.—Careful analysis of the evidence shows that, while Sweden in the stone age was much higher above water than now, the sea level rose notably at least twice dur-ing that period; consequently the "kitchen middens" were made at different times. The hunting and fishing people who left these remains were, therefore, present throughout the period; their persistence accounts for the fact that the invading people (probably from Great Britain, then connected by land with Jutland) who built the megalithic monuments of Denmark, left traces in only a few areas in southern Sweden. A third people, probably more nomadic than either the original hunters and fishers or the invading agriculturalists, came from the south and were, perhaps, the first Indo-Europeans; by the end of the stone age the three cul-tures were fairly well fused. The view that the original people persisted when others came in explains the mixture of different kinds of remains on certain sites.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 98, 1588, 1673, 1693, 1825–1826)

64. DAWKINS, R. M. Presidential address: Folklore and literature. Folklore. 40(1) Mar. 31, 1929: 14-36.—This address develops and abundantly illustrates the idea that a general knowledge of folklore is of use "not only for appreciating and understanding folktales," but because it "elucidates hard passages" in literature, casting light upon obscure illusions. The illustrations are drawn from Dante, the Bible, Herodotus, etc., and include legends of statues of saints refusing to be moved, dead heroes lying in wait to rise

again, etc.-E. Marion Pilpel.

65. DERBEDERIAN, M. Kenchoonere. [The gypsies.] Hairenik Amsakir. 8 (11) Sep. 1930: 106-120.—The number of gypsies in the world is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000. They do not constitute a nation since they are without a country and have no common language, religion or traditions. The gypsies have always preferred to wander in groups and live on their trades as basket-weavers, blacksmiths, and fortune-tellers. From India they first spread to Persia, Armenia, and other parts of Asia Minor; later they penetrated to Europe. They were severely per-secuted by the Spanish Inquisition, and in France, Italy and Germany, during 1550-1800. Only in Hungary and in some parts of the Balkan Peninsula were they undisturbed. In Austria their children were compelled to attend Christian schools during the reign of Maria Theresa (1768). From 1856 on they were regarded as citizens in many of the European countries. - A. O. Sarkissian.

66. FLEURE, H. J. The Nordic myth: a critique of current racial theories. Eugenics Rev. 22(2) Jul. 1930: 117-121.—"To sum up, we may hold with some likelihood of correctness that tall stature and blond coloring do occur, not seldom together, in parts of northwest Europe, and that their possessors may have the long heads which are so characteristic of parts of that region; but that the idea of a tall, fair, Nordic type existing in purity in the far past as the indigenous stock of the region is as yet quite unproved. Nor is it by any means certain that the type which combines these characters is normally a highly superior one: the observations tend in quite another direction, and there is need for a great deal more work."—R. E. Baber.

67. LOWIE, ROBERT H. Literature and ethnography. Amer. Mercury. 19 (76) Apr. 1930: 454-458.—

Lowie sees "little prospect for more than an indirect influence of aboriginal poetry and prose on our own." On the other hand he is "optimistic about the utilization of ethnographic material in consonance with our own literary canons." Moran's Batouala is criticized as an example of bad art resulting from lack of accurate ethnological insight, and some true incidents and customs of Indian life are cited as examples of rich and dramatic ethnological material for art.—E. Marion

68. MEAD, MARGARET. An ethnologist's foot-note to "Totem and Taboo." Psychoanal. Rev. 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 297-304.—"In accordance with Dr. Freud's recommendation that the ethnologist seek to give more specialized applications to the general point of view expressed in *Totem and Taboo*" the present author discusses "two hypotheses on the basis of ethnographical material: (1) That, granting the presence of an ambivalent attitude towards the dead, especially towards those individuals with whom we have been in closest contact, which aspect of this ambivalent attitude will be the dominant and conscious one, and which aspect will be forced to keep out of sight and only express itself indirectly is a function of the civilization in which an individual lives; (2) that it is possible to find a cultural solution of these conflicting attitudes which may obviate the need of suppressing either one." (Illustrations.)—E. Marion Pilpel.

69. NAKHIMZON, M. Vurkhu proizkhoda na religiyata. [On the origin of religion.] Filosofski Pregled. 1 1929: 276-302.—The author makes a study of all theories on the origin of religion and attempts to point out the sources and roots of human belief.—V.

Sharenkoff.

70. NILSSON, MARTIN P. Existe-t-il une conception primitive de l'âme? [Is there a primitive conception of the soul?] Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig. 10(2) Mar.—Apr. 1930: 113–125.—A real idea of the soul does not exist for primitives and is not found even on a higher level of culture. What exists are groupings of associations which bear upon a definite point. Also, there exist not one but a multitude of groupings of this kind, because there are a multitude of points of departure. Among the concepts around which ideas of the soul are shown to have developed by association are the notions of animal-soul, breath-soul, and shadow-soul.—E. Marion Pilpel.

71. PEARL, RAYMOND. Requirements proof that natural selection has altered a race. Requirements of a entia. 47 (215-3) 1930: 175-186.—The basic logical requirements of an observational or experimental proof that natural selection has altered a race in a particular instance are: (1) proof of somatic difference between survivors and eliminated, (2) proof of genetic difference between survivors and eliminated, (3) proof of effective time of elimination, (4) proof of somatic alteration of the race, and (5) proof of genetic alteration of the race. Most investigations of natural selection have been con-cerned with that phase of the problem defined in item (1). The results obtained, however, have been contradictory. Item (2) has been very generally overlooked because of the naïve assumption that if a somatic difference is found between survivors and eliminated in one generation, the succeeding generation will be somatically like the survivors. Mendelian genetics show the fallacy of thus interpreting genetic constitution from somatic conditions. Item (3) is important in that it is necessary to carefully regard the age of eliminated and surviving individuals in connection with their periods of reproduction in order to be certain that otherwise selective deaths occurred at such an age that they could be racially effective. The conditions of item (4) have been met in only a very few investigations and those of item (5) have never been satisfied. Even in case all the requirements were fulfilled it would still be necessary for complete proof to show that changes under (4) and (5) had really been caused by the events which occurred under (1), (2) and (3) and not by a direct modifying effect of the environment upon both soma and germ .- Forrest Clements.

72. RASMUSSEN, KNUD. Woher stammen die Eskimos? [What is the origin of the Eskimo?] Kosmos. 27 (7) Jul. 1930: 244-246.—In a previous article the author noted the resemblances, environmental and cultural, between Magdalenian man of the last ice age in Europe, and the Eskimo, particularly the Caribou Eskimo of North America. Analysis and comparison inclines him to the view that the two cultures are genetically related and the two peoples are racially akin. After pointing out that this is not an impossibility, he pleads for an intensive archaeological investigation of

northern Europe, Asia, and America as the only means of determining the facts of the case.—T. F. McIlwraith.

73. SMITH, G. ELLIOT. The cradle of mankind. Scientia. 47 (218-6) 1930: 401-408.—Darwin advanced the view that perhaps Africa was formerly inhabited by extinct apes closely related to the gorilla and chimpanzee. The most manlike of all the apes, Dryopithecus, was found in miocene deposits of northern India and in southern France. This anthropoid was as large as a chimpanzee but possessed more primitive features. Pliocene beds of northern India have yielded the remains of a generalized ape, Palaeopithecus, which shows affiliations with all three of the large living anthropoids. In these same deposits was also discovered a new fossil ape, Sivapithecus, which showed marked features of the Hominidae. Such evidence, coupled with the fact that Pithecanthropus, the most primitive member of the human family, was discovered in Java, convinced the majority of anthropologists that Asia was the home of the human stock. However, Pithecanthropus belongs to the early pleistocene while the anthropoids of northern India date from the miocene; during the whole of the pliocene these apes wandered west to Europe and Africa and east to the Pacific coast of Asia. These wanderings were so widespread both in space and time as to minimize the significance of early pleistocene man in Java as an indication of Asiatic origin for the family. The survival in Africa of the two anthropoids most closely related to man and the presence of miocene remains of Dryopithecus in southern France suggest that the group of anthropoids from which man was derived wandered west at the time of the great dispersal that radiated from India. As an unbroken span of tropical climate was essential for the perpetuation of the anthropoid stock, the Asiatic littoral of the Indian Ocean or tropical Africa seems the most likely place of origin of the human family. The latter has recently furnished two fossils of great significance, Rhodesian man and Australopithecus. The Rhodesian remains belong to the genus Homo but to a hitherto unknown species and are apparently recent in a geological sense. Australo-pithecus, however, is an anthropoid ape not belonging to any of the known genera and is referred to the lower pliocene. All the facts of this fossil confirm Darwin's prediction that Africa would furnish the remains of extinct apes differing from the gorilla and chimpanzee and afford some corroboration for the suggestion of Africa as the probable cradle of the human race.— Forrest Clement's.

74. UNSIGNED. Совещание этнографов Ленинграда и Москвы от 5 по II Апреля 1929 г. [Conference of Ethnographers of Leningrad and Moscow, Apr. 5-11, 1929.] Этнография. 8 (2) 1929: 110-144.— The purpose of the ethnographers' conference was to discuss the questions of the modern position of ethnography, its place among other scientific disciplines, its role in the era of socialistic building and the lines of its further development. The article cites resolutions and theses on the topics discussed. The conference agreed on the necessity of calling an ethnographical congress in the following year and noted the basic questions to be worked out at the congress.—G.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 54, 72, 582)

75. BÉCLARD-d'HARCOURT, MARGUERITE. Le système pentaphone dans les chants des Copper-Eskimos. [The five-tone scale in the songs of the Copper-Eskimo.] Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Americanisti, Roma Settembre 1926. 2 1928: 15-22.—The author subjects to analysis the songs collected by Jenness and studied by Roberts. Of 137 songs, 124 can be

Vasilevich.

analyzed by means of the five-tone scale. The remaining 13 songs are not indigenous. Roberts had analyzed the songs in terms of the seven-tone scale.—Ronald L. Olson.

76. BROWN, IRVING. The gypsies in America. J. Gypsy Lore Soc. 8(4) 1929: 145-176.—There are about 50,000 to 100,000 gypsies in the United States which is ideal ground for them because of the ease of travel and lack of restrictions on movement. The gypsy par excellence is the British Romani who came over early in colonial times and who practises mainly horse-dealing. There are miscellaneous Dutch, French, and German gypsies, such as the Chikenes in Pennsylvania. The Hungarian Gypsies live in large settlements such as those of Braddock, Pa. and on the east side of New York City. They are chiefly musicians. The Rumanians, or Karavlase, are bear-leaders and animaltrainers and also keep camping grounds. The largest generic group, however, is the nomads. They entertain ancient ideas of taboo and folkways with regard to marriage, funerals, etc. They are adept tinkerers with metal and tremendous travelers. Their social organization is featured especially by the kris, or tribal council with the elder or o baro at the head.—Nathan Miller.

77. DARLINGTON, H. S. The probable origin of

some North American dice games. Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 303-310.—It is contended that little points appear in the dice games of North American Indians, which, in their synthesis, strongly indicate that these games have grown out of Middle-American rituals pertaining to the calendar and the stars. They represent also a degenerate secularization of sacred practices, observances, paraphernalia and beliefs. (Illustrations.)— Nathan Miller.

78. McILWRAITH, T. F. The progress of anthropology in Canada. Canad. Hist. Rev. 11(2) Jun. 1930: 132-150.—This article is a review of the writings in recent years with respect to the Indians of Canada. Recent views as to the origin of the Indians, their antiquity in the Americas, their relation to the Eskimos, and the probability of trans-Pacific or trans-Atlantic influences prior to Columbus are discussed. The importance of the study of Indian languages, art motifs, and archaeological remains is explained. The footnotes

constitute a valuable bibliography of the whole subject.

George W. Brown.

79. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. Contributions to
Fox ethnology—II. Smithsonian Inst. Bur. Amer.
Ethnol. Bull. #95. 1930: pp. 183.—This article consists of 8 texts written out originally by Indian informants and containing extensive new information on the ritual culture of the Fox Indians: (1) A detailed sketch of the buffalo dance of the Bear Gens of the Fox Indians. Indian text and English translation, with linguistic notes. (2) Notes on the great sacred pack of the Thunder Gens of the Fox Indians. Seven texts, the first two giving Indian text and English translation, with linguistic notes; the last five mostly in English only. The first of the seven, the longest, contains the ritualistic origin myth and a description of the summer gens festival connected with the great sacred pack of the Thunder Gens: an unusual feature is that it contains a story within a story. The last of the seven texts gives eleven songs, with their meaning and uses. There is also a discussion of the concepts of the thunder-bird, thunder-beings, thunder people, etc., among the North American Indians.—John M. Cooper.

80. THALBITZER, WILLIAM. The cultic deities of the Inuit (Eskimo). Atti d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Americanisti, Roma Settembre, 1926. 2 1928: 367-391.—A description and analysis of Eskimo shaping and analysis of Eskimo shaping and settembre. manism and religious beliefs. Comparative data give evidences that Eskimo religion has been subjected to influences from Altaian-Turkish, Koryak, and Indian sources. The pattern of shamanism as well as items relating to the three supreme deities (spirit of the air, woman of the sea, man of the moon) are generically, sometimes specifically, like those of non-Eskimo peoples. A pre-shamanistic period probably preceded the familiar angakkokism (shamanism) which has reached the Eskimo from Siberia. - Ronald L. Olson.

EUROPE

(See also Entries 66, 166, 196, 280, 283, 316, 380, 1632)

81. BULGAKOV, K. БУЛГАКОВ, К. К вопросу об изучении са янских сел Курского края. (Из матерьялов обследований.) [Concerning the study of Safan villages in the Kursk province.] Изчестия Курского Общества Краеведения. (1-2) (13-14) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 61-64.—The article is divided into four parts: (1) The population and organization of Safan villages; (2) women's clothing called obnariada; (3) the menu of a "princely" wedding dinner; and (4) the vesnianka (spring customs). (Two drawings.)—S. Mogilianskaia.

82. KOSTOV, ST. L. Trunska nosiya. [The costume of Trun.] Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia. 8-9 1929: 135-148. (Fourteen illustrations.)—V. Sharenkoff.

83. NECHAEVA, A. N. нечаева, а. и. Костюмы Тульского округа в районе рек Непрядвы и Дона. (Материалы экспедиции 1927 г.) [Costumes of the Tula district in the region of the Nepriadva and Don Rivers. (Materials of the 1927 expedition.)] Тульский Край. (2-3) Oct. 1929: 47-59.—The article gives a careful description of the women's costume in this locality, the history of the costume, and a comparative analysis according to epochs. The economic and living conditions which define the life of the costume are mentioned. The article includes descriptions of obsolete costumes, of ancient costumes still to be found among the old people and in holiday costumes, and of costumes now coming into style. The causes for the disappearance of the ancient costume are listed. Drawings representing the costume as a whole, pattern of tissues, coloring, cut of the costume, ornaments, headdresses, etc., are included.—S. Mogilianskaia.

84. STOILV, A. P. Mariya s otsecheni ritze. [Mary with her arms cut off.] Izvestiya na Narodniya Etnografski Muzei v Sofia. 8-9 1929: 193-196. (Résumé in French.) A study of a folk legend.—V. Sharenkoff.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 135, 138, 1584, 1695)

85. DUBOIS, H. M. La caractère des Betsileo (Madagascar). [The character of the Betsileo (Madagascar).] Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 209-237.—A detailed study of the Betsileo from a physical, moral and psychological point of view based on 50 years acquaintance with the tribe. The idea that they are an apathetic, servile people is combatted strenuously.—Nathan Miller.

86. SOGA, JOHN HENDERSON. The Southeastern Bantu. Bantu Studies, spec. no. Suppl. #4. Mar. 1930: pp. 490.—The original of this book, published in the isi-Xosa language, is the first considerable attempt made by an educated man of Bantu descent and familiar with Bantu tradition to present the history of his people in a widely read native language. The Bantu are descendants of Hamites, therefore, of Canaanites, who entered North Africa in the time of Joshua and mixed with Negroes who may or may not have been the original inhabitants of Africa. The early name of the Bantu was "Zenj," derived presumably from the name of one of the sons of Ham. Most important is the author's analysis of the custom of Isi-zu which required an offender to pay a fine to the chief for the loss of one of his people. Again, if a wizard were discovered and killed, his cattle were confiscated. The desire of minor chiefs to share in the privilege of *Isi-zu* was one of the most important factors in the disintegration of the Bantu. The various wives of the chiefs had a declared status, the five most important being thos: who ruled over the great house, the right-hand house, the support of the great house (iqadi) from which, in the event of the great house failing issue, the heir would be appointed, the qadi, or the right-hand house from which in the event of the right-hand house having no issue the heir would be appointed, and the left-hand house. All the other wives were indiscriminately grouped as "ama-qadi." The right-hand house certainly existed before 1575. The selection of tribal prefixes was governed purely by phonetic requirements. Royal salutations are evidence of a close correlation between the tribes. Maps and genealogical tables.—R. W. Logan.

87. WILSON-HAFFENDEN, J. R. Initiation ceremonies in Northern Nigeria. J. African Soc. 29 (126) Jul. 1930: 370–375.—The bull-roarer represents the chief god of the Kwotto tribe, and is used to frighten and control women and children and other uninitiated. Its aid is invoked, and through it that of "Grandfather Ori," for their crops. Boys are taught its use on reaching adolescence. It is believed to have been a gift of the ancestors, who are thought to reside in trees in a

grove. - Helen H. Roberts.

ASIA

(See also Entries 118, 140, 152, 203, 497, 499, 502, 1630)

88. CHEKANINSKIĬ, I. A. ЧЕКАНИНСКИЙ, И. Баксалык. (Следы древних вероваий казаков.) [Baksalyk. (Traces of old beliefs of the Kazaks.)] Записки Семипалатинского Отдела Общества Изучения Казакстана. 1(18) 1929: 75–87.—The belief in good and evil spirits is widely spread among Kazaks. The spirits enter into direct communication with certain persons, who are particularly gifted for it. spirits fill all nature and influence man's health, as well as the outcome of his undertakings. A person who serves as intermediary between spirits and people is called baksa (witch-doctor); association with spirits is called baksalyk. In this belief can be traced two influences—shamanism and Mohammedanism. The first influence is inherited from the ancient inhabitants of Siberia, the second, from more recent arrivals. Closely scrutinizing the rites, accompanying baksalyk, and the miracles performed by baksa, the author points out that this occurrence is partly the result of mental disorder, and partly based on baksa's own deep belief in his power. Baksa's methods of treatment and influence are most primitive. Baksalyk is a harmful feature from all points of view and since 1880 various successful efforts have been made to counteract it .-S. Mogilianskaia.

89. CHEKANINSKIĬ, I. А. ЧЕКАНИНСКИЙ, И. А. Казакская поэма К зу-Курпеш и Баян-Су. (Сыжет, параллели и библиография.) [Kazak poem Kozu-Kurpesh and Baân-Su. (Subject, parallels, and bibliography.)] Записки Семипалатинского Отдела Сбщест в Изучения Казакстана. 1 (18) 1929: 54-63.— The author expresses the opinion, that the poem Kozu-Kurpesh very possibly is a kind of Kalevala of Kazakstan, and that the numerous poems with parallel subjects of the Turco-Mongolian peoples have borrowed their contents from this particular poem.—S. Mogilianskaia.

90. LOGUTOV, N. A. ЛОГУТОВ, Н. А. Очерк родового быта казаков и распределение основных казакских родов на территерии б. Семипалатинской губ. [Description of clan life of Kazaks and distribution of basic Kazak clans on the territory of the former Semipalatinskii government.] Записки Семипалатинского Отдела Общества Изучения Казакстана. 1(18) 1929: 34–48.

91. MOGILÍANSKAÍA, S. N. MOГИЛЯНСКАЯ, С. Н. Гончарство в с. Батур инэвке Семиналатинской губернии. (Украинцы-пере еленцы Семиналатинской губернии.) [Pottery industry in the village Baturinovka, Semipalatinskii government. (Ukrainian settlers of the Semipalatinskii government.)] Матер залы Комиссии Экспедиционных Исследо заний. Серия Казакстанская Академия Наук СССР. (16) 1930: 213—222. — The author points out the comparatively small development of pottery industry among Ukrainian settlers in Semipalatinskii, notwithstanding the abundance of clay, and describes the pottery industry in the village Baturinovka, Ust-Kamenogorskii county, in the summer of 1927. The technique in production of vessels is described; an enumeration of instruments used by the potterer is given, their terminology, dimensions, etc., and an enumeration of forms of vessels, their use and dimensions. The baking of vessels is described; also the furnace, its outward appearance, plan, technique of construction, and arrangement. The pottery industry as described is typically Ukrainian in technique, terminology and implements of production, with the exception of the lack of ornamentation, so typical of Ukrainian pottery.—S. Mogilianskaia.

92. SHAH, SIRDAR IKBAL ALI. The philosophy of Indian folk songs. Indian Affairs. 1(2) Jun. 1930:

73–78.

93. STRICKLAND, LILY. Aboriginal and animistic influences in Indian music. Musical Quart. 15(3) Jul. 1929: 371-387.—The wilder tribes of India, believed to be of Scythian stock, still cling to their old nature-worship, with its fetishes and superstitions. Three tribes are selected as present day examples of aboriginal and animistic culture. The Oraons of Chota Nagpur, a plateau district of central India, are chosen as the best example of a purely aboriginal tribe. Their symbolic dances relate to love, marriage, and agriculture, and they regard all musical instruments (including percussion, wind and stringed instruments) with superstitious reverence. The Nagas are animistic and distinguished by solemn war dances and the use of wind instruments made of wood and bamboo. The Assamese, also animistic, have numerous death dances, and many musical instruments similar to those used in Bengal. The author then traces the animistic influences in the Hindu, Buddhist, and Muslim religions. Various deities had become associated with some form of music, and these artistic legends persisted into Vedic days. A strain of devil-worship with its dances has entered into the spiritual worship of Buddha; and dervish dances are common at Muslim festivals .-Frances Densmore.

94. UNSIGNED. Охота с ловчими птицами у казаков Семипалатинского края. (Спредисловием и примечаниями И. А. Чеканинского.) [Sport with hunting birds of the Kazaks of the Semipalatinskii district.]Записки Семипалатинского Отдела Общества Изучения Казакстана. 1 (18) 1929: 63–74.—Sport with hunting birds was widely spread in Kazakstan when the Kazaks came to the steppes at the end of the seventeenth century. At present this type of hunting is becoming a trade, serves commercial interests, and therefore acquires a vital value. The author describes the breeds of hunting birds, ways of securing them, their taming and training. He also tells about the first hunts and their peculiarities, the objects of the hunt, seasons of hunting and length of service of hunting birds. (Bibliography of articles and notes attached.)—S. Mogilianskaia.

95. VANOVERBERGH, MORICE. Negritos of northern Luzon again. Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 25-71.—The music and singing of the Negritos is considered with the texts and translations of 48 Negrito aliri, or love songs.—Nathan Miller.

96. WOENSDREGT, JAC. Het kind bij de To Bada in Midden-Selebes. [The child among the To Bada in Central Celebes.] Koloniaal Tijdschr. 19(3) May 1930: 321-336.—The To Badas try to learn something of the destiny of the new born child from the body marks, such as spots of various colors, the lines of the hand, etc. Many ceremonies are held in order to increase the vitality of the child and to protect it against evil influences. At the first contact with the earth the mother lays the child upon the ground, lets it double down, tweaks its nose, and hangs up a patch of foeja (clothing prepared from bark of trees) as an offering, after which it is bathed for the first time, while it is made to sit on a chopping knife or on a whetstone. Orphans and half-orphans are treated like slaves. The mother can maintain no rights over the supervision of her fatherless children. A description of the rites follows.—C. Lekkerkerker.

AUSTRALIA

97. AUSTEN, LEO. Papuan folk legends. Queensland Geog. J. 42-44 1926-1929: 44-63.—A collection of 15 legends of the tribes of the Buna sub-district, and of the northeastern slopes of the Hydrographers Range. A few descriptive or deductive notes are added.—D. R. Taylor.

98. WILLIAMS, T. A. A review of the aborigine. Queensland Geog. J. 42-44 1926-1929: 69-74.—D. R.

Taylor.

99. ZIMMER, G. F. W. A new method of smoking tobacco in Papua. Man (London). 30 (8) Aug. 1930: 133-134.—A description of a method of smoking employed by the bush natives along and west of the Fly river while away from their village. The tobacco, or the native cigarette, is inserted into one end of a

cigarette holder, which is sometimes a narrow bamboo tube about nine inches long, and is lighted from a burning log or brand. When alight, the end containing the burning tobacco is placed in the mouth, and the other end is inserted into the wider end of an arm-guard or bracer, taken from the smoker's left arm. This end of the bracer is closed by the right hand and the tube is held between the fingers. The narrower end of the bracer is closed by the left hand. The smoke is blown into the bracer, the tube is removed, and the left hand is shifted, and the smoke is inhaled. This method of smoking is practised over a radius of 100 miles from Everill Junction.—W. D. Wallis.

OCEANIA

(See also Entry 96)

100. PLISCHKE, HANS. Gürtelinvestitur polynesischer Oberhäuptlinge. [Investiture with the girdle of Polynesian chiefs.] Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan.—Apr. 1930: 147-162.—The long, narrow, red feather-work girdle worn by Polynesian chiefs has had various interpretations placed upon it by explorers. Human sacrifice probably attended its making and even the attaching of a single new feather. It was a sacred and fetichistic object carefully preserved in the temples and used only on special occasions, the most important of which was the investiture of a new chief with it. It was acquired by heredity and often the son of a chief acquired it at maturity. The fixing of it about the waist was probably intended to transmit the potent power of deities or spirits thought to be resident in it. There is no evidence of this custom in New Zealand and the Marquesas Islands but it probably spread from Raiatea and Tahiti to Hawaii where it has been observed in its greatest development.—Nathan Miller.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

101. JAEGER, R. Ein ägyptischer Amulettring. [An Egyptian amulet ring.] Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. 44 (3-4) 1929: 275-288.—Publication of a ring recently purchased for a German private collection. Attached to it on one side is a small model of a temple, with a figure of a goddess, probably Isis; almost unique in its design it bears the inscription evrou and was probably worn by women in childbirth; earlier Egyptian custom supports the appeal to Isis in this connection.— Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

102. WEYNANTS-RONDAY, MARIE. La famille de Khéops. [The family of Cheops.] Chron. d'Égypte. 3 (6) Jul. 1928: 173-193.—A summary of Reisner's articles in the Boston Museum Bulletin for 1927 describing the excavation of the tomb of the mother of Cheops and of her great-granddaughter, the Princess Meresankh, with a brief note on modern methods of excavation.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

103. CHITTY, D. J. Excavation at the monastery of St. Euthymius, 1929. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. 62 Jul. 1930: 150-153.—No find of great importance is reported beyond that of the saint's tomb—empty. Excavation is to be continued.—J. M. P. Smith.

104. CLOSE, CHARLES. The large scale survey of Palestine. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. State-

ment. 62 Jul. 1930: 162-163.—Progress toward the eventual completion of a new and accurate map of Palestine is reported.—J. M. P. Smith.

Nineveh. Asiatic Rev. 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 522-528.—On the left bank of the Tigris, facing Mosul, is Nineveh, occupying an area of 1,800 acres enclosed by an ancient rampart within which are two mounds called Kouyunjik and Nebi Yunus. Claudius James Rich (d. 1821) made valuable records of his visit to Kouyunjik. Layard, who excavated at Calah and Khorsabad in search of objects of art, found (1874) some cuneiform tablets, but did not realize their value. After Layard abandoned Assyriology, the excavations were continued by Hormuzd Rassam, who found some thousands more of tablets. In 1845 Rassam left digging and the work was continued by Loftus and Boutcher. Then no more active explorations were carried out for 20 years. George Smith, who had found in the British Museum the famous Deluge Tablet and the Epic of Gilgamesh, made three expeditions to Kouyunjik in 1873, 1874, and 1876. Then Rassam continued the work there from 1878 to 1882. Sir Ernest Budge worked at the same mound 1888-9 and 1890-91. In 1903 operations were resumed by Leonard King who was joined by Campbell Thompson in 1905. The World War caused a suspension of excavations. In 1927-28 Thompson and his colleague R. W. Hutchinson had a fruitful season. Up to this time about 26,000 tablets or fragments have been recovered from Ashurbanipal's library.— Henry S. Gehman.

106. DEISSMANN, ADOLF. Excavations in Ephesus. Biblical Rev. 15(3) Jul. 1930: 332-346.—A Excavations in description of the site of Ephesus and of the modern excavations there, particularly those of the last few years, which have brought to light much of interest relating to the earliest history of the city (apparent oriental background of the Artemis-cult), documents and buildings of the Greco-Roman period, and several important Christian sites (the church and tomb of St. John, shrine of the seven sleepers, etc.).—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.
107. DOUGHERTY, RAYMOND P. The antiq-

uity of Erech. Bibliot. Sacra. 86 (344) Oct. 1929: 382-

108. GARSTANG, JOHN. Jericho: Sir Charles Marston's expedition of 1930. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. 62 Jul. 1930: 123-134.—A record of the recent excavation at Jericho, indicating the finding of potsherds and other stratification evidence that the inner wall of Jericho is to be dated in the late bronze age (1600-1200 B.C.). Evidence of a destruction of the city by burning about 1400 B.C. was established by the finding of a Mycenaean vase without the walls, but in such a position as to establish the above date as approximately correct. Garstang, Fisher, and Père Vincent are convinced of the destruction of Jericho about the time of Joshua. Still more accurate dating of

this period seems probable in the future. (Plates and photographs.)—J. M. P. Smith.

109. MARMORSTEIN, A. Some notes on recent works on Palestinian epigraphy. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. 62 Jul. 1930: 154-157.—(A) Mosaic from "Beth Alpha" of the Holy Ark, made, according to Greek and Aramaic inscriptions, in the reign of King Justinus (between 517-528 A.D.) is said to picture the ark with lamps of seven arms on each side, a Lulab, Ethrog, a trumpet and scrolls, two lions being on the side of the ark. The sun, sitting in a chariot drawn by four horses around the symbols of the twelve months and the four seasons is pictured. Complete publication is greatly to be desired. (B) Some interesting suggestions are made as to the character of the "seat of Moses" referred to in Matthew 23:2. (C) Attention is called to the fact that Ain Duk was inhabited by Jews before the 5th century, and to the close connection between liturgy and the mosaics discovered in Jewish synagogues.—J. M. P. Smith.

110. PRICE, IRA M. Some light from Ur touching

Lagash. J. Amer. Oriental Soc. 50(2) Jun. 1930: 150-158.—Ur (al-Mukayyar) and Lagash (Tello) were two prominent city-states of ancient Sumer, the ruins of

which stand about 35 miles apart. Excavations at Ur by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania have shed new light on Lagash in that early period. A headless diorite statue of Entemena, grandson of the great Ur-Nina of Lagash (ca. 3000 B.C.) found at Ur, testifies to his royal descent, to his loyalty to the gods, to his building several temples for the religious welfare of his subjects. A little tablet (No. 25) religious welfare of his subjects. A little tablet (No. 25) from Ur says that "En-anni-padda, priest of Nannar (was) son of Ur-Baŭ, patesi of Lagash." The great religious and cultural reign of Gudea is named on these tablets = (1) "To Ninmar, his lady, for the life of Gudea patesi of Lagash"; (2) "For Dŭmŭzi-abzŭ...Gudea... has built his temple of Girsŭ"; (3) "For Nindar... Gudea...built his beloved temple, his E-gŭddǔ of Kesh." The great Ur-Nammu dynasty of Ur mentioned on 69 tablets found in Ur, never once mentions as of any importance the city Lagash, and, indeed, names only two other cities of Babylonia. Not until the Elamites secured control of Babylonia under Warod-Sin and

Rim-Sin did Lagash come into its own as on a par with

other Babylonian cities. The diggings at al-'Ubaid illumine for us the formerly so-called of Lagash, and the importance of the sacred dairies of

Babylonia.—Ira M. Price.
111. PYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J. The Mount of God. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. 62 Jul. 1930: 135-149.—A review of the scriptural passages tending to support the theory that Mount Sinai was of volcanic origin, located east of the Gulf of Akabah. Archaeological evidence supporting the scriptural tradition is to be presented in a further article. J. M. P. Smith.

112. SMITH, ERNEST A. Solder used by the goldsmiths of Ur. Discovery. 11 (121) Jan. 1930: 20-23. The gold objects found at Ur are usually of about 18 karat quality; the excellent soldering found in some Egyptian work is paralleled here; the excavators have noted gold rings made by looping gold wire and soldering it together. Microscopic analysis of a few objects has shown skillful use of three methods, fusion, the use of the same material, and the use of an alloy with a lower melting point.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

113. UNGER, ECKHARD. Tierbilder aus der Königsnekropole in Ur. [Representations of animals from the royal tombs at Ur.] Kosmos (Stuttgart). 26 (11) Nov. 1929: 370-374.—The discoveries at Ur. have added another group to our knowledge of ancient oriental animal sculpture, and a group dating before 4000 B.C. The partially pictographic signs in use show the ass as the original animal, the sign being varied to indicate horse, mule, antelope, etc.; another sign, a serpent's tongue, is apparently used on a bottle to indicate poison, as we use a skull. Among the reliefs are coats-of-arms with more or less fantastic animals, and an interesting series representing what must be the earliest animal fables—lion and jackal preparing for a banquet, etc. Four-wheeled carts drawn by oxen and two-wheeled chariots drawn by mules are represented; perhaps the most brilliant piece of all is an electrum statuette of a mule, a very skillful and lively representation which decorated a chariot. graphs.)—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 59-62, 1187)

114. JOHNSTON, H. Verulam. J. Antiquarian Assn., British Isles. (1) Jun. 1930: 31-36. 115. LEE, PHILIP G. Notable Celtic monuments. J. Antiquarian Assn., British Isles. (1) Jun. 1930:

3-24.

116. NIKOLITCH, MICHEL. Les vestiges d'une cité antique en Yougoslavie. [The remains of an ancient city in Yugoslavia.] L'Illustration. 88 (4566) Sep. 6. 1930: 24-25.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

117. UNSIGNED. Fouilles préhistoriques à Pondichéry. [Prehistoric finds at Pondicherry.] Asie Française. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 235-236.-M. N. Laffitte has been carrying on archaeological investigations around Pondicherry, the capital of French Establishments in India, for somewhat over a year. He has located a prehistoric cemetery and excavations at a depth of two meters have yielded several hundred burial urns. The remains antedate the extension of control over the region by the Hindus and are similar to others unearthed near Madras and elsewhere in the peninsula. They have not, as yet, been identified and the inscriptions await decipherment.-Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

(See also Entry 2-16641)

118. GODBEY, ALLEN H. Incense and poison ordeals in the ancient Orient. Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit. 46 (4) Jul. 1930: 217-238.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

119. WESSELSKI, ALBERT. Einstige Brücken zwischen Orient und Okzident. [Former bridges between the orient and the occident.] Arch. Orientalni. 1 1929: 77-84.—The story of the removal, for some purpose or other of the goldpiece from the mouth of the dead is traced back to the literatures of many lands. No trace can as yet be found of the manner in which these stories traveled from East to West: the stories confirm, however, the suspicion that the West owes more to the East than is commonly thought.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

120. KARPINSKI, LOUIS C., and ROBBINS, FRANK E. Michigan papyrus 620; the introduction of algebraic equations in Greece. Science. 70 (1813) Sep. 1929: 311-314.—This article begins with a brief survey of types of algebraic problems known to the Greeks of the classical period. It then proceeds to a summary of the Michigan papyrus, emphasis being placed on the statement and solution of three algebraic problems of simple type. The importance of the papyrus lies in its historical value, as an aid in the study of the origin and development of Greek mathematics. One of its interesting features is the use of an extremely rare symbol, analogous to our x.—Kurt E. Rosinger.

121. LOEW, E. Heraklit von Ephesus, der Ent-decker des empirisch physikalischen Weges der Forschung. [Heraclitus of Ephesus, the founder of the empirico-physical method of research.] Rheinisches Museum f. Philol. 79 (2) 1930: 123-152.—In the important fragments preserved from his writings, in the judgment of pre-Socratic philosophers and of Plato and Aristotle, Heraclitus appears as a pure physicist, expounding his point of view lucidly. It was only in late antiquity that he was looked on as the originator of a peculiar theory of the Logos, writing obscurely. His proxmium makes clear his emphasis on the new study of nature as opposed to the Logos of his pred-ecessors and contemporaries. His purpose required clear statements and it was only the misconceptions of later commentators that caused his words to be considered obscure. He displayed a powerful pantheism in his view of the gods and their works. The kernel of his philosophy was that the law of opposites rules all nature and all her creatures. The best portrait of Heraclitus is that of Euripides (Frg. 910).—Eva M. Sanford.

122. WELLMANN, M. Beitr ge zur Geschichte der Medizin im Altertura. [Contributions to the history of medicine in antiquity.] Hermes. 65(3) Jul. 1930: 322-331.—The Hillenistic rulers were particularly interested in medicine. Antigonos Gonatas had three physicians at his court, of whom the chief was Aristogenes, whose writings are here summarized. They include discussion in letter form of medicinal questions. At the same court, Aratus of Soli displayed in his poems a considerable interest in medicine. The career of Erasistratus in various parts of the Hellenistic world shows the keen interest of the courts in medical matters. The public library of Antioch under Antiochus III was rich in medicinal works.— Eva M. Sanford.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 64, 112-113)

123. ALEXANDER, CHRISTINE. Miscellaneous classical sculptures. Bull. Metropolitan Museum Art. 25 (7) Jul. 1930: 166-169.

124. BÉQUIGNON, Y. Études Thessaliennes, III. Statuette de guerrier trouvée à Phères. [Thessalian studies, III. Statuette of a warrior found at Pherae.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 101-116.—The statuette found beneath the 4th century temple assumed to be that of Zeus Thaulios at Pherae and now in the National Museum at Athens has a general resemblance to archaic statuettes from Dodona and the Peloponnesus, and also to the archaic "Apollos." It dates from the end of the 6th century, and is closest in style to the warrior statuette from Styra. It was probably the product of a Peloponnesian workshop, and imported into Thessaly, or else of a Thessalian workshop under strong Laconian influence. There is no proof that it represents Ares, and it is probably to be considered as the offering of a warrior to the divinity of the sanctuary. (Photographs and plates.) [See Entry 2: 3881.]—Eva M. Sanford.

125. BROWN, W. NORMAN. Early Svetämbara Jana miniatures. Indian Art & Letters. 3(1) 1929:

16-26.

126. CHAPOUTIER, F. Déesse entre cavaliers formant pied de miroir. [Goddess between horsemen forming a mirror support.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53(1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 42-69.—The descriptions and sketches made by Choiseul-Gouffier and by Le Chevalier make possible a reconstruction of a lost bronze mirror support found by their expedition in the Troad in 1787. Comparison with mirrors found since that time indicates that the figure of a woman in caryatid position, clearly the Magna Mater of the Anatolians, stood on a platform carried by two mounted figures. The transition from her head to the mirror disk was formed by a pair of sphinxes and another of lions. The mounted figures may represent Amazons, who were closely associated with the worship of the Magna Mater. The support dates from about 450 B.C. a period when the theme of the goddess between two cavaliers is not paralleled. It suggests that the many such representations dating from the 2d century B.C. to Roman times should be identified with the Magna Mater rather than with Helen and the Dioscuri. In the later representations the cavaliers are male, but an inscription from Cilicia shows that the Dioscuri were now identified with the Cabiri, among the attendants of

the Magna Mater. (Figures in text.)—Eva M. Sanford.
127. DEMARGNE, P. À propos d'une représentation de centaure. [A representation of a centaur.]
Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53(1) Jan.-Jun.
1929: 116-128.—The type of the centaur conceived as in battle with an adversary armed with a bow appears on numerous gems. That here discussed is of carneline probably of Cratagoricin, and dates from the lian, probably of Cretan origin, and dates from the late 7th or early 6th century B.C. There is ground to assign the origin of the type to Babylonia, with Cyprus and Rhodes playing an important part in its transmission. Ionia, the Peloponnesus, and Thessaly helped in its development, and Attic art in the 6th century

fixed the type and continued thereafter to use it. (Figures in the text.)—Eva M. Sanford.

128. FENSTERBUSCH, CURT. Die baugeschichtliche Entwicklung des athenischen Dionysostheaters im V. Jh. [The architectural history of the Athenian Dionysos theater in the 5th century.] *Philologus*. 85(3) 1930: 229-242.

129. HERBIG, R. Fenster an Tempeln und monumentalen Profanbauten. [Windows in ancient temples and secular monumental buildings.] Jahrb. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst. 44 (3-4) 1929: 224-262.—The few cases of windows in Greek temples are all examples of a plan in which a cella broader than usual in proportion to its length was given three front openings, a door flanked by windows, instead of one; the design was adapted to round temples and secular buildings. Eccentricities were the erratic lighting of some Syrian temples and the windows sometimes found in the projecting antae. In secular buildings Hittite and other early examples show both the use of unbroken walls and that of walls divided vertically, with true or false windows, a plan which was taken over in Hellenistic times for large covered buildings, senate houses, theatres, etc. The clerestory seems not to have been taken over in Crete or Greece; with the idea the Romans borrowed the designing of stone window screens, sometimes containing religious symbols (as in the Mithraeum at the baths of Caracalla). A new design developed in Helleni tic times was based on the lighting of the building by a large round window in front; it is found in a clear form in the synagogue at Capernaum.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

130. HUTCHINSON, R. W. Two Etruscan vases.

Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool). 17
(1-2) Apr. 1930: 27-30.—N. C. Debevoise.

131. MARCONI, PIRRO. Griechische Löwenköpfe aus Sizilien. [Greek lion heads from Sicily.] Antike. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 179-201.—The comparative lack of sculptural decoration on the Sicilian temples lends added interest to the series of lion heads that served them as water spouts. These belong to the period from 480 to 420 B.C., when the great 5th century temples were built. They show more striving for individuality than those of the Greek temples of the same period; the more remarkable in that living models were, of course, lacking in Sicily. In the 4th century similar heads were used in fountains, but these are somewhat degenerate, resembling mournful dogs more than spirited lions. (Numerous photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

132. POULSEN, FREDERIK. Trois têtes d'an-132. POULSEN, FREDERIK. Trois tetes d'antiques de la glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg. [Three antique heads from the Carlsberg gallery.] Acta Archaeol. 1(1) 1930: 31-40.—Publication of three marble heads bought in 1924. (1) Head of a poet, Hellenistic period; a bearded man, with a fillet tied in a bow at the neck (a diadem, worn by some literary statesman (?)). While bearings acetain recomblement to head of Hellenistic period. While bearing a certain resemblance to heads of Homer, the figure seems more likely to be a portrait. (2) Old woman, Roman; a most remarkably carved face; the hair, in onyx, perhaps representing a wig, is in the style of about 200. (3) Young woman, Roman; the face is in marble, the hair in alabaster (blond?), and the date probably a few years later than the other Roman head; like it, it is notably well carved.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

133. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Zwei ägyptische Bronzen in Münchner Privatbesitz. [Two Egyptian bronzes privately owned in Munich.] Pantheon. 6(8) Aug. 1930: 384-388.

134. TECHNAU, W. Die Bronzestatue eines Knaben aus Pompeji. [The bronze statue of a boy from Pompeii.] Antike. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 249–264.—The recently discovered bronze statue of a boy, found at Pompeii, was evidently an especial treasure of its owner. He had taken it down from the stone pedestal on which it stood as a candelabra figure, wrapped it carefully and put it in a safe place, hoping to return after the catastrophe and take it with him. Several copies of the head were previously known, and variously ascribed, often to feminine types, but none of the body. Analogies with other figures put it definitely in the

work of a Peloponnesian school of the decade 440-430. The close similarity between the boy's head and that of the so-called "Athena Lemnia" makes it necessary to set the latter also in the Peloponnesian group. (Plates and photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 101-102, 133, 158, 170, 217)

135. BALCZ, HEINRICH. Zum Wesen und Werden der ägyptischen Schrift. [The character and origin of Egyptian script.] Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien. 60 (4-5) 1930: 278-284.—Attention is centered on the time in pictographic writing when not only a thing but also its name received a pictograph.— K. H.

Roth-Lutra

136. COLLART, P. Une nouvelle tabella defixionis d'Égypte. [A new tabella defixionis from Egypt.] Rev. de Philol., de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 248-256.—Although the ancient magic inscriptions on lead tablets are very numerous, only six have hitherto been found in Egypt. A seventh, from the collection of Theodore Reinach, is here published and translated, with a facsimile. It presents interesting symbolic designs in the arrangement of the letters of abracadabrant names, and implies that the demons conceived as immaterial beings are, however, provided with definite form. The tablet was inscribed at the wish of one Origenes as a charm to put an end to the anger of Paomis, and was then buried with all haste, as it reiterates, in a newly made grave.—Eva M. Sanford.

137. LEXA, FRANTIŠEK. L'analyse littéraire de l'enseignement d'Amenemopet. [Literary analysis of the teachings of Amenemopet.] Arch. Orientální. (1) 1929: 14-49.—The article is in three parts: (1) Translation of the teachings of Amenemopet, (2) the composition of the text, and (3) survey of the content of the chapters and modifications of their arrangement.

Elizabeth Stefanski.
138. WORRELL, W. H. A coptic wizard's hoard.
Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit. 46(4) Jul. 1930: 239-262.—Among the Michigan papyri there is a group of eleven which were found together and which appear to have been the literary stock of a Coptic magician. (Reconstructed text and translation.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

139. WORRELL, W. H. The pronunciation of Coptic. J. Amer. Orient. Soc. 50(2) Jun. 1930: 144-

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 107, 110, 112, 182)

140. BÖHL, F. Das Menschenopfer bei den alten Sumeren. [Human sacrifice among the ancient Sumerians.] Z. f. Assyriol. 39 (1-3) Oct. 1929: 83-98.

—Three tombs have been found at Ur in which a great lady and her attendants lie together, the latter evidently killed at the same time; beside one, "the lady Sub-ad," is another diadem, and she herself is evidently dressed as a bride. These burials are probably not of queens, but of brides of the god Nannar. The "sacred marriage" survived in later Babylon and is known to have existed specifically in the cult of the moon god of Ur and Harran. It was probably enacted in panto-mime at the New Year's festival, and it now appears that in the earliest times an actual divine bride with her entourage was sent to the divinity. Such sacrifices would be rare—the ones at Ur perhaps at the founda-tion of the temple.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr. 141. DOMBART, TH. Der babylonische Turm.

The Babylonian tower.] Alte Orient. 29 (2) 1930: pp. 35.—A discussion of the rise of the Zikkurat form among the Sumerians, its religious aspects based on its similarity to mountain heights, the history of the Marduk tower at Babylonia, its dimensions, the significance of the Tower of Babel, and of other biblical allusions to the subject.—Moses Hadas.

142. LANDSBERGER, B. Bemerkungen zu San Nicolò und Ungnad, Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden, Bd. 1 1.2. [Notes on San Nicolò and Ungnad, Neubabylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungsurkunden, vol. I, parts 1-2.] Z. f. Assyriol. 39 (5) May 1930: 277-294.—This valuable republication of neo-Babylonian commercial documents draws our attention to the documents of an active commercial age often neglected for earlier periods. While some phrases continue, the legal language has almost entirely changed since the Accadian period and shows Aramaic influence. A few preliminary observations may be made on the information of these tablets. Deeds of sale vary according as the payment of the price or the transfer of the object is the moment recorded. Three kinds of silver are mentioned: the pure metal, a slightly depreciated variety, and "white silver," probably alloyed with lead. The special conditions attaching to the sale of a share of common property and the formulas of oaths, guaranties, etc., are among the other points illustrated.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

143. LOVEJOY, HATTON. The Code of Hammurabi. Georgia Lawyer. 1 (2) Jul. 1930: 32-35.

144. SCHEIL, V. Actes juridiques susiens. [Legal documents from Susa.] Mémoires de la Mission Archéol. de Perse. 22 1930: pp. 199.—Publication of tablets, mainly discovered in recent excavations at Susa. With the exception of Anzanite names they are written in Accadian; oaths are sometimes taken by the (Babylonian) prime minister and the local king and the names thus given enable us to date the main body as contemporary with the first dynasty of Babylon. The documents concern adoption, division of property, loans, sales, leases, partnerships, deeds of gift, and accounts; some are groups of family records, and were found together in jars. (Reproduction, transliteration, and translation.)—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

145. SPELEERS, LOUIS. Divinités du temps sur une gravure Syro-Hittite. [Divinities on a Syro-Hittite seal.] Bull. d. Musées Royaux d'Art et d' Hist. 3rd ser. (6) Nov. 1929: 119-122.

146. STURTEVANT, EDGAR HOWARD. The relationship of Hittite to Indo-European. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 25-37.—The astonishing differences of Hittite from the ancient Indo-European languages establish a certain presumption that it broke away from the parent stock at an earlier date, so that its divergent development began while the linguistic ancestors of the Hindus, Greeks, and Romans still constituted a single community. The Romans still constituted a single community.

writer proposes the term Indo-Hittite to indicate the language from which primitive Indo-European and Hittite spring, and the purpose here is to prove that we must assume the existence of Indo-Hittite. We cannot reconstruct the Indo-Hittite until we have more languages to operate with. Excavations in Asia Minor will surely produce more documents to add to the Luwian fragments of Boghazkoi, the Lycian inscriptions of the 5th century, and the Lycian inscriptions.— Elizabeth Stefanski.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 108-109, 111, 141, 218, 293)

147. DOBSCHÜTZ, ERNST von. Das Judentum der Zeit Jesu in neuer Beleuchtung. [New light on Judaism in the age of Jesus.] Theol. Studien u. Kritiken. 101(1) 1929: 122-136.—On the basis of criticism of George Foot Moore's Judaism in the first centuries of the Christian era the author promulgates the doctrine that a study of Judaism must embrace (1) not only codifications of practice as recorded in the Mishna but also the forms described in Hellenistic and other non-rabbinic literature, and (2) the entire mass of rabbinic literature, good or bad, and not selected passages. The use of selected authorities renders pronouncements on theology and religion distorted and partisan .- Moses Hadas.

148. HALLER, MAX. Ein Jahrzehnt Psalmfor-

schung. [Ten years of research in the Psalms.] Theol. Rundsch. 1(6) 1929: 377-402.

149. KAPLAN, C. Angels in the Book of Enoch. Anglican Theol. Rev. 12(5) Jul. 1930: 423-437.—M. M. Deems.

150. KOENIG, EDWARD. The true historical character of the patriarchal religion. Jewish Forum. 12(7) Jul. 1929: 302-306.

151. KUHN, GOTTFRIED. Beiträge zur Erklärung des Buches Jesus Sira. II. [Contributions to explanation of the Book of Jesus Sirach. II.] Z. f. d. Altestamentliche Wissensch. 7(2-3) 1930: 100-121.

152. LANGDON, S. The Semitic goddess of Fate, Fortuna—Tyche. J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland. (1) Jan. 1930: 21-29.—The etymology of the Semitic names of Fortuna throws light on her functions. The function of protecting cities is carried over into Graeco-Roman religion and mythology from the Semitic. Many representations of Fortuna in Graeco-Roman art are based on Semitic mythology. Probably the Greek Moirae, the Spinning Fates, are based on a Semitic prototype.—Moses Hadas.

153. PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, J. W. The boundary of Ephraim and Manasseh. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. Oct. 1929: 228-241.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 120-122, 124, 126-129, 131, 152, 199-200, 216, 292, 490, 1182)

154. ANDERSON, FLORENCE MARY BEN-NETT. The character of Clytemnestra in the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.

60 1929: 136-154

155. ANDRÉADES, A. Antimène de Rhodes et Cléomène de Naucratis. [Antimenes of Rhodes and Cleomenes of Naucratis.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53(1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 1-18.—The notorious career of Harpalus actually contributes nothing to our knowledge of the financial system of Alexander. The Pseudo-Aristotelian Oeconomica furnishes anecdotes which throw some light on the methods by which Antimenes and Cleomenes succeeded in raising money for the heavy expenses of organization and conquest, though leaving us unable to write the financial history

of their administration. Chap. 2, 34 and 38 shows Antimenes at Babylon reviving the internal tithes, which the position of Babylon as centre of administration made more suitable as a source of revenue than before. He offered slave holders insurance against the escape of their slaves at a low rate made possible by the responsibility of satraps for seeing that no slaves escaped. He also provided for storage in the warehouses along the royal roads of supplies that might be needed by the army and other large bodies, to facilitate the commissary without need of application to the king for grants in each case. Chap. 2, 33 does not destroy the evil reputation which ancient authors have given Cleomenes, but shows his financial sagacity. He created a monopoly in grain for export during a European famine,

to the profit of the treasury, without diminishing the profits of the farmers or increasing local prices, so that only the middlemen suffered. Anecdotes telling of his

dealings with the priests are discreditable to him, but show his skill in filling the treasury.—Eva M. Sanford. 156. CASSON, S. Cretan and Trojan emigrés. Classical Rev. 44(2) May 1930: 52-55.—Just as, on the fall of Troy, the Trojans were scattered to all parts of the Mediterranean world, so at an earlier time, Cretans had migrated in small bands and cattled in creating the state of the stat had migrated in small bands and settled in various lands. These bands, led by Cretan princes, were probably driven into exile in the 14th century when Cnossus and other centers in Crete were destroyed by violence. The author accepts the suggestion of Shewan that Odysseus was a Minoan, and identifies him as a descendant of one of these exiled Cretan princes.—T.

A. Brady. 157. CLOCHÉ, PAUL. Bulletin historique: Histoire grecque (1927-29). [Bibliography: Greek history, 1927-20.] Rev. Hist. 164 (1) May-Jun. 1930: 97-134.

—Brief notice of a large number of books and articles not mentioned in the preceding Bulletin of the March— April Revue, and not included in the Comptes-rendus critiques and Notes bibliographiques. These are classified under Archaeology and excavations, Epigraphy, Papyrology, Numismatics, Civilization and general history, Special phases of history, Historiography, Law and institutions, Economic and social life, Religion, Art and literature, and Miscellaneous works. Aside from the many archaeological discoveries noted, the following are a few of the more interesting theories in the works listed: The Macedonians were true Hellenes; Rome's conquest of Carthage was not a victory of Occident over Orient, but the defeat of a Hellenistic state; the Minoans were the founders of Thebes; the sixth city of Troy was taken by Thracians, not by Greeks; the Ithaca of the Odyssey was Chios, and Same was Samos; poetic citations before Athenian juries were not merely to divert the juries, but were an important element in the process; women were prominent in the realms of the Diadochi; the Iliad was hardly written before 800 B.C., and the Odyssey generations after.—A. A. Trever.

158. COLLART, PAUL. Le sanctuaire des dieux

égyptiens à Philippes. [The sanctuary of the Egyptian gods at Philippi.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 70-100.—The greater number of inscriptions in the Egyptian sanctuary at Philippi refer to the worship of Isis; there is only one in honor of Serapis, but a known priest of Isis is called also priest of Isis and Serapis. Harpocrates is more important, and received one dedication from the priest of Isis and Serapis. Anubis does not appear among the inscriptions, but may have been reckoned among the anonymous gods to whom a dedication was made. A statuette of the healing god Telesphorus which was found here furnishes some support to the theory that he was of Thracian origin, and suggests that the Egyptian gods were here worshipped primarily as gods of healing. The small sculptures found in the shrine are undoubtedly ex votos. The banquet room for the initiates is clearly seen, as are the other characteristic elements of an Egyptian shrine. This sanctuary is a fresh indication of the importance of commercial routes for the diffusion

of beliefs. (Photographs.)—Eva M. Sanford.

159. EHRENBERG, V. Zur Verfassungsurkunde
von Kyrene. [On the charter of Cyrene.] Hermes.
65(3) Jul. 1930: 332-355.—A study of Cyrenaic coins of the latter part of the 4th century leads to the choice of 312/11 B.C. as the date of the famous charter inscription of Cyrene. In this year Ptolemy reorganized the city after suppressing a popular revolt. The extant inscription lacks any adequate superscription, and contains only the *nomoi* of the city; it must have been accompanied by another stone with a more formal title and the decree or Diagramma of Ptolemy, to which it

refers. Ehrenberg discusses the use of the term Diagramma for certain types of edicts of the Hellenistic rulers. This charter represents the adaptation of the laws of a formerly independent city to suit its dependence on Ptolemy. It is the earliest Greek charter preserved which gives us the complete organization of a city government. Comparison of its clear and systematic arrangements with the confusion of our accounts of the Athenian constitution of 411 shows the contribution of the power of the Hellenistic rulers to political organization.—Eva M. Sanford.

160. FLACELIÈRE R. Dédicaces de l'époque aitolienne à Delphes. (Dedications of the Aetolian period at Delphi.) Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 19-33.—Fragments 3329, 4334, 924, and 3367 in the Museum at Delphi appear to belong to a monumental base supporting at least three statues, erected by one Lamios in honor of Arsinoe III and two others, and may therefore be dated between 240 and 203 s.c., when her death was made known officially. Several fragments of dedicatory bases of the same period and of the 2d century are discussed.— Eva M. Sanford.

161. FOCKE, FR. Aischylos' Prometheus. [The Prometheus of Aeschylus.] Hermes. 65 (3) Jul. 1930: 259-304.—The Prometheus is here held to be the work of Aeschylus, composed not at Athens, but in Sicily, and influenced in form and color by this foreign environment.—Eva M. Sanford.

162. FRASER, ALEXANDER DAVID. Scheria and the Phaeacians. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 155-178.—The writer argues in favor of the identification of Scheria with Cyprus to which the Phaeacians had migrated from Lycia or Pamphylia.— H. G. Robertson

163. FRITZ, K. v. Die Lebenszeit des Eudoxos von Knidos. [The dates of Eudoxus of Cnidus.] Philologus. 85 (4) Aug. 1930: 478-481.—After discussing the various dates given for the birth and death of Eudoxus, the author arrives at the conclusion that this scholar was born in 400 and died in 347 B.C. He was in Egypt in 378/77, and on his return to Cyzicus, visited Mausolus of Caria in 377. If, as Aelian says, he was in Sicily with Plato, this must have occurred on Plato's third Sicilian visit. His headship of the Academy fell in the years 367-365. The bearing of these new dates upon the relationship between Eudoxus and Theatetus will be dealt with in the author's article on Theatetus in Pauly-

Wissowa.—T. A. Brady.

164. FRITZ, K. v. Über den "Stoiker" Zenon von Sidon. [The "Stoic" Zeno of Sidon.] Philologus.

85 (4) Aug. 1930: 481-482.—The relationship of Zeno of Sidon to Zeno of Citium has been explained in various ways. But the passage in Diogenes Laertius VII.16, may best be interpreted to mean that these two men were school-mates, both pupils of Diodorus Cronus. Zeno of Sidon has been listed incorrectly as one of the Stoic philosophers. His writings mentioned by Suidas were in no real sense Stoical as were the teachings of his older schoolmate, Zeno of Citium.—T. A. Brady.

165. GEYER, FRITZ. Makedonien bis zur Thron-

besteigung Philipps II. [Macedonia to the coronation of Philip II.] $Hist.\ Z.\ Beiheft\ \#19.\ 1930:$ pp. 147.—The topographical introduction is more general than that of the author's article in Pauly-Wissowa. His treatment of the pre-historic period is tentative. Casson's work, he notes, is equally lacking in definite conclusions, and for the same reason, insufficient archaeological data. Granting to the Macedonians the right to be considered Greeks, Geyer ascribes to each of Philip's predecessors the impelling ambition to obtain from the Greek states recognition of the Hellenic claims of the Macedonians. (Footnotes and bibliography.)—J. J. Van Nostrand.

166. HACK, ROY KENNETH. Homer and the cult of heroes. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.

60 1929: 57-74.—There is abundant evidence, both internal and external, to disprove the theory "that internal and external, to disprove the theory Homer stands out like an island in the otherwise unbroken current of Greek worship of the dead."—H. G. Robertson

167. HATZFELD, J. Notes sur la composition des Helléniques. [Notes on the composition of the Hellenica.] Rev. de Philol., de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes. 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 113-127; (3) Jul. 1930: 209-226.—The ancients clearly considered the Hellenica as a unified work, although some editors naturally distinguished between the first portion, written to complete Thucy-dides' account of the Peloponnesian War, and the portion giving events from 404 to 362. Modern editors have proposed various theories as to the date and method of composition of different sections of the work, which do not seem in accordance with its actual character. Actually the only break in the history seems to be that at II, 3, 9, at the end of the Peloponnesian War. After finishing this section, in about 390, Xenophon seems to have abandoned the work until about 370, in the meantime composing the *Anabasis*. The redaction of the remaining portion of the *Hellenica* continued from about 370 to 355, and these later books show not only the influence of the development of the author's style by the composition of his chief work, but also an increasing detachment from Attica.—Eva M. Sanford.

168. KAKRIDIS, J. T. Die Niobesage bei Homer. [The legend of Niobe in Homer.] Rheinisches Museum f. Philol. 79 (2) 1930: 113-122.—The story of Niobe given in Iliad Ω 602-613 is not to be taken as an older version than the well-known myth, but as an invention of the poet, enabling Achilles to draw a more dramatic parallel between Niobe's grief and that of Priam .-

Eva M. Sanford

169. KAKRIDIS, JOHANNES TH. Die Pelopssage bei Pindar. [The legend of Pelops in Pindar.] Philologus. 85 (4) Aug. 1930: 463-477.—This is an attempt to reconstruct the legend of Pelops as Pindar conceived it in the First Olympian. The myth here is based upon the legend of Ganymede in the Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite, though Pindar changes the in-cidents in minor details. The erotic motive, present in

Pindar, is absent in the Hymn.—T. A. Brady.

170. LADOW, STANLEY V. Egyptian sources of Greek thought. Theosoph. Quart. 28(2) Oct. 1930:

126-137. 171. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Les caractères généraux de la philosophie Hellénique. [The general characteristics of Hellenic philosophy.] Rev. de Synthèse Hist. 49 (143-145) Jun. 1930: 31-52.—A chronological survey of Greek philosophical speculation stressing (1) its Oriental origins, and (2) its social, political, and economic background.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

172. NOVOTNÝ, FRANCISCUS. Platonis epistulae commentarii illustratae. [Plato's letters with commentary.] Spisy Filos. Fakul. Masarykovy Univ. v Brně. (30) 1930: pp. 317.

173. OGUSE, A. Notes d'épigraphie. [Epigraphic notes.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53 (1) Jan.—

Inn. 1020: 128-150.—A textual study is here made of Jun. 1929: 128-150.—A textual study is here made of inscriptions from Magnesia on the Meander, and from Miletus.—Eva M. Sanford.

174. POST, LEVI ARNOLD. The preludes to Plato's Laws. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 5-24.—A passage in the third Epistle suggests that the introductory books of the Laws were written at Syracuse in 367-6 B.C. This would account for the emphasis on education and sobriety. Many passages in Books I-IV can be explained as pointed references to Dionysius and Syracusan problems.—H. G. Robertson.

175. PUGSLEY, JAMES WILLIAM. The fate motive and its echoes in the "Oresteia." Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 38-47.

176. REGENBOGEN, O. Herodot und sein Werk. [Herodotus and his work.] Antike. 6(3) Mar. 1930: 202-248.—After an introductory exposition of the 6th century developments in Greek culture, Herodotus is here considered as "an exponent of the eternally fruitful transition of the Hellenic spiritual empire from the Ionians to the Athenians." His geography is empirical, not theoretical. His stories are carefully placed as necessary steps in the composition of the whole. The earliest analogy in this respect is found in Ovid's Metamorphoses. Far from attempting to justify the Athenian leadership of Hellas on the ground of her victories over Persia, Herodotus deprecates in strong terms the outbreak of the struggle for leadership. He contrasts the wealth, numbers, and despotism on the side of the Persians with poverty, virtue, freedom, and strong law on that of the Greeks. The dialogue between Xerxes and Artabanos is the key to his point of view, emphasizing the motive of the envy of the gods, not the political motives which he also understood clearly. In this his work lies close to contemporary tragedy. "His work is the birth of history through the marriage of the Ionian with the Attic spirit."—Eva M. Sanford.

177. ROBERT, L. Notes d'épigraphie hellénis-tique. [Notes on Hellenistic epigraphy.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 151-165.—A Delphic inscription gives the text of the vows taken in the arbitration of a boundary dispute between Halai and Boumelita, by the judges, the dicastagogoi, charged with conducting the judges to the locality, and a third group, a commission appointed to lead the judges to the actual terrain under dispute. The second group vow to say nothing to the judges of the disputed land, and to refrain from any bribery in connection with it. Another inscription gives a fresh example, from the

third quarter of the 2d century, of the calling of foreign judges to Delphi, and adds thus to the evidence for grave social crises at Delphi in the course of that century.—Eva M. Sanford.

178. ROBERT, LOUIS. Décrets de Delphes.
[Decrees of Delphi.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellénique. 53(1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 34-41.—Two unpublished decrees edited here record the grant of full civic. decrees, edited here, record the grant of full civic immunities and privileges at Delphi, together with a sum of money, to a Theban musician and a Pergamene, perhaps a poet, for auditions given apart from the regular contests. A third, not adequately published hitherto, records the conferring of the same privileges on a Theban woman, Polygnota, who had come to take part in the harp-playing contests at the Pythia in a year in which the Mithridatic War forced the games to be adjourned. She was invited by the archons and citizens to give auditions for three days, which she did with great success. The sum of money conferred on her was later erased from the stone, but is still legible. The erasure in this and similar inscriptions is to be accounted for by the later suppression of such money payments in lieu of the laurel crown, and the wish to destroy the recorded precedents.—Eva M. Sanford.

179. ROUSSEL, P. Deux familles Athéniennes à Délos. [Two Athenian families at Delos.] Bull. de Correspondance Hellenique. 53 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 166-184.—The Pyrrhakidai and Erysichthonidai appear prominently both at Delphi and Delos. The former dedicated at Delos a round altar to a remote ancestor, under the designation of Tritopator, which may have been substituted at the time of the purification of 426 for his actual tomb. They erected a similar altar to the Nymphs, near the Inopos. In the 2d century a part of the island was known as the domain of the Pyrrhakidai, though it actually belonged to the state. There is some ground to suppose that Erysichthon, the founder of the second Athenian family prominent at Delos, actually came from Delos to Athens originally. In the first century B.C. the priesthood of Apollo became the hereditary prerogative of this family, perhaps by virtue of their old Delian connections.—Eva M. Sanford.

180. SCHWAHN, W. Die Stärke der Bule bei den Achäern. [The strength of the "Boulé" in the Achaean League.] Rheinisches Museum f. Philol. 79 (2) 1930: 178-182.—A series of hypotheses based on Eumenes' offer to the Achaean League of 120 talents, the interest on which was to provide salaries for the members of the Boulé, makes it seem probable that these numbered between 1,200 and 1,300. Such an offer from a wealthy individual was not uncommon: its acceptance in this case might have saved many Achaeans from being trans-

ported later to Rome.—Eva M. Sanford.

181. SCHWAHN, W. Gehalts- und Lohnzahlung in Athen. [The payment of salary and wages in Athens.] Rheinisches Museum f. Philol. 79 (2) 1930: 170-177. The creation of two new Attic tribes under Demetrius of Phaleron made possible the reckoning of state wages in terms of months instead of prytanies, since the two were now identical. Building records from Eleusis, of the time of Demetrius, show that the superintendent of the state slaves employed was paid at a higher daily rate than the architect; he was paid only for actual working time, however, and had no other employment, whereas the architect was paid by the year, and presumably might superintend private building projects at the same time, especially since his state salary was paid in arrears. The payment of workmen for a full quota of

working days during a period in which work must have been interrupted by festivals shows the care of the state for the welfare of its workers, the more notable since the majority of these were freedmen or metics.-Eva M.

182. TARN, W. W. A Greek inscription from Kurdistan (C. I. G. 4673). Classical Rev. 43 (2) May 1929: 53-55.—Tarn restores this inscription to read: 'Sandek, a temple-servant, beseeches Heracles that Isias may not harm him." He concludes that Heracles here is the god Sandas who was native in Cilicia. Perhaps a colony of Cilicians planted his worship here, sometime after the reign of Sargon, king of Assyria.—T. A.

183. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, C. Los colores que veían los griegos. [Colors seen by the Greeks.] Nosotros. 24 (252) May 1930: 222-230.—Gladstone, noting the peculiar color terms and the uncertainty of color description used in Homer, concluded that the ancient Greeks were little developed in the color senses. More recent analyses of Homer's work and comparisons with the experiences of color blind people lead to the conclusion that Homer was color blind. This hypothesis

would also indicate that the Homeric poems were actually the work of Homer.—L. L. Bernard.

184. WOODLEY, E. C. The march of the ten thousand Greeks. Review of a famous journey of the fifth century B.C. Canad. Geog. J. 1(4) Aug. 1930: 345–361. (Illustrated.)—H.G. Robertson.

ROME

(See also Entries 130-132, 134, 136, 278)

185. BAYET, J. Les premières "Georgiques" de Virgile. [The first book of the Georgics of Virgil.] Rev. de Philol., de Litt. et d'Hist. Anciennes. 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 128-150; (3) Jul. 1930: 227-247.—The first book of the Georgics was apparently composed between 39 and 37 B.C. and is closely allied in style to the *Ecloques*. The book is strongly influenced by Hesiod, Cato the Elder, and Aratus; the influence of Varro, so strong in the later books, is not yet felt. To the influence of Hesiod is due the emphasis on grain production, unnatural in Virgil's own time, but gaining a real interest from the danger of famine when Sextus Pompey cut off grain importation from Italy, in 38 B.C.—Eva M. Sanford.

186. CRONK, GERTRUDE GREENE. Lucretius and Thomson's autumnal fogs. Amer. J. Philol. 51 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 233-242.—Thomson's description of autumnal fogs in his Seasons is permeated throughout by Lucretius both in theory and language.— \ddot{A} . A.

187. ELMER, GEORG. Die Goldprägung in Sardica unter den Nachfolgern Diocletians. [Gold coinage in Sardica under the successors of Diocletian.] Numismat. Z. 21 1928: 12-19.—Lists and attempts to date the several issues. They are figured in Plates I and II

at the back of the volume.—Donald McFayden.

188. GREEN, WILLIAM M. Appropriations for the games at Rome in 51 A.D. Amer. J. Philol. 51 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 249-250.-The amount of state appropriations for the theater and circus at public festivals seems to have been largely determined by the number of days given to each festival. The amounts

were meager compared with the princely gifts of Nero to actors and athletes.—A. A. Trever.

189. LEHMANN, PAUL. Sammlungen und Erörterungen lateinischer Abk rzungen in Altertum und Mittelalter. [The collection and explanation of Latin abbreviations in ancient and medieval times.] Abhandl. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Abt.

(3) 1929: pp. 60.

190. MAGI, F. Contributi alla conoscenza di Fiesole etrusca. [Contributions to the knowledge of Etruscan Fiesole.] Atene e Roma. 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 83-114.—A discussion of a few problems connected with literary sources is followed by a fuller treatment of the cults of the district as revealed by archaelogical finds. There is no evidence of special local cults or myths, but everything points to the presence from the 7th or 6th century B.C., not only at Fiesole but also in the surrounding country, of normal Etruscan cults. The district is important historically not only as an agency in transmitting culture from Etruria proper to the Po valley, but also as a cultural island where Etruscan culture was preserved and was later to influence the local culture of the middle ages and the Renaissance.-

Jakob A. O. Larsen.

191. MÜLLER-GRAUPA, EDWIN. Zu Senecas
Apokolokyntosis. [Seneca's Apocolocyntosis.] Philologus. 85 (3) 1930: 303-321.

192. ROLFE, JOHN C. Vergil after two thousand years. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 69 (6) 1930: 347-358.
193. SCOTT, INEZ GERTRUDE. Evidence from

early Roman religion concerning the growth of the city. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 221-228. The earliest cults suggest that the Palatine and Quirinal both retain survivals from a period of independent existence and that the city of Numa's calendar was a combination of these two units with their respective appendages, the Palatine group apparently being the dominating factor.—H. G. Robertson.

194. SCOTT, KENNETH. Plutarch and the ruler cult. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929:

117-135.—Plutarch has nothing but scorn for the imitation of deity by rulers. Justice is the only divine quality to which man may aspire. Under the influence of the divine Logos the true king appears as animate

law.—H. G. Robertson.

195. STROUX, JOH. Textproblemeaus Quintilian.
[Text problems in Quintilian.] Philologus. 85 (3) 1930: 322-354.

196. TÄUBLER, EUGEN. Die umbrisch-sabel- Ilife. Though drawn, at first, into the popular current which flowed from sources in far-off Alexandria, the lian and the Roman tribe.] Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos-Hist. Kl. (4) 1929-30: pp. 23.—A study of the origin and character of the threefold tribal division of primitive Rome. Among the Vestini and Paeligni the tribe survived in titular form, up to the period of Roman municipalization, as a political district, and the district as one third of the ethnic group. The tripartite division of the group is the reason for the existence of tribal organization. In Umbria and in Rome there remain traces of later developments along divergent lines; in Umbria the breaking up of the thirds resulted in a varying but manifold tribal subdivision of the ethnos; in Rome there followed the breaking up of the ethnos and the transfer of the tripartite principle to geographical districts.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

197. TAYLOR, LILY ROSS. Tiberius' refusals of divine honors. Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn. 60 1929: 87-101.—Tiberius, while deprecating divine honors for hims If, followed the policy of Augustus in encouraging them for his predecessor and for his own genius and thus preparing his own way to heaven.-

 $H.\ G.\ Robertson.$

198. WALTZ, RENÉ. L'ême de Virgile. [The soul of Vergil.] Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon. 3(2) Apr. 1930: 77-101.—In this speech delivered before the Friends of the University of Lyon, Waltz discusses Vergil as a poet. "The soul of Vergil was truly in the image of his country." He was a "peasant-poet," and the field in which his powers reached their highest expression was the portrayal of the simple, homely events of rustic

poet found higher expression for his genius in his poems of rustic life, the Georgics. In later life, he achieved the striking power and magnificent unity of the Aeneid, because he had long desired to celebrate in a great national epic the grandeur of his country and the wisdom of its savior, Augustus.—T. A. Brady.

199. WHEELER, ARTHUR LESLIE. Tradition

199. WHEELER, ARTHUR LESLIE. Tradition in the Epithalamium. Amer. J. of Philol. 51 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 205–223.—A study of the powerful influence of tradition in ancient poetry, as illustrated in the influence of the lost epithalamia of Sappho and other Greek poets on the 61st poem of Catullus. The influence came both directly, through material from the lost Greek epithalamia preserved by Greek rhetoricians in Roman imperial times, and indirectly through study of earlier Roman poets who had themselves been influenced by the Greeks poets. In the 61st poem of Catullus, the Greek element occurs chiefly in matters of form and

technique, the Roman in content.—A. A. Trever. 200. WICHERT, LOTHAR. Homerisches und R*misches im Kriegswesen der Aenes. [Homeric and Roman elements in the warfare of the Aeneid.] Philologus. 85(3) May 1930: 285-302; (4) Aug. 1930: 437-462.—The author shows, from a thorough study of the Aeneid, that Vergil drew his information concerning weapons, wounds, treatment of wounds, and methods of fighting from Homer and from the warfare of his own time. His method of describing scenes of battle, however, especially where cavalry was involved, was based upon the technique of the Hellenistic writers.—T. A.

Brady.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 125, 1532)

201. CLARK, WALTER EUGENE. Some problems in the criticism of the sources for early Buddhist history. Harvard Theol. Rev. 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 121-148.—The primary sources of Buddhism are in Pāli, Sanskrit, Prākrit, Chinese, Tibetan, and several of the languages current in Chinese Turkestan. These various tearts are prepared to translation of a common texts do not represent a translation of a common tradition. All must be studied to reach beyond canonical Buddhism. Some think that all non-pali tests can be ignored, at least in so far as Buddhism through the 3d century B.C. is concerned. Between the 3d century B.C. and the first century A.D. Buddhism was established in Central Asia, and texts were translated into Chinese from Sanskrit and Prākrit. One of the most important documents of antiquity is Hiuen Tsiang's Buddhist Records of the Western World; he made a journey to India and back to China, 630-645 A.D. Buddhism was brought into Tibet in the 7th century A.D. According to the Buddhists of Ceylon the Pali canon was formed in the 3d century B.C. at the Third Council. The Fourth Council, which was held in the 1st century A.D., established the Sanskrit canon, which represents a translation from the Prākrit. It must be admitted that the non-pali texts come from a later period than the Pāli texts, but it is by no means certain that the Pāli text is always to be regarded as superior. On the whole, however, the Pāli represents the earliest preserved form of Buddhist literature.— Henry S. Gehman.

202. FICK, R. Kielhorns Handschriften-Sammlung. Verzeichnis der aus Franz Kielhorns Nachlass 1908 Göttinger Universitäts-Bibliothek i berwiesenen Sanskrit-Handschriften. [The Kielhorns Manuscript Collection. Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts given to the University of Göttingen Library by the estate of Franz Kielhorn.] Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol.-Hist. Kl. 1 1930: 65-94.

203. HOPKINS, E. WASHBURN. Allusions to the Rama-story in the Mahabharata. J. Amer. Oriental Soc. 50(2) Jun. 1930: 85-111.—Five Prince Ramas are recognized in the Mahabharata, two of them being spiritual beings and perhaps identical. Another is a local Bacchus, a fourth is mentioned in connection with a plow, and the last in connection with an axe. Rama in parts of the epic is depicted as the original mythical Rama-king in a bucolic paradise, without reference to the exploits in wars. On the contrary, he is depicted as the ascetic who withdraws into the forest. The slaving of Ravana, the tale of monkeys, and other additions were made as the epics were elaborated later. In the battle books Prince Rama is one of sixteen "kings who died." In the book Drona alone there are a dozen allusions of this sort .- Dwight C. Baker.

204. HUMMEL, ARTHUR W. What the Chinese are doing in their own history. Amer. Hist. Rev. 34 (4) Jul. 1929: 715-724.—Modern historical criticism of Chinese texts began with K'ang Yu-wei, but the present movement centers around Hu Shih. Great obstacles to such critical study are the deficiencies of the native books in indices and foot-notes. The problem of Chinese origins has been attacked by Ku Ch'ieh-kang, a pupil of Hu. He throws doubts on the traditional views of the antiquity of the Shu Ching, especially its chronology as accepted from Confucian days. The conceptions of the Shih Ching have also undergone change at the hands of these younger scholars. The Ch'un Ch'iu, a third of the so-called Confucian classics, is being subjected to scrutiny of the same kind. In the case of the later work of S u-ma Ch'ien in his Shih Chi or Annals, Ts'ui Shih has made careful internal criticism.—Dwight C. Baker.

205. LÉVI, M. SYLVAIN. Encore A'vaghosa. [Asvaghosa again.] J. Asiatique. 213(2) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 193-216.

206. LORIMER, D. L. R. A Bakhtiari prose text. J. Royal Asiat. Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland. (2) Apr. 1930: 347-364.—Text, notes, and translation are given of The Story of the Wife and her Partner which, Lorimer says, is a typical sample of a large number of texts which he possesses.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

207. SEMPER, MAX. Nicht-Arisches im alten Persertum. [Non-Aryan elements in ancient Persian civilization.] Ephemerides Orientales. (37) Jan. 1929: 1-14.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 106, 147)

208. BACON, BENJAMIN W. The authoress of Revelation—a conjecture. Harvard Theol. Rev. 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 235-350.—The conjectured "authoress" is the daughter of Philip the Evangelist of Caesarea who after removal from Caesarea to Ephesus with her husband, a Christian, settled and was buried there. Her father and three unmarried sisters settled and were buried in Hierapolis of Phrygia. Among the churches of Asia the four daughters of Philip were revered as "prophetesses." The migration was probably due to the war of 67-70 in Palestine and the death of the married daughter would probably fall between 90 and 100. "John" as the prophet of Patmos warning the churches of Asia is an "impersonation" of the usual apocalyptic type, as the name "Daniel" is assumed long after the hero's death by the O. T. apocalyptist. The assumed date of the "vision" is "under Claudius," viz, 42 A.D., date of the dispersion of the twelve by Agrippa's persecution. The "prophetess" publishes a collection of Palestinian and later "prophecies" traditionally ascribed to the Apostle John, prefacing them with letters of the Spirit to the churches of Asia. The actual date is well established as Ephesus in 93-95.—

B. W. Bacon.

209. BARUZI, JEAN. Introduction d'un cours sur les diverses interprétations de saint Paul au seizième siècle et les résultats de l'exégèse contemporaine. [Introduction to a course on the different interpretations of St. Paul in the 16th century and the results of contemporary exegesis.] Rev. de Théol. et de Philos. 17 (71) May-Jun. 1929: 81-102.

210. BÉVENOT, HUGO. Alte und neue Lukanische Quellen. [Old and new sources of Luke.] Theol. Quartalschr. 110 (4) 1929: 428-446.—The author defends the old standpoint that Luke, the companion of Paul, wrote Acts, over against F. Jackson's and Kirsopp Lake's opinion that a later writer not only enlarged upon the original manuscript of Luke but also wrote the third gospel. Br'venot maintains that Luke was the author of the third gospel as well as of the Acts. His sources were: Peter, whom he knew

personally; the two earlier gospels; certain liturgical writings which had already come into existence in the early church.—Paul R. Sweet.

211. BIHEL, P. STEPHANUS. Notae de tempore compositionis libri Actuum Apostolorum. [Notes concerning the time of composition of the Acts of the Apostles.] Antonianum. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 293-300.

212. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. Les plus anciens prologues latins des évangiles. [The oldest Latin prologues of the gospels.] Rev. Bénédictine. 40 (3) Jul. 1928: 193-214.—A critical study. Dom de Bruyne concludes that the earliest gospel prologues were written at Rome in Greek, after the Marcionite troubles and considerably before the Monarchian agitations had produced the prologues of the 4th century. He inclines to think that the first Latin translation is an African work of the late 3d century.—G. G. Walsh.

213. CLAVIER, H. La méthode ironique dans l'enseignement de Jésus. [The ironic method in the teaching of Jesus.] Études Theol. et Relig. 4(3) May-Jun. 1929: 224-241.

214. HARVEY, G. L. H. Adolf von Harnack. *Modern Churchman*. 20 (4) Jul. 1930: 203-207.

215. KLAMETH, GUSTAV. Über die Herkunft der apokryphen "Geschichte Josephs des Zimmermanns." [Origin of the apocryphal "History of Joseph the Carpenter."] Angelos. 3 (1-2) 1928: 6-31.

216. MURLEY, CLYDE. Plato and the New Testament: parallels. Anglican Theol. Rev. 12 (5) Jul. 1930: 438-442.

217. SAWYER, E. H. The first monasteries. Antiquity. 4(15) Sep. 1930: 316-326.—The oasis of Wadi Natrum or Nitria was the cradle of Christian monasticism. It is a depression in the desert having an area of 110 sq. mi. and containing eight lakes, some with soda, some with salt, fed by desert subsoil water flowing from the southwest. Although efforts were made in 151 a.d. by S. Frontinus to establish here a brother-hood of hermits under an abbot, the real movement began in 265 a.d. with S. Ammon, and monks have lived there continuously since. Famous disciples of S. Ammon were S. Antony, Makarius the Egyptian, and Makarius the Alexandrian. Each hermit has always lived in a separate house and prepared his own frugal meals. The churches date from the 4th century and hence are the oldest existing Christian places of worship. (A description of the monastery follows, with illustrations.)—H. P. Lattin.

218. VACCARI, A. I palinsesti biblici di Beuron. [The Biblical palimpsests of Beuron.] Biblica. 11 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 231-235.

219. WINDISCH, HANS. Das Problem der Geschichtlichkeit Jesu. [The problem of the historicity of Jesus.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 2(4) 1930: 207-252.

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 2-14241, 15927, 15934; 2, 268, 337)
220. KRUSZYŃSKI, JAN. Prace anatomiczne
Leonarda da Vinci. [Anatomical studies of Leonardo
da Vinci.] Alma Mater Vilnensis. (7) 1930: 37-40.—
One cannot speak of human anatomy before the time of
Leonardo da Vinci. The existing manuals were simply
descriptions of the structure of animals without accurate illustrations, usually block-prints often of high
artistic merit but of no scientific value. Leonardo
studied anatomy for 24 years. He himself told Cardinal
Lodovico d'Aragon and his companion Antonio de

Beatis, that he had dissected 30 human bodies. Artists of the Renaissance such as Michelangelo, Benvenuto Cellini, Pollaiuolo and others, directed their attention to a study of human form for artistic reasons. Leonardo was also concerned with the artistic study of anatomy, but his interest did not end there. His studies on the flight of birds, the mechanics of human and animal movement, and on the nervous system show the interest of a learned biologist. Leonardo begins his treatise on anatomy with a study of osteology. His drawings of the human skull are perfect and could be used to-day in our manuals. All bones are drawn from three sides—front, side, and rear. His knowledge of the structure of

muscles is remarkable, and his studies of the circulation of the blood show that he was very near to anticipating Harvey. He was also the first accurately to describe the spinal cord and nervous system leading from the base of the brain.—Frank Nowak.

221. MADER, A. E. Conical sundial and ikon inscriptions from the Kastellion monastery on Khirbet el-Merd in the Wilderness of Juda. J. Palest. Orient. Soc. 9 (3-4) 1929: 122-135.—The Kastellion monastery was founded by St. Sabbas in 492. Here was found a conical sundial which is discussed in the article. The writer also treats a Greek ikon from the same place.-Henry S. Gehman.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 220, 221, 308, 340)

222. BYRON, ROBERT. Greco: The epilogue to Byzantine culture. Burlington Mag. 55 (319) Oct. 1929:

160-176.

223. FASOLO, VINCENZO. L'architettura nelle pitture del rinascimento. [Architecture in paintings of the Renaissance.] Architett. e Arti Decorative. 8 (6) Feb. 1929: 241-254.

224. GRIFFIN, RALPH. Limoges enamel censer

top from Barnham, Sussex. Antiquaries J. 10(3) Jul. 1930: 242-244.—This is a description of the top of a censer in champlevé enamel recently dug up at Barnham, Sussex. (Plate.)—F. E. Baldwin.

225. KELLY, F. M. Pre-Gothic cuirasses of plate. *A pollo*. 12 (67) Jul. 1930: 37-43.

226. ROBINSON, J. ARMITAGE. Incidental gains from the study of episcopal registers. Dublin Rev. 94 (372) Jan. 1930: 141-152.—The Lady Chapel at Wells is filled with early 14th century glass. releaded and cleansed in 1925, a number of hitherto illegible inscriptions in the beautiful Lombardic capitals of the time were discovered. Evidence laboriously gathered from Rolls and Registers threw an unexpected light on the architecture and the glass of the earliest years of the 14th century.—John J. O'Connor.

227. TIETZE, HANS. Die Ausstellung englischer Kunst des Mittelalters in London. [The exhibition of English medieval art in London.] Belvedere. 9 (7-8)

1930: 19-23.

228. UNSIGNED. The earliest mitre. J. Antiquarian Assn., Brit. Isles. (1) Jun. 1930: 37-41.

229. WARDROP, JAMES. Early English illuminated manuscripts at South Kensington. Apollo. 12 (68) Aug. 1930: 99-107.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 209, 221, 226, 228, 274, 281, 290, 319, 323, 326, 328, 368, 511, 1194)

230. BARNAUD, JEAN. La jeunesse et le conversion de Guillaume Farel. [The youth and conversion of Farel.] Études Théol. et Relig. 4(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929:

38 - 72.

231. BAUMGARTEN, PAUL MARIA. Der Tod Alexanders VI. [Death of Alexander VI.] Hist. Jahrb. 50(1) 1930: 109-113.—The investigations of J. Schnitzer have made it certain that Pope Alexander VI died of poison, but they do not prove that it was poison prepared by the pope's order for others and given to him by mistake. Nor do these investigations or the arguments based on them succeed in clearing up the question as to the originators of this murder or their purpose.

—Francis S. Betten.

232. BECK, EGERTON. Medieval monasticism.

Dublin Rev. 93 (371) Oct. 1929: 217-227.—A review of four new studies that testify to the growing interest in medieval monasticism. They are: English Ecclesias-In medieval monasticism. They are: English Ecclesiastical Studies by Rose Graham; Benedictine Monachism by Dom Cuthbert Butler; Origin of the Prymen by Edmund Bishop; Visitations and Chapters-General of the Order of Cluny.—John J. O'Connor.

233. BECK, EGERTON. The English martyrs.
Dublin Rev. 194 (374) Jul. 1930: 20-32.—There were two persecutions: that under Elizabeth and here

two persecutions: that under Elizabeth and her successors for the Mass, and that under Henry VIII for the papal supremacy. The cause of the latter is ex-pecially treated and an historical account given of the circumstances which brought about the martyrdom of Bishop John Fisher and Thomas More.—John J. O'Connor.

234. BINYON, GILBERT CLIVE. Religion and the rise of capitalism (1494-1737). Stockholm. 2 1930:

235. BRUNNER, PETER. Neuere Bonaventura-Forschungen. [New Bonaventura researches.] Theol. Rundsch. 2(4) 1930: 253-286.

236. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. Le problème du psautier romain. [The problem of the Roman psalter.] Rev. Bénédictine. 42(2) Apr. 1930: 101-128.—This is a closely reasoned attempt to establish (1) that the Roman Psalter is not the work of St. Jerome; (2) that St. Jerome's revision of 384 has however survived in

parts. A brief history of the first revision is then given. Against St. Jerome's authorship it is urged that no ancient tradition attributes it to him; that no manuscript gives his name; that no preface by St. Jerome exists. Besides, Jerome could not be made responsible for the interpolations, the use of the occidental text, the misunderstanding of Greek, the barbarisms and the textual mutilations which appear in the Roman psalter. The mistaken view that Jerome's first revision was at the instigation of Pope Damasus is shown to repose on apocryphal letters of the 7th century.— G. G. Walsh.

237. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. Un ancien catalogue des manuscripts de l'abbaye des Dunes. [An ancient catalogue of mss from the Abbey of Dunes.] Rev. Bénédictine. 40 (4) Oct. 1928: 364-365.—The catalogue lists 26 mss, and is found on the fly leaf of the Life of St. William (MS 55 of the city of Bruges). De Bruyne argues against de Poorter that the catalogue belongs to the Abbey of Dunes, and did not originate with the Williamites of Bruges.—G. G. Walsh.

238. CABROL, FERNAND. St. Benedict and the sixth century. Dublin Rev. 94 (374) Jul. 1930: 119-132.—There is at present a renascence in Benedictine studies. Dom Chapman's researches on various points have led him to new and extremely interesting conclusions, e.g., he is of the opinion that in writing his Rule, St. Benedict borrowed from Justinian. Dom Chapman's work has received the high praise of Henri

Brémond, the French academician.—John J. O'Connor.

239. CALLEBAUT, ANDRÉ. Le Bx. Jean Duns
Scotus à Cambridge vers 1297–1300. [St. John Duns
Scotus at Cambridge in 1297–1300.] Arch. Francis-

canum Hist. 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 608-611.

240. CLEMEN, OTTO. Das lateinische Original von Luthers "Vater-Unser vorwärts und rückwärts" vom Jahre 1516. [The Latin original of Luther's "Lord's Prayer forwards and backwards" of the year 1516.] Z. f. Kirchengesch. 48 (2) 1929: 198-207.—Clemen examines a manuscript in the ducal library at Gotha, (Cod. Goth. 26) which contains a collection of letters of Luther, Spalatin, and Melanchthon, with other materials, of a period prior to 1527. The

most valuable fragment in the codex is Luther's Oratio Dominica. Later versions of this utterance are already known; this is evidently the original. The Latin text is given, and occupies about a page and a half. It briefly states how the prayer may be "said or prayed in a double way, forwards and backwards," and is subdivided into two sections entitled recta via and perversa via. Clemen calls the passage Luther's earliest, shortest, and noblest exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

—J. T. Mc Neill.

241. COWELL, HENRY J. The sixteenth-cen-

tury French-speaking and English-speaking churches at Frankfort. Proc. Huguenot Soc. London. 14(1) 1930: 62-95.—French refugees from Strasbourg (1548) settled in Glastonbury, were ordered from England after the death of Edward VI. (1553). These finally reached Frankfort and set up a religious community. Soon after, English refugees founded a second church at Frankfort. Before long Lutheran animosity and internal dissension threatened to destroy both congregations. Calvin settled the dissension in the French church for a time. The diet of Augsburg of 1555 recognized only Catholic and Lutheran faiths, but the Frankfort congregations were not persecuted as much as other Calvinist groups. Dissent and persecution finally broke up the French church in 1563, the members scattering through Europe; some were imprisoned or burned. The English congregation split on the English liturgy and election of ministers. They re-English liturgy and election of ministers. They returned to England after the death of Mary (Nov. 17,

1558).—Edward F. Dow.
242. EVENETT, H. O. Claude d'Espence et son "Discours du Colloque de Poissy." [Claude d'Espence and his discourse at the colloquy of Poissy.] Rev. Hist. 164(1) May-Jun. 1930: 40-78.—The article on d'Espence is followed by a full text of the manuscript of the discourse, preserved in the Dupuy Collection of the Biblioth que Nationale. D'Espence is perhaps the most interesting of the secondary theologians in the 16th century. He is not to be classified with the conciliationists such as Erasmus, l'Hopital, and others. He was an independent spirit and ignored the revolt. Despite suspicions and accusations of both Calvinists and Jesuits, he remained steadfastly faithful to the Church, though independent in his thought. He always hoped that reason and discussions might end the religious schism. Historians of the Colloquy have drawn their accounts too exclusively from partisan Calvinist sources, which do not give sufficient recogni-Calvinist sources, which do not give sumician recognition to the conciliatory attitude of more than one Catholic doctor, especially of d'Espence, and to a degree, also of the Cardinal of Lorraine.—A. A. Trever.

243. GRUNDMANN, HERBERT. Kleine Beiträge über Joachim von Fiore. [Minor contributions to the study of Joachim of Floris.] Z. f. Kirchengesch.

48(2) 1929: 137-165.—Grundmann reviews the recent literature on Joachim, gives a critical discussion of his *Prophecy of the popes*, 1184, examines the late medieval sources of the legend of Joachim, and, finally, attempts to discover something of his circle of associates. He thinks it a mistake to speak of Joachim's immediate "pupils and disciples": his real disciples were to appear in the ranks of the Franciscans. Grundmann thinks it possible that interesting new materials on Joachim may yet be brought to light in southern Italy.—J. T.

Mc Neill.

244. HERMESDORF, B. H. D. Geert Groote en zijn verhouding tot Recht en Rechtspraak. [Geert Groot and his relation to law and legal language.] Hist. Tijdschr. 9 (2) 1930: 109-121.—From the spiritual attitude of Geert Groot little may be concluded in regard to his attitude towards law and legal language of his time. For canon law there is a great deal of material in his writings, which is readily understood, since Geert Groot concentrated his attention on this extensively. From various sources the author indicates that Geert Groot was repelled by civil law and its language. He tries to explain this attitude out of the troubles which Geert's father, who was repeatedly alderman of Deventer, experienced in the execution of his duties because of the corruption of legal language. In the end he resigned this office and paid the fine which was imposed for failure to fulfill the duties of a citizen. From his education his distaste for law may also be understood. He studied in Paris from 1355 to 1358 at a time when probably the teaching of Roman law was forbidden. Geert probably acquired some knowledge of Roman law in spite of that, but he did not profit greatly thereby. The author emphasizes the fact that Geert Groot had a great distaste for everything which was legalistic in the worst sense of the word. He honors his position, but though it may seem strange at first sight, yet it becomes understandable with a person who was constantly fighting for truth and justice.—J. C. H. de Pater

245. KAVANAGH, DENNIS J. The modern renaissance of St. Augustine. Thought. 5(2) Sep. 1930: 181–208.—Augustine of Hippo, who died in 430 A.D. still exerts a tremendous influence on philosophy and philosophers. He was the founder of the philosophy of history. His many-sided intellect embraced as well the philosophy of concrete events as the philosophy of abstract reasoning. His City of God marshals all the divers transactions of universal history under this one governing principle: "In the long course of events, the art of an overruling Providence ever educes good from evil." In our day the soundness of this aphorism, dis-

evil." In our day the soundness of this aphorism, discovered by Augustine and applied by Bossuet, is impressively demonstrated.—W. F. Roemer.

246. LEBRETON, JULES. Saint Jean de la Croix d'après son nouvel historien. [St. John of the Cross according to his latest biographer.] Etudes: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général. 202 (5) Mar. 5, 1930: 578-590.—A lengthy review of the work of Father Bruno. Contains hesides a summary of the life a synthetic Contains besides a summary of the life, a synthetic study of the mystical doctrine of St. John.—G. G. Walsh.

247. LÍVA, VÁCLAV. Jan Arno t Plateis z Platen tejna. [John Ernest Platejs of Platenstein.] Casopis Matice Moravské. 54 1930: 15-78.—After the defeat of the Czech Protestant rebels in 1620, Ferdinand II undertook to restore Catholicism in Bohemia. One of his principal agents was John Ernest Platejs of Platen-stein, vicar-general for Bohemia of Carlo Carafa, papal nuncio at the imperial court from 1621 until 1628. Platejs succeeded in eliminating Protestant worship from Prague. He kept a careful diary of his activities, the manuscript of which is in the Library of

the University of Prague.—Livingstone Porter.

248. MARIANI, UGO. La funzione storica del tomismo e Dante. [The historic function of Thomism and Dante.] Gior. Dantesco. 31(1) 1928 (publ. 1930):

29-86.

249. MORIN, V. G. La date de l'ordination épiscopale de S. Augustin. [The date of the episcopal ordination of St. Augustine.] Rev. Bénédictine. 40(4) Oct. 1928: 366-367.—The date given by Prosper in his Epitome Chronicon may be maintained; but the deduction that the consecration took place shortly before Christmas rests on what must be regarded as an interpolation in the Quinquaginta homiliae of Caesarius

of Arles.—G. G. Walsh.
250. MORIN. V. G. Nouveau sermon inédit de S. Augustin sur la Chananeénne et la psaume 38. [An unpublished sermon of St. Augustine on the woman of Canaan and Psalm 38.] Rev. Bénédictine. 40(3) Jul. 1928: 215-224.—The sermon of St. Augustine on the woman of Canaan and Psalm 38 is found in the mss of Bamberg. Morin, who is engaged in a critical edition of St. Augustine's sermons, decides that this sermon is

authentic. Its style is that of the bishop of Hippo, and it is free from interpolations and plagiarisms.—G. G. Walsh.

251. MORIN, V. G. Une lettre à restituer à Paul Diacre? [A letter of Paul the Deacon?] Rev. Bénédictine. 42 (2) Apr. 1930: 143-147.—Dom Morin argues that the letter of consolation left in an appendix in Dummler's edition of the Letters of Paul the Deacon can be safely attributed to Paul himself. Internal evidence shows both the date, 782, and the style of Paul.

-G. G. Walsh.
252. PÖLNITZ, GÖTZ. Der Bamberger Fürstbischof Johann Philipp von Gebsattel und die deutsche Gegenreformation (1599-1609). [Prince-Bishop John Philip von Gebsattel of Bamberg and the German Counter-Reformation.] Hist. Jahrb. 50(1) 1930: 47-69.—About the year 1600 the important bishopric of Bamberg seemed to be slipping into the Protestant camp. Several bishops had only half heartedly resisted the innovation. John Philip's ten years' administra-tion is symptomatic of the difficulties encountered by the advocates of a thoroughgoing revival of Catholic Though his Protestantizing tendencies and his evil life were pretty well known before his election, he succeeded in hoodwinking the Roman authorities by bold lies up to his death. Rome never proceeded against him. During his government the debts of the little principality increased enormously, and the life of his court was such that many Bamberg citizens removed their wives and daughters to the country to secure them from insults by the ecclesiastical and secular courtiers. It was through the influence of the Duke of Bavaria and of Prince-Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn of Würzburg that a decidedly Catholic successor was elected for Bamberg.—Francis S. Betten.

253. RISCH, ADOLF. Textproben zur Würdigung der Lutherbibel. [Proof sheets for the appreciation of Luther's Bible.] Neue Kirchliche Z. 41 (8) Aug.

1930: 505-538

254. SCHIELE, F. Zu den Schriften Valentin Weigels. [Works of Valentin Weigel.] Z. f. Kirchengesch. 48 (3-4) 1929: 380-389.—W. Pauck.

255. SCHLINGENSIEPEN, HERMANN. Erasmus als Exeget auf Grund seiner Schriften zu Matthäus. [Erasmus as exegete on the basis of his writings on Matthew.] Z. f. Kirchengesch. 48(1) 1929: 16-57. 256. SCHMITZ, PH. Les lectures de table à

l'abbaye de Saint Denis vers le fin du moyen-êge. [The reading at table in the abbey St. Denis at the end of the middle ages.] Rev. Bénédictine. 42 (2) Apr. 1930: 163-167.—This is an attempt to estimate the intellectual influences to which the monks of a typical monastery were subjected, in the light of the reading prescribed during meals. The study is based on a ms of the Bibliothèque Nationale, computed to be late 13th century.—G. G. Walsh.

257. SCHMITZ, PHILIBERT. Un manuscrit retrouvé de la "Vita Anselmi" par Eadmer. [A rediscovered manuscript of Eadmer's "Life of Anselm."]

Rev. Bénédictine. 40 (3) Jul. 1928: 225–234.—The text was recently found at Tournai. Its interest consists in this that it can be above to data from the color less than this that it can be shown to date from the early 12th century, and hence has a value as great as the Corpus Christi College ms which Rule regarded as the earliest.

-G. G. Walsh.

258. SCHWARTZ, EDUARD. Der Prozess des Eutyches. [The trial of Eutyches.] Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt. (5) 1929: pp. 93.—This is a complete account of the trial and condemnation in 448 of the presbyter and archimandrite in Constantinople after whom the great heresy of Eutychianism is called; Eutyches was sub-sequently vindicated by the "robber-synod" in 449, and excommunicated in 451. A critical recension of the Greek and Latin texts dealing with the circumstances is provided, together with prolegomena and a full historical exposition. Especially noteworthy are the comparisons between ecclesiastical and secular trial procedure.-Moses Hadas.

259. SEIDLMAYER, MICHAEL. Ein Gehilfe der heiligen Birgitta von Schweden: Alfons von Jaen. [An assistant of St. Bridget of Sweden: Alphonsus of Jaen.] Hist. Jahrb. 50(1) 1930: 1-18.—Alphonsus of Jaen, a Spaniard, was one of the several men who, filled with respectful veneration for St. Bridget, ever remained her faithful friend and helper. He had tried in vain to retain his bishopric of Jaen to which he had been appointed by the pope. Having heard of St. Bridget he visited her and became one of her "familia" ab 1368. In Rome where Urban V was preparing for a return to Avignon he wrote the report of one of her visions, in which with the strongest, almost unmeasured terms she endeavored in vain to persuade him to give up this plan. Urban's successor, Gregory XI, dealt with her almost as with a great power, using Alphonsus as intermediary. When sent by her to Avignon with another severe message, he had to approach Gregory secretly, because, had his mission become known among the courtiers, his life would have been in danger. When he retured to Rome, St. Bridget was dead. Alphonsus became as it were the executor of her spiritual testa-He labored incessantly for her canonization whom he had looked upon as his mother, queen, daughter, and sister.—Francis S. Betten.

260. SHAHAN, BISHOP. Saint Augustine of Hippo. Catholic World. 131 (785) Aug. 1930: 580-585.— Augustine not only asserts frequently that Christian perfection is the duty of every true follower of Christ, but he became a perfect follower of the Master in the most thorough renunciation. He may be called the popular theologian of the medieval world, inasmuch as

value.—W. F. Roemer.

261. SKUTELLA, F. Der Handschriftenbestand der Confessiones S. Augustini. [The mss of Augustine's Confessions.] Rev. Bénédictine. 42 (3) Jul. 1930: 205-209.

262. THURSTON, HERBERT. St. Augustine and occultism. Thought. 5(2) Sep. 1930: 245-260.—The world in which St. Augustine lived was a world given over to magic. From all that had to do with necromancy Augustine was particularly repelled, if only by the fact that the blood of animals was used in these rites, so that, as he says, the demons found satisfaction in the assurance that sacrifice was being offered to them as if they were gods.—W. F. Roemer.

263. TRIFONOV, YOR. Otnosheniyata na srub-

skata Ipekska tzurkva kum Okhridskata v nachaloto na Turskoto vladichestvo. [The relations of the Serbian church of Ipek with the church of Okhrida in the beginning of the Turkish rule.] Makedonski Pregled. 4(4) 1928: 43-78.—After the Balkan nations came under the Turks the national churches were successively abolished and subordinated under the patriarchate of Constantinople. The Serbian patriarchate of Ipek was subordinated under the Bulgarian archbishopric of Okhrida about 1446.—V. Sharenkoff.

264. VELLICO, P. ANTONIUS M. De transsub-

stantione iuxta Joannem Duns Scotum. [Transsub-

stantiation according to John Duns Scotus.] Antoni-anum. 5 (3) Jul. 1930: 301-332. 265. WILLIAMS, WATKIN. Un studium Cisterciense à Oxford. [A Cistercian college at Oxford.] Ann. de Bourgogne. 2(1) 1930: 70-77.—A bull of Pope Benedict XII of 1335 seeks the creation of Cistercian centers of study in university towns, but it does not mention Oxford or Cambridge. None the less there existed in the county of Oxford at the end of the 13th century three Cistercian abbeys, and the foundation of the first two (Thame and Bruern) goes back to the 12th century and

was the work of St. Bernard. The third, Rewley, (1281) was not properly speaking a college but a branch of Thame. The center of Cistercian studies at Oxford was not founded until 1437 at the instigation of Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. The grounds of the college covered 5 acres in Northgate Street, parish of St. Mary Magdelene. The chapel was not consecrated until 1530. It still exists, together with the refectory. At the dissolution of the Cistercians in 1646, Henry VIII made a gift of the abbey to Christ Church, the foundation of Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas White of London installed there his college of St. John the Baptist. The Cistercian college without its own grounds received students sent by their respective convents, guided by a headmaster and a prior, under the authority of a visitor, the chancellor of the university. The professors of philosophy and logic were chosen by the headmaster and three of the oldest students and were paid by the college. Students were recruited by rotation among the monks of the neighboring abbeys. They rendered certain services to the university, preaching twice during lent at St. Peter's in the East. The abbey of Rewley in particular always sent one or two monks and paid for each one of them £7 per year. The college flourished until the dissolution of monasteries.—H. Calvet. 266. WILLIAMS, WATKIN. The codex aureae-

vallensis. Dublin Rev. 194 (372) Jan. 1930: 131-140.— Valless. Dublik Heb. 194 (312) vall. 1907. 1917. A history and description of a MS from Orval (Aurea Vallis), second daughter of Troisfontaines, founded in Luxemburg in 1132. The late Abbé E. Vacandard, when he wrote his Vie de Saint Bernard, believed this MS to have been lost. The precious volume from Orval is now safe in the library at Tamié. Upon the basis of the hypothesis that identifies Geoffrey of Auxerre with St. Bernard's notary and with Geoffrey who was successively abbot of Igny, of Clairvaux, of Fossanova, and of Hautecombe, the question of the provenance of the MS is discussed.—John J. O'Connor.

267. WILMART, A. Une lettre inédite de S. Anselme à une moniale inconstante. [An unpublished letter of St. Anselm to an ex-nun.] Rev. Bénédictine. 40 (4) Oct. 1928: 319-332.—A critical study of the story in Orderic Vitalis of the princess who took the veil and then fell in love, first with Alan the Red and then with Alan the Black. Wilmart decides that Alan the Red must have been Alan Fergent of Cornwall, who died in 1089, and shows that Orderic confused Matilda, the daughter of William the Conqueror, with Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland, as well as with the nun whom Anselm was trying to bring to her senses.-G. G. Walsh.

EASTERN EUROPE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entry 263)

268. IORGA, N. Un témoignage espagnol sur la Turquie de Soliman-le-Magnifique. [A Spanish testimony about Turkey under Soliman the Magnificent.]

Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ. 7 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930:
89-98.—A summary of the Spanish Journey in Turkey, attributed to Cristobal de Villalón, a contemporary of Cervantes, and containing a full account of Turkey between 1550 and 1560, in the form of a conversation between a Spanish doctor, who had been a Turkish prisoner, and two friends. He describes the life of the galley-slaves sent from Santa Maora to Constantinople via the Piraeus, then called "Port Leon" from the statues of the lions there. He depicts the medical profession of Turkey, mostly Jews, cures the Sultan's daughter, attends the Grand-Vizier, Sinan, whose death is described, and becomes the Sultan's doctor at a ducat a day. But he escapes, disguised as a Greek monk, visits Mount Athos, of which there is a description, lands at Skiathos, Lemnos, "the garden-island" of Chios, noted for its hospitality, its mastic and the dances of its daughters, Syna, whose short-skirted women can fight pirates, and finally Venice. He finds the Turkish artillery the best in the world, largely thanks to renegades, admires Turkish songs, explains the permanent enmity of Turks and Persians, describes as a doctor with inside knowledge the life of the harem, and gives statistics of Constantinople, which had 40,000 Christian houses, 10,000 Jewish, and more than 60,000 Turkish, besides 10,000 Greek in the suburbs. There were "more than a thousand houses of Florentines and Venetians." He narrates the capture of Tripoli and the arrival of the "new Queen of Sheba," the Portuguese Beatrice Mendez, who married her daughter to her cousin John Miquez, transformed into José Nasi (the future Duke of Naxos). He describes the monuments, mentions that the Jews were admitted to Galata only by day, that the bakers were Greeks, and that the but-chers' shops were at the Seven Towers.—William Miller.

269. MENZEL, TH. Über die Werke des russischen Turkologen A. Samojlovič. [The work of the Russian Turkish scholar A. Sámojlovič. Arch. Orien-

tálni. 1 (2) Jun. 1929: 209–234. 270. SOOSA, NASIM M. The historical interpretation of the origin of the capitulations in the Ottoman empire. Temple Law Quart. 4(4) Aug. 1930: 358-371. -The capitulatory system, generally traced to those concessions issued by the Ottoman Porte to non-Moslems, actually had its origin during the early Christian era. It evolved from the once universally recognized principle of the "personality of law," according to which a foreigner carried everywhere with him the law of his state. The system was never confined to relations between Orient and Occident, for the recognition of extra-territorial rights or privileges was usual among western nations themselves as a familiar principle of commercial intercourse. Neighboring Italian states, whose laws and traditions were practically identical, often granted extra-territorial concessions during the 12th and 13th centuries. The Ottoman government merely took over the principle of extraterritoriality, long practiced by the Byzantine empire, without essential modification or addition as a sine qua non of regular commercial intercourse with other states .- H. L. Hoskins.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 247, 263)

271. SOLOVIEV, ALEXANDER. Sudije i sud po gradovema Dušanove držane. [The judges and tribunals in the cities of Dushan's empire.] Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva. 7-8 (3-4) 1930: 147-162.—Article 176 of Dushan's code ordered legal cases between citizens to be judged by the headman of the city and the clergy. It does not mention ordinary judges. The documents of Athos confirm this, showing that Serres, Melnik, and Hierissos had episcopal tribunals with the addition of some civilian, who in the later years of Serbian rule at Serres were called *katholikoi kritai*, as was the archbishop of Larissa under Serbian rule in 1362. These mixed tribunals were usual in the Greek cities of the Serbian empire of the 14th century, and left traces at Serres even under Turkish rule in 1381.— William Miller.

272. BRIAN-CHANINOV, N. Les sources de l'histoire de Russia. [The sources of Russian history.]

Mercure de France. 222 (772) Aug. 15, 1930: 82-98.—
This critical essay traces Russian historiography from the 9th century to the 15th. The most famous of the early writings is the Narrative of Past Ages (Poviést vremennikh liét), a great collection of folktales, monastic Annals and Chronicles (Liétopisi), Byzantine accounts (Pateriks) of famous monasteries, Lives (Gitia), Eulogies (Pokhvaly), and the tales and notes of travelers and eastern historians. The footnotes contain many interesting bibliographical references.—George G. Horr.

273. FEHER, G. Prabulgarite. 1. Preselnish-kite im dvizheniya ot sredata na V vek. [The Proto Bulgarians. 1. Their migrative movements in the middle of the 5th century.] Bulgarska Misul. 3 Jun. 1928: 448-452.—The author, a Hungarian professor, thinks that the Danubian Bulgarians had their origin in the Western Bulgarian branch Kutriguri and owed much to the Hun. The Proto Bulgarians lived to the east of the Sea of Azov and north of Caucasian mountains. Owing to the push of some nomadic tribes from the east they invaded the crumbling Hun empire

in the west and settled there in the middle of the 5th century.—V. Sharenkoff.

274. IORGA, N. Le Protestantisme roumain.
[Rumanian Protestantism.] Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ. 7 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 65-78.—Iorga describes the infiltration of Lutheranism and Calvinism into Moldavia from the Saxon and Hungarian elements of Transylvania respectively. This occurred on three separate occasions. The Saxons of Transylvania, converted to Lutheranism by Honterus, whose statue stands before the church at Kronstadt, taught the Lutheran catechism about 1540 to the Rumanians of the suburbs of that city. This catechism is one of the oldest specimens of Rumanian literature. Twenty years later, the Hungarian prince of Transylvania, John Sigismund Zápdya, made Calvinism under the influence of the Italian doctor, George Blandrata, the state religion of that largely Rumanian province. A bishopric for this reformed Rumanian church was created, and bishop George ordered that the services should be conducted in Rumanian instead of Slavonic. should be conducted in Rumanian instead of Slavonic. But the next prince of Transylvania, Stephen Báthary, reintroduced Catholicism and the Jesuits became its organizers. For four years in the 16th century, that strange adventurer, the Cretan James Basilikos, who styled himself "Marquess of Samos and Paros," made himself prince of Moldavia and introduced Socinian Protestantism into that principality. But it did not survive him. Lastly, Calvinism for the second time, in the 17th century, was propagated in the Rumanian villages of Transylvania, under the rule of the Rákóczy princes, till Catholicism was restored by the Hapsburgs when they took Transylvania at the end of that century. After 1700 Lutheranism was the religion of only the non-Rumanian minorities, Calvinism that of only the Hungarian colonies on Rumanian soil.—William Miller.

275. JANCSÓ, BENEDETTO. Alcune osservazioni critiche sulla storia antica del popolo romeno. [Critical remarks on the early history of the Rumanian people.] Europa Orientale. 9 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 245-261.—Nicola Iorga, in his History of the Rumanians and their Civilization (in French, 1922), tried to justify the in-

corporation into Rumania of former Hungarian, Austrian, and Russian territories by arguing that these territories had once belonged to Old Dacia and were occupied by the Hungarians much later. This theory of Dacian-Rumanian continuity is based on the observations of Antonio Bonfini (15th century), court historian of Mathias Corvinus. It lacks all historical foundation. There is no proof that the former Hungarian territory was inhabited by Rumanians before the 13th century; on the other hand, the Valachs, the ancestors of the present Rumanians, were in that period well known on the Balkans. Philological and historical studies likewise disprove this theory. The establishment of the Rumanians in Transylvania was a result of slow immigration that lasted for centuries. In the annexed Hungarian territory with 5,221,000 inhabitants there are 2,800,000 Rumanians and 1,661,000 Hungarians who form large compact groups in the country. The revision of the Treaty of Trianon is urged.—O. Eisenberg.

276. ODLOŽILÍK, OTAKAR. Moravští exulanti Jiří a Jan Veselští-Laetové. [The Moravian exiles George and John Veselský-Laetus.] Časopis Matice Moravské. 54 1930: 79-182.—The brothers George and John Laetus were exiled from Moravia in 1625, because they were members of the *Unitas Fratrum*. They found refuge in Poland and became tutors of sons of Calvinist nobles. John Laetus accompanied Andrew Rej in 1637 on his diplomatic mission to Denmark, England, and Holland. King Wladislaus IV had broken his engagement to Elizabeth, niece of Charles I of England, and was preparing to marry the Habsburg princess, Cecilia Renata. This change was due to the opposition of the Catholic nobility to Elizabeth who was a Calvinist. To appease the ill-feeling which this action had caused in Protestant countries, Wladislaus IV dispatched Andrew Rej. The mission was unsuccessful. Charles I was embittered and would not grant Rej an audience. Denmark and Holland were unfriendly, because the Polish diet had increased the custom duties at the port of Danzig which affected their trade seriously. The article contains the Latin account of the mission written by John Laetus, the manuscript of which is in the Library of the University of Warsaw. Livingstone Porter.

277. ZYCZYNSKI, H. Kochanowski—father of Polish poetry. Miesiecznik Pedayogiczny. 39 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 161-171.—Four hundred years ago the man was born who is to Poland all that Ronsard is to France. Child of humanism, he drank in the lore of the ages in in the schools of Poland, Italy, and France. Living in the age of great religious strife, he showed decided sympathy with reform, but was too much of an artist and too well balanced to be drawn into polemics. He returned to Poland at the age of 30 to take his place in the circles of culture in Cracow. Then retiring to the country he devoted himself to writing, and gave the nation a treasure of lyric, elegiac, and dramatic writing that it has prized ever since. Among his greatest achievements is his version of the Psalms of David, many of which have been sung in the land for a dozen generations. At a critical time he laid the foundations of the language and the thinking of his people; and so lives not only as poet but also as prophet and nation-

builder.-W. J. Rose.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 189, 286)

278. BLOCH, MARC. De monde antique au monde barbare. Les vicissitudes de l'impôt. [From the ancient to the barbarian world. The fate of taxation.] Rev. de Synthèse Hist. 49 (143-145) Jun. 1930: 69-74.—A review of a monograph by Ferdinand Lot entitled L'impôt foncier et la capitation personelle sous le Bas-Empire et à l'époque franque (Paris, Champion, 1928). In part I is developed the thesis that the weight of taxation fell upon the colonus. In part II the gradual decline of the Roman system is traced, with due notice of temporary revivals by the Carolingian kings. An appendix on the tailla attibutes to it a public origin.—

J. J. Van Nostrand.

279. BORK, FERDINAND. Runenstudien. [Runic studies.] Arch. f. Schreib- u. Buchwesen. 3 (2-3) Jul.

1929: 67-81

280. HAFF, KARL. Die altnorwegischen Nachbarschaften und ihre markgenossenschaftliche Organisation. [The old-Norwegian neighborhood groups and their organization as village communities.] Vierteljahrsch. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch. 22 (2) 1929: 194-196 — E. H. Mc. Negl.

their organization as village communities.] Vierterjahrsch. f. Sozial- u. Wirtschaftsgesch. 22 (2) 1929: 194196.—E. H. Mc Neal.

281. HOUGHTON, WALTER E., Jr. Michael
Walpole, translator of Boethius' "De consolatione."
Amer. J. Philol. 51 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 243—248.—The
author argues for Michael Walpole, a Jesuit father, as
the author of the "I.T." translation of Boethius' De
consolatione philosophiae in 1609, against the previous
claims of John Thorie or John Thorpe.—A. A. Trever.

282. SCHRÖDER, FRANZ ROLF. Neuere For-

282. SCHRÖDER, FRANZ RÖLF. Neuere Forschungen zur germanischen Altertumskunde und Religionsgeschichte, nebst einer Abwehr gegen Neckel. [New researches on Germanic antiquities and religious history together with a refutation of Neckel.] Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr. 17 (11-12) Nov.-Dec.

1929: 401-420.

283. SCHÜTTE, GUDMUND. Geaterspørgsmaalet. [The problem of the Geatas.] Danske Studier. (1-2) 1930: 70-81.—The Geatas people spoken of in Beowulf are most often associated with the Gøter of south Sweden, an interpretation which rests mainly on a reading of the epic itself. But studies in social history and northern folklore yield a mass of evidence to indicate that this people, as well as the chief scenes of the poem, should be localized not in Gothland in Sweden but in south Jutland in Denmark. The strategic trade importance of this region in the early medieval period perhaps lured from Sweden some of the Gøter who in the new home were known as Geatas. Possibly they settled on lands left vacant about this time by the

Anglians.—Oscar J. Falnes.

284. SMITH, A. H. Danes and Norwegians in Yorkshire. Saga-Book Viking Soc. for North. Res. 10(2) 1929: 188-215.—Linguistic differences between the East Scandinavians (Danish and Swedish) and the West Scandinavians (Norwegian and Icelandic) give some clue to the comparative influence of Danes and Norwegians. The first invasions, recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, were Danish; later, after 890, occurred the invasions of Norwegians, coming from Ireland. The tests are characteristic sound formations, place-terms (Norwegian "gill" and "scale," Danish "thorp"), and personal name formations. Judging by these tests, the Danes settled in Yorkshire largely in the East Riding, and in the eastern half of the West Riding and the southern edge of the North Riding, while the Norwegians were found principally in the Craven district of the West Riding, where they formed an extension of the Norwegian settlements in Lancashire.—E. H. Mc Neal.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 189, 244, 265, 307, 311, 393, 514, 892)

285. AUSTIN, HERBERT D. Dante: poet and patriot. Personalist. 11 (4) Oct. 1930: 248-258.

286. BLOCH, MARC. Histoire d'Allemagne. Moyen âge. [History of Germany: Middle ages.] Rev. Hist. 164(1) May-Jun. 1930: 134-160.—A continuation of the Bulletin Historique from 163, 331-373. The works reviewed are entirely by German scholars, and are classified under Urban society and commerce, the Jews, Religion and church history, and Civilization (intellectual life, language, and literature). The emphasis of German investigations into German history is upon realien, economic history, and human institutions, with some regard also for social and psychological phases. Bloch criticizes the tendency to neglect literary form and to disregard the investigations of French and English scholars in the same field.—A. A. Trever.

287. BOCK, FRIEDERICH. An unknown register of the reign of Edward III. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 353-372.—Here is printed a description and a rather elaborate calendar of an unpublished manuscript, recently added to the John Rylands Library as Latin MS 404. This manuscript, seemingly written by a royal official, registers a number of treaties, most of them to be found in the Treaty Roll, and, somewhat badly printed, in Rymer. This new text, however, reveals substantial differences, both in matters of inclusion and of exclusion. In date the treaties fall between 1337 and 1360 and they are especially important for German and Flemish relationships. The appendix prints two hitherto unpublished Flemish agreements.—Warner F. Woodring.

288. COHN, WILLY. Die sizilische Flotte im Zeitalter der Normannen und Staufer. [The Sicilian fleet in the Norman and Hohenstaufen age.] Italien.

3 (9) Aug. 1930: 412–417.

289. EICHLER, FERDINAND. Theodor Gottlieb. Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen. 46 (6) Jun. 1929: 306-308. —Gottlieb, who died Jan. 15, 1929, was a custodian in the National Library in Vienna and a scholar of the first importance in the fields of medieval libraries and bookbindings. Although he was a pioneer in both subjects, he did not publish the great work in his specialties which might have been expected of him. His Über mittelalterliche Bibliotheken (Leipzig, 1890) was the first critical collection of source material and the precursor of the first volume of the Mittelalterliche Bibliothekskataloge Oesterreichs (Vienna, 1915), which Gottlieb edited for the Vienna Academy. Other works include Die Ambraser Handschriften (Leipzig 1900), the magnificent Bucheinbände der k.k. Hofbibliothek (Vienna, 1910), and numerous catalogs of important exhibitions in the National Library.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

290. EICHMANN, EDUARD. Das officium stratoris et strepae. Hist. Z. 142 (1) 1930: 16-40.—A critique of Robert Holtzmann's Der Kaiser als Marschall des Papstes. Eine Untersuchung zur Geschichte der Beziehungen zwischen Kaiser und Papst im Mittelalter (Heidelberg, 1928).—Koppel S. Pinson.

291. GENNRICH, FRIEDRICH. Zur Ursprungsfrage des Minnesangs. [The origin of the German minnesong.] Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. 7(2) 1929: 187-

228.

292. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Mittelalterliche lateinische Übersetzungen von Schriften der Aristoteles Kommentatoren Johannes Philoponos, Alexander von Aphrodisias und Themistios. [Medieval Latin translations of the writings of the Aristotle commentators John Philoponos, Alexander of Aphrodisias, and

Themistios.] Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos-Hist. Abt. (7) 1929: pp. 72.
293. GRANDGENT, CHARLES H. The Penta-

293. GRANDGENT, CHARLES H. The Pentateuch and the Divine Comedy. Forty-Seventh & Forty-Eighth Ann. Reports, Dante Soc. 1930: 1-17.
294. HALLER, JOHANNES. Zur Lebensgeschichte des Marsilius von Padua. [Concerning the biography of Marsilius of Padua.] Z. f. Kirchengesch. 48 (2) 1929: 122 167. [Phonois much uncartainty chapt many of 166-197.—There is much uncertainty about many of the details of the life of Marsilius of Padua. Important suggestions about some of these are to be found in a contemporary metrical letter. The Parisian influence in the life of Marsilius has been much overstressed. (The metrical letter is printed in Latin.) -G. T. Oborn.

295. JEANROY, A. Les troubadours dans les cours de l'Italie du nord aux XIIe et XIIIe siècles. [The troubadours at the courts of north Italy in the 12th and 13th centuries.] Rev. Hist. 164(1) May-Jun. 1930: 1-25.—Some of the more outstanding noble patrons of the troubadours were the houses of Montferrat and Savoy, those in the region from Liguria to Tuscany, and those in the valley of the Po, especially the house of d'Este at Ferrara. The troubadours were also frequently patronized by noble ladies. Though they appeared at the imperial court of Frederic II, himself somewhat of a poet and musician, he was not a zealous patron of them. No troubadour is known to have been a permanent resident at his court. He did not have his official court poet, and the troubadour seems to have

theld a relatively low place at his court. The troubadours declined in Italy after about 1250 a.d.—A. A. Trever.

296. JOLIFFE, J. E. A. The Domesday hidation of Sussex and the rapes. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 427-435.—The six great rapes of Sussex are studied in the light of Domesday survey. It seems that they served as a basis for that survey, but (1) some analysis of the survey and englesis stied property was excluded; (2) since royal and ecclesiastical property was excluded; (2) since it was desired to show the tenurial integrity of the lord of the rape, some of his possessions lying outside the geographical limits of the rape were counted in it; (3) some tenures, situated in the eastern rapes are reported "nunquam geldavit" because they paid elsewhere; (4) among the usual four-virgate hides, some of eight virgates exist. When corrections are made in terms of these exceptions, the rapes seem to be groups of hides, arranged in multiples of eighty. The rape is, presumably, the original fiscal unit, probably older than the hundreds, which fail to correspond with it, and surely older than whatever feudal organization existed

"T.R.E."—Warner F. Woodring.
297. MASI, GINO. La struttura sociale delle fazioni politiche fiorentine ai tempi di Dante. [The social structure of the political factions of Florence at the time of Dante.] Gior. Dantesco. 31(1) 1928 (Publ. 1930): 1-28

298. PIERCE, T. JONES. A Lleyn lay subsidy account. Bull. Board Celtic Studies. 5(1) Nov. 1929: 54-71.—The subsidy account for the town of Lleyn dates from Edward I's reign. It is an assessment of the commote of Gafflogian made on the occasion of a grant of a fifteenth on movables by the Lord Marchers. Gafflogian is the smallest of the three commotes of Lleyn (Wales) and occupies the southeast corner of the peninsula. The accounts here given are complete and they are printed in the Celtic of the manuscript. They picture the property accounting of a small twin during the period succeeding the Conquest.—Julian Aronson.

299. PUTNAM, B. H. Records of the keepers of the peace and their supervisors, 1307-1327. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 435-444.—An examination of the Assize Rolls for the reign of Edward II reveals numerous references to the "keepers of the peace" and the justices commissioned to determine indictments brought before the keepers. The keepers, or custodes,

having been employed extensively under Edward II, cannot be claimed as the device of his son. (Index to references in the rolls, with notes and comments.)-Warner F. Woodring

300. ROBINSON, J. ARMITAGE. Recent studies of the Arthurian legend. Dublin Rev. 94 (374) Jul. 1930: 33-49.—Only a single manuscript of William of Malmesbury's On the antiquity of the church of Glaston-bury has survived. Newell's essay and Bruce's en-cyclopaedic work are worthy of note. The latest study of the relation of Glastonbury to the Arthurian legend comes from Edmond Faral, of Paris. It is attractive alike for its breadth of treatment and its clarity. John J. O'Connor.

301. RUSSELL, JOSIAH COX. The significance of charter witness lists in thirteenth century England. New Mexico Normal Univ. Bull. Suppl. #99 Aug. 1930: pp. 18.—After defining a method for determining the amount of order in charter witness lists (based upon the combinations of two taken as many times as the witnesses considered in a charter) data is given about 16 collections of charter witness lists. For three groups of royal charters the variation from the most common order was about 6.5% and for other groups 9.5% of misplacement. The arrangement of witnesses is apparently the work of the scribe of the charter, and his name usually appears last creating some misplace-ments. The rest of the misplacement is explained by cartulary copyist mistakes, the original scribe's doubt as to the precedence of witnesses, changes of status of witnesses, and other similar causes. The arrangement of charter witness lists promises an accurate index of social standing. Some standards for precedence are suggested as well as several lines of future research.— J. C. Russell.

302. STEINGER, HANS. Fahrende Dichter im deutschen Mittelalter. [Wandering poets in medieval Germany.] Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literaturwis-sensch. u. Geistesgesch. 8 (1) 1930: 61-79.

303. STOLZ, OTTO. Neue Beiträge zur Geschichte des Niederlagsrechtes und Rodfuhrwesens in Tirol, mit Urkundenbeilagen. [New contributions to the history of the staple right and transport system in the Tyrol, with documents.] Vierteljahrschr. f. Sozial. u. Wirtschaftsgesch. 22(2) 1929: 144-173.—The term Niederlagsrecht refers either to the right of a city to demand that goods in transport be exposed for sale to its citizens, or to the monopoly of transport over sections of a route. The latter right was highly developed and strictly organized in the land transportation over the middle Alps, as through the Tyrol. Documents from the 11th and 12th century show that ecclesiastical and secular landlords could demand transport services from their tenants, but the transport monopolies granted to certain communities and corporations in the 14th century did not derive from these seignorial rights. These later privileges are granted by provincial princes and not by local lords, and are the result of the growing importance of trade through the Tyrol between Germany and Italy.—E. H. McNeal.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 189, 220, 233, 240-242, 252, 259, 265, 281, 286-287, 289, 341, 353, 393, 421, 507-508, 512-513)

304. BARKER, ERNEST. A Huguenot theory of politics. The "Vindiciae contra tyrannos." Proc. Huguenot Soc. London. 14(1) 1930: 37-61.—Henry II, dying in 1559, left his Italian wife with seven children to face provincial, feudal disunity and a powerful nobility. The strong spirit of unity prevailed; it was able to demand the sacrifice of French Calvinists (Huguenots) on St. Bartholomew's Day. Scattered remnants escaped from France and devoted their energies to writing, the most famous product being the anonymous Vindiciae contra tyrannos. Barker ascribes this work to Hubert Languet, a Burgundian lawyer, unlike most modern scholars who select Mornay. It contained the germ of many democratic ideas. Exile or death was the choice of the private person facing the will of the ungodly state, but the sovereign people may resist the king who violates his trusteeship, his contract with God. By populus is not meant all the people, only the representatives. Local autonomy is urged for French cities. The *Vindiciae* was influential especially

on the English Revolution of 1688.—Edward F. Dow. 305. BELL, H. I. Two Denbighshire MSS. Bull. Board Celtic Studies. 5(1) Nov. 1929: 45-54.—These manuscripts are to be found in the British Museum numbered Add. MSS, 40174 and 40175. They came as a gift from Sir H. Lloyd Verney. Number 40174 is a court book of manors in the lordship of Chirk and the dates run from Nov. 5, 1595 to Sep. 12, 1599. The second manuscript is an order book of the quarter sessions for the county of Denbigh which covers the period between October, 1675 and October, 1688. It reveals the procedure of local government in the 17th century. Many of the activities of the justices correspond today to these of the British district council respond today to those of the British district council. A great number of orders refer to the upkeep and building of roads.—Julian Aronson.

306. BELLONI, ANTONIO. Carlo Emanuele I

e l'idea nazionale nella coscienza e nella letteratura del tempo. [Charles Emmanuel I and the national idea in the thought and literature of the time.] Gior. Storico d. Lett. Italiana. 95 (285) 1930: 243–254.—Belloni disagrees with Croce, who in his Storia dell'Età Barocca d nies that the political activity of Charles Emmanuel and the literature of his reign had any importance or any connection with the national movements of the 19th century. An examination of the literature of Charles Emmanuel's reign demonstrates conclusively that there awoke at that time a not inconsiderable national consciousness. Examples of this tendency are cited.— $Robert\,Gale\,Woolbert$.

307. BOUAULT, JEAN. Les bailliages du duché de Bourgogne aux XIVe et XVe siècles. [The bailiwicks of the Duchy of Burgundy in the 14th and 15th century.] Ann. de Bourgogne. 2(1) 1930: 7-22.—The first bailiffs appeared in Burgundy at the beginning of the 13th century. For a century they were a sort of inspector who had only limited authority. In 1477 these bailiwicks were definitely constituted: Dijon, la Montagne, Auxois, Autun, Châlon, Charollais, but their limits were always indefinite. They seemed to continue the pagi and the countries of Carolingian times and to prefigure the modern arrondisements and to correspond to continue the page of the countries of the countries are described to the contribution of the countries and the countries are described to the countries are des prefigure the modern arrondissements and to correspond to the geographical regions (pays). Within the bailiwick were the provostships, centers of rural exploitation and fortified positions far more than administrative centers. The term bailif (bailli) appeared for the first time in Burgundy in 1322. It denoted an itinerant official charged with a temporary commission. He presided at the assizes of justice, supervised the provostships and the operations of the police. For this military there was substituted a century later a legal official who in the 15th century was charged with financial as well as judicial matters, while military affairs were in the hands of a great lord. He was recruited from among the lieutenants and councillors of the bailiwick, gave his oath between the hands of the chancellor and was installed by the chamber of accounts. A wandering official at first, he tended more and more to prolong his residence in one place, but was still frequently absent. He was assisted by a lieutenant general who was supplemented at times by a legal councillor, a prosecutor, a clerk who at times had the attributions of our modern judges of instruction, some

sergeants, and sheriffs' clerks charged with serving summonses and the execution of judgments. The number of these latter continued to grow steadily and their ber of these latter continued to grow steadily and their exactions produced many complaints. (A map of the bailiwicks of Burgundy and a list of the bailiffs accompany the article.)—H. Calvet.

308. BRICARELLI, C. La corte di Ludovico il Moro. [The court of Ludovico il Moro.] Civiltà Cattolica. (1921) Jul. 1930: 41-47.—The author describes the art and the life in Milan under the influence of Ludovico il Moro.—G. Bruni.

309. CAMPBELL, W. E. More's "Utopia." Dublin Rev. 93 (371) Oct. 1929: 194-216.—Catholic economic and social philosophy from the pen of one of those figures that stand at the parting ways of history.—

those figures that stand at the parting ways of history. -

John J. O'Connor. 310. CLÉMENT-SIMON, F. Une grande famille en Europe centrale au XVe siècle. [A great family in central Europe in the 15th century.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-19.—Near the close of the 14th century the able Count Hermann II of Cilli, whose hereditary estates were in the valley of the Save, succeeded in raising his family to a position of marked prominence in central Europe. So early as 1389 Hermann acted as arbitrator between Sigismund, king of Hungary, and Albert III of Habsburg. 1396 he accompanied Sigismund during his memorable flight from the battlefield of Nicopolis, in 1401 he loyally supported the king during civil strife in Hungary gaining as a reward the title of "Ban," and in 1413 he concluded a truce of five years between the Empire and Venice. Hermann's daughter Barbara became the second wife of Sigismund and Hermann's grandson Ulrich—the last of the direct male descendants in the family—played an important role in the affairs of the Empire and Hungary until the time of his death in 1456. In Hungary Ulrich was a political rival of the great Hunyadi. He was killed soon after the latter's death by followers of Hunyadi's son Lazslo, when Ulrich and Lazslo clashed during an interview at Belgrade.-F. S. Rodkey

311. DENIS, SERGE. La "nation Germanique" à l'université d'Orléans (XVIe et XVIIe siècles). [The "German nation" at the university of Orleans.] Rede Litt. Comparée. 10(3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 389-395. The departmental archives of the Loiret have revealed new material on the German nation. They were in-vestigated by Hermann Semmig of Leipzig from 1861-1870, but no publication of his results is known. German students enjoyed royal privileges, being "reputed R gnicoles," which saved their effects from confiscation in case of death. In spite of opposition from the local government they could elect a proctor and other officials; their cases were heard before the bailli of Orleans or his lieutenant; they were unique in the right to bear arms; they could stay out after 9 o'clock; they could march after the French in processions since "the University was founded by the Emperor Aurelian and as they were the heirs of the Roman Empire the University belonged to them." Frequent confirmations of these privileges have been found from Francis I in 1517 to Louis XIV in 1660, but especially for Henry IV.

-A. A. Begumont, Jr.

312. DÉPREZ, EUGÈNE. Les grands voyages et les grandes découvertes jusqu' à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. [The great voyages of discovery to the end of the eight-eenth century.] Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci. 2 (9) Jun. 1930: 555-614.—This essay outlines the ante-cedent and immediate causes of the great discoveries, the history of the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch commercial empires, and especially the results: political, religious, judicial, economic, scientific, intellectual (especially literary).—Francis J. Tschan.

313. DONCOEUR, PAUL. Jeanne d'Arc aux

prises avec la trahison. [Joan of Arc in the grip of

treason.] Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général. 202 (5) Mar. 5, 1930: 543-559.—A detailed study of La Trémoille's treachery in setting the Maid to attack La Charité in the winter of 1429-30. La Trémoille saw to it that when Joan appealed for men and supplies her appeal should be in vain. Hence the failure.—G. G. Walsh.

314. ERNSTBERGER, ANTON. Wallensteins Heeressabotage und die Breitenfelder Schlacht (1631). [Wallenstein's army sabotage and the battle of Breitenfeld (1631).] Hist. Z. 142(1) 1930: 41-72.—Kopppel

S. Pinson.

315. FREUND, MICHAEL. Zur Deutung der Utopia des Thomas Morus. [The interpretation of More's Utopia.] Hist. Z. 142(2) 1930: 254-278.—Following the lead of Hermann Oncken (Einleitung zu der Utopia, Berlin, 1922), the author rejects the literary-philosophical interpretation of More's work in favor of the historico-political. He attempts to show the connection between the institutions of the Utopia and English political thought, and how the latter grew out of the geographical, political, and social conditions of England in the 16th century.—H. P. Gallinger.

316. HALL, HUBERT. Some potential sources for the early history of the gypsies in England. J. Gypsy Lore Soc. 7(3-4) 1929: 163-170.—A list of possible sources of material on gypsies in England from the 14th through the 18th century together with an introduction concerning the type of information to be gained from and the probable value of the various sources. The list is in two divisions: Material in central archives and Material in local archives.—A. Feinstein.

317. LESCA, GIUSEPPE. Lettere di Niccolo Machiavelli. [The letters of Niccolo Machiavelli.] Nuova Antologia. 267 (1383) Nov. 1, 1929: 43-57.

318. NEALE, J. E. Elizabeth and the Netherlands, 1586-7. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 373-396.—

318. NEALE, J. E. Elizabeth and the Netherlands, 1586-7. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 373-396.—Motley and Convers Read show beyond doubt that the English army in the Low Countries was crippled by lack of funds, and that, for this condition, Leicester's utter mismanagement was largely responsible. The evidence of the most recent volume of the Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, for Elizabeth's reign goes some way toward absolving Elizabeth herself of the guilt of parsimony and neglect. In 1585 she had been induced to assume obligations heavier than she had originally proposed. Her payments were adequate to meet her commitments, but left her in arrears because (1) the Dutch were constantly in arrears with their contributions; (2) there was a confusing double system of English troops in English pay, and Engli h troops in Dutch pay; (3) Leicester, through greed and incompetence, applied funds in hand unfairly; (4) most of all, the system of mustering and pay, when the captain stood as a contracting middleman between his company and the crown, incited officials to share in unlawful profits. Elizabeth's unwillingness to send yet more money under this obnoxious system is well expressed by her own phrase. "It is a sieve that spends as it receives to little purpose."—Warner F. Woodring.

319. O'DOHERTY, DENIS J. Domnal O'Sullivan Bear and his family in Spain. Studies: Irish Quart. Rev. 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 211-226.—Documents recently examined in the archives of the Irish College at Salamanca throw considerable light upon the number of Irish exiles and the generous reception they received at the Spanish court in the early years of the 17th century. The O'Sullivan Bear family was among the most notable of these exiles. O'Sullivan Bear and his son Dormot were the greatest benefactors of the Irish

College. - Frank Monaghan.

320. PATCH, HOWARD R. Chaucer and the common people. J. Engl. & Germanic Philol. 29 (3) Jul. 1930: 376-384.

321. PHILIPPOVICH, STEFAN. Organisations-zwang unter den Bergarbeitern anno 1585. [Compulsory organization of miners, 1585.] Österreich. Volkswirt. 22 (27) Apr. 1930: 740-741.—The mining industry of the middle ages developed a form of organization similar to that of the present day. Rules were laid down with regard to safety of employees, breach of contract, normal hours of labor, eight hour day, wages, apprenticeship, etc.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

day, wages, apprenticeship, etc.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.
322. PRIGNIEL, MAURICE. Notes sur une source
probable du "Cymbalum Mundi." [A probable source
of "Cymbalum Mundi."] Rev. d'Hist. Litt. de la France.
36 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1929: 221—222.—One of the dialogues
of Erasmus, in which one of the speakers has even the
same name, is offered as a possible source for the fourth
dialogue of Des Périer's Cymbalum Mundi.—Cyril E.

Smith.

323. RIDOLFI, ROBERTO. La biblioteca del cardinale Niccolò Ridolfi (1501-1550). [The library of Cardinal Niccolò Ridolfi (1501-1550).] Bibliofilia (Florence). 31 (5) May 1929: 173-193.—Created a cardinal at 16, this scion of the Medici (he was a grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent) was an interesting and important figure of his generation. He took the liberal side in the struggles in Florence and was involved in the resistance to Alessandro and Cosimo I. On the death of Paul III (1549), he was a prominent candidate for the papacy, but died during the conclave. He was an enlightened patron of letters and a zealous collector of manuscripts. An inventory of his library, made during his lifetime, gives a total of 809 manuscripts, of which 618 were Greek. His most notable single acquisition were the manuscripts of his protégé, the learned Greek, John Lascaris. After the death of the cardinal, most of his library was acquired by his former friend and ally, Piero Strozzi, then an exile in France. On Piero's death, the collection came into the hands of Catherine de Medicis. (Appendix: correspondence illustrating negotiations of Cosimo I with the heir of the cardinal concerning the purchase of the library, including a list of the works found in the cardinal's library and lacking in the library of San Lorenzo.)—
E. H. Mc Neal.

324. SCHAUB, EDWARD L. Francis Bacon and the modern spirit. *Monist.* 40(3) Jul. 1930: 416-438.

325. STADELMANN. RUDOLF. Jacob Burckhardt und das Mittelalter. [Jacob Burckhardt and the middle ages.] Hist. Z. 142(3) 1930: 457-515.—A general conception of historical writing during the period of the pre-, early, and late romanticists from Luden to Ranke is given by way of introduction to this study of the forces which shaped the historical ideas of Burckhardt. Specific influences are then indicated as they relate to him from the time he went to Berlin in the fall of 1839, carrying him through periods characterized first by a romantic conception of the middle ages when esthetic and historical interests were competing for the supremacy, then by a strong turn toward the Renaissance interest and point of view, and finally by the late interpretation in the face of the pessimism of 1870 when the historian triumphed over the classicist.—Elmer Louis Kayser.

326. STAEHELIN, ERNST. Der Basier Bischof Blarer von Wartensee und die Bärenbibel. [Bishop Blarer von Wartensee of Basel and the "Bear-Bible."] Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch. 10 (2) 1930: 200-204.—In 1581 Bishop Blarer von Wartensee of Basel sent word to Cardinal Borromeo that a Spanish translation of the Bible had been published in Basel and that most of the edition had been sent to Antwerp via Frankfort a/M for distribution in Spain. This translation refers to the so-called "Bärenbibel" which Casiodora de Reyna had translated and published in 1569. It is called "Bärenbibel" because the title page showed only the printer's

emblem—a bear eating honey—and the year MDLXIX, but gave neither the name of the translator, nor the name of the printer, nor the place of publication. It is not known if Cardinal Borromeo took steps to prevent the distribution of this translation, but the inquisitors in Spain had already forbidden the importation of this Bible or other similar works, and on account of their vigilance few copies ever reached Spain. In 1883 a Bible was printed in Barcelona, the translation of which was based on the work of Casiodora de Reyna.—Rosa

327. STOLZE, WILHELM. Die Pedeutung Württembergs für den Bauernkrieg und die Bezeichnung Bauernkrieg. [Württemberg's importance for the Peasant War and the designation "Peasant War."]
Hist. Vierteljahrschr. 25(3) Sep. 8, 1930: 398-414.—
Although the peasant revolts did not begin in Württemberg, nevertheless the participation of the peasants from this land since the winter 1524-1525 gave renewed impetus to the movement that was already on the decline. The bloody Easter Sunday at Weinsberg changed the whole character of the peasant movement. The Weinsberg garrison under Count von Helfenstein had been expected to throttle all unrest. The news of the destruction of the garrison produced such horror at the capital, Stuttgart, that the government immediately

fled to the fortress of Tübingen and the peasants were for a time in control of almost the whole land. After Weinsberg the peasant uprising took a more violent turn. The designation "Peasant War" crops up most frequently among Württemberg chroniclers, because in Württemberg the movement had assumed the proportions of a war. Yet even as late as the close of the 18th century there are still doubts as to the correctness of the term. It was the Württemberg pastor and democrat Wilhelm Zimmermann who did most to popularize

this designation in his Allgemeine Geschichte des Grossen Bauernkriegs (1841-42).—Sol Liptzin.

328. STUMPFL, ROBERT. Bibliotheken der Reformationszeit in Oberösterreich. [Libraries in Upper Austria during the Reformation period.] Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen. 47 (7) Jul. 1930: 317-323.—Booksellers and printers, in the 16th century most often Protestants, brought the Reformation to Austria. By 1650 Protestants were in the majority. Libraries arose in all the towns in Upper Austria, a stronghold of Protestantism. The changes in the monastery libraries, now for the first time given separate rooms, are to be ascribed to the increase in book-collecting among Protestants. A number of Protestant libraries in Upper Austria were destroyed or scattered by the Counter-Reformation.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 2-15983, 15993)

329. AL-BUSTĀNI, FU'ĀD A. 'Antarah al-ta'rīkh wa-'antarah alustūrah. ['Antarah in history and in legend.] Al-Machriq. 28 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 631-647.—In Arabic literature and history the name of 'Antarah (ca. 525-615 A.D.) stands for poetry and chivalry. That he was a Christian may be inferred from the facts that his mother was an Abyssinian slave, that his poetry was replete with references to the one God and that he lived a pure and clean life. The romance of 'Antarah was written in the middle ages in Egypt and is still recited by the story-tellers in the cafés of Cairo, Beirūt, and Baghdad to the great delight of the large audiences.—Philip K. Hitti.

330. BUKHSH, S. KHUDA. The renaissance of Islam. Islamic Culture. 3(3) Jul. 1929: 427-451.—An account of methods of taxation in the caliphate in the 9th and 10th centuries, and of the cruelties involved in the collection of taxes. There are two extended notes, one a description of the varieties of taxes which accrued to the Moslem state as distinct from the public treasury, the other on the relation of calendar reform to collection of taxes. The lagging of the unreformed calendar brought the tax month—a set month—from post-harvest to ante-harvest time and worked great hardship on the multitude till corrected.—A. Feinstein.

331. GOTTSCHALK, WALTER. Die Bibliotheken der Araber im Zeitalter der Abbasiden. [The libraries of the Arabs in the age of the Abbasids.] Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen. 47 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 1-6.—A review of Olga Pinto's Le bibliotheche degli Arabi nell'età degli Abbassidi (Florence, 1928), the first on the subject. The introduction emphasizes the importance and describes the origin of the libraries of the period. Private libraries are next described as precursors of the great public libraries; their rise and increase in numbers in the 10th and 11th centuries are followed in detail. The arrangement and activities of public libraries are next dealt with; they were unusually liberal in their provisions for public use and possessed a painstakingly selected personnel of all grades. A sketch of their history closes the work.—Mahlon K. Schnacke.

332. GRAF, GEORG. Verzeichnis arabischer kirchlicher Termini. [A list of Arabic ecclesiastical terms.] Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete. 7(3) 1929: 225-258.

333. HORTEN, M. Sammelberichte über islamische Weltanschauung. Ibn-ul-Arabî 1240. [Moslem philosophers. Ibn-ul-Arabi, 1240.] Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch. 42 (2) Apr. 1929: 252-262.—Ibn-ul-Arabi (died 1240) is the ruling mystic of the Orient who is comparable to Plato for his construction of ideas. For example, he teaches that the individual things of the world are known by God while they are still in non-existence, i.e., before their creation. Creation entered in at a fixed moment, before which it was not; in other words creation is temporal, not eternal.—Henry S.

334. KHAN, MUSTAFA. A great mystic of Islam. Ibn-i-Arabi and his philosophy. Islamic World. 7 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 89-94.

335. MASTERMAN, E. W. G. An Arab-Syrian gentleman and warrior in the period of the Crusades. Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement. 62 Jul. 1930: 158-161.—Attention is called to Philip K. Hitti's translation of the Kitab al-I'tibar (lit. "learning by example") written by Usāmah ibn-Munqudh, an Arab-Syrian of princely family, in the early years of the second millenium of our era. Dealing with war experiences, rare anecdotes, and hunting experiences, the book is recommended as providing a new source for the study of mediaeval Arabic culture.-J. M. P. Smith.

336. MAYER, A. L. Arabic inscriptions of Gaza. J. Palest. Orient. Soc. 9 (3-4) 1929: 219-225.—Three Arabic inscriptions from the Mosque of Ibn Othman, which are dated 1395 A.D., 1398 A.D., and 1418 A.D., are published with a translation.—Henry S. Gehman.

337. MEYERHOF, MAX. Von Alexandrien nach Bagdad. [From Alexandria to Bagdad.] Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos-Hist. Kl. 23 Jul. 24, 1930: 389-429.—The study of medicine and philosophy, especially in the form of the canons of Hippocrates and Galen and of the Organon of Aristotle, found its way into the Sassanid Empire on the basis of the Syro-Arabic translations of the 8th century. Philosophy was brought to Bagdad from Alexandria,

where it had assumed scholastic form prior to the appearance of Islam, via Antioch and Harran.—Hugo

338. TALLGREN, O. J. Zu den Prachtinschriften der Alhambra. [The superb inscriptions of the Alhambra.] Ephemerides Orientales. (40) Oct. 1929: 1-9.

INDIA

(See also Entries 201, 505)

339. ABBOTT, JUSTIN E. The 300th anniversary of the birth of the Maratha king Shivaji. J. Amer. Orient. Soc. 50(2) Jun. 1930: 159-163.—King Shivaji is acclaimed as the George Washington of the Marathas. Some scholars date his birth in the Saka era 1549, and so celebrated his anniversary in 1927. Others who accept Mar. 17, 1930, as the correct festival have held elaborate ceremonies at the birth and death sites. Controversies have grown up regarding the character of Shivaji, whether treacherous and cruel or the opposite. The assassination of the Mohammedan general Afzul Khan by Shivaji and his attendants has been held to be a blot on the king's record, but probably Grant Duff was wrong in holding the king guilty. The evidence in the Dagh Register of the Dutch Company at Batavia gives great assistance on the biography of this Maratha ruler .- Dwight C. Baker.

340. CODRINGTON, K. de B. The culture of medieval India as illustrated by the Ajanta frescoes. Indian Antiquary. 59 (744) Sep. 1930: 169-172.—The author continues the discussion of the caves at Ajanta excavated ca. 600 A.D. and painted about the same time. Scenes of everyday life of ancient India are portrayed with minute details extremely valuable to the archaeologist. Typical frescoes of boats, textiles, harness, arms, and the like are reproduced. Textiles range from coarse materials and bandana work to fine Indian muslins of many complex designs or figures. Four types of boats are found, one being a canoe somewhat like a dugout, another a large passenger ship with two oarsmen, and another a freight vessel with a cargo of jars. The horse equipment includes saddles, but no stirrups or bits are visible. The arms are of the usual variety and likewise the pottery. The metal work is of interest in the styles of ancient lamps and metal mirrors. Apparently the early Indians used copper for

such objects.—Dwight C. Baker.

341. HERAS, H. The Portuguese fort of Barcelor.

Indian Antiquary. 59 (744) Sep. 1930: 182-184.—
Father Heras has gone through the archives of the Portuguese government at Panguin in connection with his researches on the south Indian state of Vijavanagara, and here gives some conclusions on the exact location of the old Portuguese settlement on the river of Kundapur in South Kanara district on the west coast of the peninsula. A map, which is reproduced here from the publication Asia Portuguesa by Faria y Sousa (1674), shows two distinct settlements of the Fort of Barcelor and Barcelor de Sima, or Upper Barcelor. The former has been identified with the modern city of Basrur, but this is disproved by archaeological investigations made by the author. The fort is to be located in the made by the author. The fort is to be located in the center of the town of Kundapur, where the remains of the enclosure, 130 by 100 feet, can be seen today. The Portuguese were never in effective possession of Barcelor de Sima, for the Hindu antiquities of that settlement are still intact.—Dwight C. Baker.

342. MAHFUZ'UL HAQ, M. Was Akbar utterly unlettered? Islamic Culture. 4(2) Apr. 1930: 239-250.

—All historians have agreed that Akbar was unable to read or write. While they were justified in so concluding

read or write. While they were justified in so concluding from the evidence at their disposal, the view involved several misinterpretations of data. When new evidence is examined, such as an inscription declared by unim-

peachable contemporaries to have been written by Akbar, and when the former misinterpretations are corrected, there can be little doubt that Akbar was not "utterly unlettered."—A. Feinstein.

343. SARKAR, BENOY KUMAR. Aspects politi-

ques et économiques de la civilisation hindoue. [Political and economic aspects of Hindu civilization.] de Synthèse Hist. 49 (143-145) Jun. 1930: 53-68.-Imperial unity or the pax sarva-bhaumica was the goal of many great monarchs of ancient and medieval India, from Asoka Maurya to Koulottounga (1070-1118). Uniformity of administration in territories comparable with the Roman Empire at its greatest extent meant careful organization on a scale comparable to that of Trajan's time. The municipal system in force at the imperial capital of the Maurya monarchs, Pataliputra, was copied in each viceroyalty and prefecture. Public works especially in irrigation and road-building were also an important feature of empire government. Greek writers such as Megasthenes give testimony on the intricacies of Indian political machinery. There was centralization especially under some strong emperors; but there were also republican communities like the Sakya state where Buddha was born. These republics were survivals of earlier Indian states dating

perhaps to the 6th century B.C.—Dwight C. Baker.
344. SCHERMERHORN, R. A. When did Indian
materialism get its distinctive titles? J. Amer. Orient. Soc. 50(2) Jun. 1930: 132-138.—Lokayata was not a term for Indian materialism at its inception, nor was the name of the villain of the Mahabharata, Carvaka, applied to this philosophy until late in its development. In the Ramayana we find the first definite references to materialistic views, but neither of the above terms is applied. In the Epic period and for some time afterward Lokayatas were simply disputers "clever in useless things." The Buddhist writer Santaraksita (8th century) is the first to apply this word to geniune materialism; and the first reference to Carvaka as a materialist is found in an 11th century Sanskrit drama.

-Dwight C. Baker.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2-15873, 15882, 15932)

345. IKEUCHI, HIROSHI. On the military spirit of the people of Hsin-lo. Shigaku Zasshi. 40(8) Aug. 1929: 24-38.—The rise of Hsin-lo begins with Chichêng who reigned at the beginning of the 6th century, A.D. Chêng-Ising, his grandson, who reigned about the middle of the same century conquered Kao-kou-li and An-lo which formed a part of Chia-lo federation and drove Japanese influence out of the Korean peninsula. During her campaign in Kao-kou-li, she obtained the assistance of Pai-chi, but soon after occupied that part of old Kao-kou-li which had come under the dominion of Pai-chi. The enmity of the other two powers against Hsin-lo had deepened. For about a century, until these two neighbors were destroyed by the Tang dynasty about the middle of the 7th century A.D., she was subjected to constant attacks from the two neighbors. It is because of the military spirit of the people of Hsin-lo that she finally became master of the peninsula. This military spirit prevailed among all the people, ranging from the great nobles down to the common soldiers, and extending even to the priests of the holy orders. It was due to the political situation in which she was placed; after the introduction of Tang in which she was placed; after the introduction of Tang civilization and the spread of Buddhism, it was but natural that the military spirit should have disappeared, and with it patriotism, courage, and sense of honor. (Article in Japanese.)—H. Ikeuchi.

346. SHIDA, FUDOMARU. The origin of Chinese facial make-up. Shigaku Zasshi. 40(9) Sep. 1929: 47-

78.—This essay is an interpretation of the facial makeup of women in the feminine portraits of the Tang dynasty which were discovered by A. Stein, Lecoq, Pelliott, and Otani. The method of facial make-up of Chinese women was perfected with the growth of chinese women was perfected with the growth of aristocratic government and was at its zenith during the Tang dynasty. Chinese civilization in general prior to the Tang dynasty was a combination of two elements: the old traditional indigenous element and Indian and Iranian elements coming into China by way of Chinese Turkestan and the South China Sea. Lead powder, safflower, and indigo which were used in facial make-up were Indian or Iranian in origin. The method of painting or pasting flower designs in red colors on the forehead came from India, its original purpose having been to chase away demons. The author thinks that this practice had spread around Canton in the beginning of the 4th century, A.D. The above methods of facial make-up prevailed in China as late as the Sung dynasty and its influence can be traced both in records and pictures in Kao-kou-li, Japan, and Ch'i-tan. (Article in Japanese.)—H. Ikeuchi.

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

(See also Entries 2-16651; 234)

347. BITZILI, P. Krugovrat na evropeiskata istoriya (1648-1919). Belezhki iz istoriyata na politikata. [A cycle of European history (1648-1919). Notes on the history of politics.] Bulgarska Misul. 4 Jan. 1929: 24-35.—The author notices some analogies between the European political systems in the period of the old régime and those of the present time, and speaks the old régime and those of the present time, and speaks of a "cycle" in European history, i.e., periodical return to the old combinations which forms the rhythm of political history.—V. Sharenkoff.

348. BOUVIER, ROBERT. Quelques travaux récents sur l'histoire de la philosophie. [Some recent works on the history of philosophy.] Rev. de Synthèse Hist. 49 Jun. 1930: 75-86.

349. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Les mots et les choses on histoire économique. [The study of words and

en histoire économique. [The study of words and things in economic history.] Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc. 2 (6) Apr. 15, 1930: 231-234.—Since the beginning of the 20th century etymologists have combined the examination of the history of words with researches into the history of the objects or institutions connoted by the words. Much of our present economic terminology is relatively recent. Words such as "proletariat" (prolétaire), capitalist (capitaliste), engineer (ingénieur) are not to be found in French literature before the 18th century. A rich field of research is open to the student of the origins of modern economic terms.—Grace M. Jaffé.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 436, 700, 1795)

350. BOUDHORS, CH.-H. L'"Académie Parisienne" et la crise de 1654. [The Parisian Academy and the crisis of 1654.] Rev. d'Hist. Litt. de la France. 36(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 231-241.—In 1654 Paschal wrote an address, Celeberrimae Matheseos Academiae Parisiensi, enumerating mathematical and physical problems which he proposed to submit to the "illustrious assembly." Numerous attempts have been made to identify this group which doubtless was the cradle of the Academy of Sciences. Boudhors rules out the claims that have been advanced in favor of the academies of Montmor, of Bourdelot, and of Thévenot, and identifies the group as the Academy of Père Mersenne, in which Paschal had been associated with Gassendi, Roberval, Desargues, and Carcavi.—Raymond G.

351. FINCH, JAMES K. French pioneers in engineering. Engin. News-Rec. 104 (17) Apr. 24, 1930; 676-683.—During the period from the construction of the first French canal (the Canal of Craponne, 1557-1561) to the opening of the French Revolution, the French held the position of leaders in the field of engineering. They had gained some knowledge of the

art from the Italians during the Italian wars of the early 16th century. This they had improved upon, especially in bridge-building, road-making, and hydraulics. During the latter part of the 18th century, the French lost their supremacy in these fields, due in large part to disturbing political and economic factors, and were superseded by the English, who had learned much from their continental predecessors.—J. J.

352. QUAIFE, M. M. (ed.). The smallpox epidemic on the upper Missouri. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev. 17 (2) Sep. 1930: 278-299.—The daily record of Francis Chardon, trader, from June 25 to Dec. 31, 1837 .-

G. P. Schmidt.

353. SOTTAS, JULES. The corvette L'Aurore and its model. Mariner's Mirror. 16(2) Apr. 1930: 117-133. The Library of Sainte Geneviève in Paris possesses a ship model representing the corvette L'Aurore, which, in 1767, made a cruise along the coast of France and Holland for the purpose of testing marine chronometers. The problem of determining longitude at sea had occupied the attention of navigators and scientists since the end of the 15th century. In the second half of the 17th century, it was being narrowed down to the question of maintaining on board ship the correct time as ascertained at the point of departure. The contributions towards the perfecting of instruments for measuring time at sea were immediately followed by the earliest attempts to apply to the longitude problem the clock or chronometer method. The circumstances which led to the cruise of L'Aurore are revealed. There is also a description of the ship itself, and of its voyage. (Illustrations and notes.)—F. E. Baldwin.

354. WHIPPLE, ROBERT S. Some scientific

instrument makers of the eighteenth century. Science. 72 (1861) Aug. 29, 1930: 208-213.—Conrad Taeuber.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 527)

355. COLLIN, BERTHA M. The development of Portuguese furniture. Internat. Studio. 96 (398) Jul. 1930: 39-43

356. FELL, H. GRANVILLE. Josiah Wedgwood: master potter 1730-1795. Apollo. 12 (67) Jul. 1930:

26 - 32.

357. HIND, S. R. Josiah Wedgwood and his influence on the English pottery industry. Nature (London). 125 (3160) May 24, 1930: 781-783.
358. HUTCHINSON, HUBBARD. Spanish and Spanish-colonial silver. Internat. Studio. 96 (398) Jul.

359. KIESLINGER, FRANZ. Über die Herkunft einiger Glasmalereien des Historischen Museums in Basel. [The origin of certain glass paintings in the Historical Museum in Basel.] Belvedere. 9 (7-8) 1930: 15-19.

360. KNAPP, FRIEDRICH. Eighteenth century architecture in South Germany. Hamburg-Amerika-Post. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 209-215.

361. LE MAY, REGINALD. An introduction to sculpture in Siam. Burlington Mag. 55 (320) Nov. 1929:

212-226.

212-220.

362. MAGNIN, J. Un peintre bourguignon: Étienne Bonhot. [A painter of Burgundy: Étienne Bonhot.] Ann. de Bourgogne. 1(4) 1929: 290-301.—Étienne Bonhot (1780-1862) is a painter of second rank who belongs to the school of transition which was rank who belongs to the school of transition which was in vogue in the first half of the 19th century. He worked at first with the painter-decorator Langlois charged with the restoration of the rooms of the abbey house of Cîteaux, then in the atelier of Pierre Prévost. He made his debut in the Salon in 1808 with a Vue de Place Vendôme; he was counted somewhat later among the artists preferred by the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Berry. He retired after 1834 to Semur where he took charge of the school of design. His best known pupil there was Eugène Nesle, who has left an excellent portrait of his master in the manner of David. Bonhot seems to have excelled in the production of the places and monuments of the region around Paris and of Burgundy. His work is characterized by faithful observation, meticulous art, and a close observance of rules. The atmosphere and the color recall sometimes the minor Dutch masters. His works are widely scat-tered; some are in the Musée Carnavalet of Paris, others in the museums of Rouen, Dijon, and Semur.-H. Calvet.

363. STUTTERHEIM, WILLEM F. The meaning of the Kala-Makara ornament. Indian Art. & Letters.

3(1) 1929: 27-52.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 209, 234, 245, 274, 389, 409, 414, 419, 425, 430, 501, 525, 544, 546, 548, 557, 566, 572, 1194, 1505–1506, 1662, 1796)

BORNHAUSEN, KARL. Die Religionsbewegung in der französischen Literatur im letzten Vierteljahrhundert. [Religious movement in French literature in the last 25 years.] Neuphilol. Monatsschr. 1(3) Mar. 1930: 158-165.

365. BURKHART, IRVIN E. Menno Simons on the incarnation. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 113-139; (3) Jul. 1930: 178-207.—A study of Menno views, their historical origin and effects.-Simons'

Guy F. Hershberger.

366. CORRELL, ERNST. The value of hymns for

Mennonite history. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4 (3) Jul. 1930: 215-219.—Guy F. Hershberger.

367. EVENNETT, OUTRAM. Abbot Butler and the Vatican Council. Dublin Rev. 94 (374) Jul. 1930: Vatican Council has straightened out traditional distortion and has shown us an assembly not of stage puppets and stage villains but of human beings. whole question of the adoption of the doctrine of papal infallibility by the Council of 1870 is treated in a fashion that is scholarly, humane, and just. The whole work is based on the weekly letters of Dr. Ullathorne, then bishop of Birmingham, who described and commented on the course of events and the chief personages .-

John J. O'Connor.

368. FABRE, FRÉDÉRIC. Le collège anglais de Douai: son histoire héroïque. [The English College of Douai: its heroic history.] Rev. de Litt. Comparée. 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 201-229.—The English College of Douai, founded in 1568, owed its origin principally to the joint efforts of Allen, a former principal of Oriel College, and Vendeville, a professor in the university of Douai and later bishop of Tournai and member of the

privy council. The first college north of the Alps to conform to the prescriptions of the Council of Trent, within two centuries after its foundation it was said to have given the church one cardinal, 33 archbishops and bishops, 100 doctors of theology, 169 authors, and 1,600 missionaries. In its last years Milner, Lingard, and Daniel O'Connell were among its students. To the English Catholics second in importance only to the Eternal City, Douai and its Collège Anglais received frequent mention in the Elizabethan drama, but transcending all other literary evidences of its larger influence is the Douai Bible.—Elmer Louis Kayser.

369. GALLAHER, RUTH A. The Iowa Band.

Palimpsest. 11(8) Aug. 1930: 355-366.—In 1843 a group of students at Andover Theological Seminary decided to go to Iowa for their pastoral work. Members of this group, which came to be known as the Iowa Band, lived for many years in Iowa, established churches at many points, founded Iowa College—now Grinnel College—and exerted a significant and lasting influence upon the religious and educational develop-

ment of the commonwealth.—J. A. Swisher.

370. HOFFMANN, M. M. The first bishop of Iowa. Palimpsest. 11 (8) Aug. 1930: 321–333.—A biographical sketch of Mathias Loras, the first Catholic bishop in the region comprising the states of Iowa, Minnesota, and a portion of the two Dakotas.—J. A.

Swisher.

371. JOHNSON, H. The Lutheran church and the western frontier 1789 to 1830. Lutheran Church Quart. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 225-248.—The stronghold of Lutheranism in 1789 was Pennsylvania. Here there was much doctrinal looseness and a marked tendency to cooperate with other communions, but also a keen national consciousness and clinging to the German language. habit of early marriage and migration westward, characteristic of Lutherans, created a frontier problem. The Methodists and Baptists of the west were strong proselyters and many Lutherans were weaned away from their faith. Consequently Lutherans on the frontier became more denominationally conscious. They sent out travelling preachers, usually men of little education, to hold the people until permanent pastors could be secured. In these early frontier churches there was little ritual, but education went hand in hand with preaching. The teacher held equal rank with the pastor. Yet there were not many institutions of higher learning. Distrust of eastern liberalism led western leaders to set up separate systems of ministerial education. There was little sympathy with religious revivals.—W. L. Braden.

372. KOCHS, ERNST. Die "Silberne Arche." [The "Silver Ark."] Z. f. Kirchengesch. 48(2) 1929: 261–268.—This article describes an anonymous Dutch rhymed mystical work of which two manuscript copies, of 1689 and 1692 respectively, are found in the Library of the Great Church at Emden. It takes its place in the chain of mystical writings designed to present a non-sectarian, non-controversial Christianity, to which belong the "Golden Ark" of Sebastian Franck and the writings of Gottfried Arnold. An entry in the later of the two manuscripts indicates that the book was printed in Haarlem in 1723, and names Michiel Vinke as the author. An examination of the contents affords evi-

dence that it emanated from the circle of the Rhijnsburger Collegiants.—J. T. Mc Neill.

373. LOSERTH, JOHANN. The decline and revival of the Hutterites. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(2)

Apr. 1930: 93-112.—Guy F. Hershberger.

374. NEFF, CHRISTIAN. A hymn of the Swiss brethren. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 208-

214.—Guy F. Hershberger.

375. THEISSING, EUG. Von Ketteler. Hist. Tijdschr. 9 (2) 1930: 122-136.—A criticism of Fritz Vigener's book on the bishop of Mainz, Von Ketteler (1924). The reviewer holds that a false picture has

been sketched of Von Ketteler and his work because the author lacks insight into Catholicism. He denies that desire for power motivated Von Ketteler's actions.

—J. C. H. de Pater.

376. UMBLE, JOHN. Early Sunday schools at West Liberty, Ohio. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(1) Jan. 1930: 6-50.—Gives a cross section of Mennonite religious and social life in the latter half of the 19th century.—Guy F. Hershberger.

377. UNSIGNED. An Amish church discipline of Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(2) Apr. 1930: 140-148.—Guy F. Hershberger.

378. VAN BAKEL, H. A. Liturgische Studien. [Studies in liturgisc.] Nieuw Theol. Tijdschr. 19 (3) 1930: 241-252.

379. WENG, ARMIN G. The language problem in the Swedish churches on the Delaware. Lutheran Church Quart. 3(3) Jul. 1930: 249-260.—The language problem of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania dates back at least as far as 1690. The church was losing its hold on the young people due to the fact that the pastor knew Dutch much better than Swedish. His successor had supplied in an Anglican church and his pastorate in the Swedish church marks the beginning of a transition to the use of the English language and eventual absorption into the American Episcopal church. The Swedes in America in many respects resembled the Church of England in this country. They were high church, and the Augsburg Confession was the prototype of the Thirty-Nine Articles. Both were national churches and both claimed apostolic succession. Often the S.P.G. of the English Church contributed to the support of Swedish pastors who also cared for the religious needs of English colonists. The Swedish ministers sent over from Sweden were recalled as soon as they learned English and non-English speaking pastors sent to replace them. This together with the spirit of independence following the Revolutionary War led to separation from the mother church in Sweden and absorption with the American Episcopal Church. The pietism and low church tendencies of the German Lutherans alienated the Swedish Lutherans.— W. L. Braden.

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 842)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 186, 224, 227, 304-305, 316, 356-357) 368, 379, 421, 431, 444, 538, 610, 641, 1187, 1379, 1383, 1434, 1504, 1601)

380. BALFOUR, M. C. The making of a myth. English Rev. 49 (2) Aug. 1929: 200-210.—Balfour quotes both fact and fiction in considering the mass of tradition, legend, and myth that has gathered about the memory of Judge Jeffreys. "The result is picturesque and not without some admixture of truth though the details are obviously impossible; but it is above all the intense, I might almost say the romantic, impression of a figure that refuses to be forgotten. No sooner was the "Bloody Judge" dead, than out of some fact, more fiction, and a large amount of what I can only call fairy-tale, the folk-mind set out to paint his portrait."—E. M. Harmon.

381. BIRD, W. D. Examples of Wellington's strategy: The Vitoria campaign, 1813. Army Quart.

19 (2) Jan. 1930: 270-281.

382. BOSWELL, ELEANORE. The library of the Royal College of Physicians in the Great Fire. Library. 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 313-326.—The library of the Royal College of Physicians, endowed by Dr. Harvey, was destroyed by the Great Fire. The librarian, Merritt, rescued some 45 volumes, but the incident involved him in a bitter feud with the college.—L. Dodson.

383. CARRUTHERS, JOSEPH. The bi-centenary of Captain Cook's birth. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15(5) 1929: 292-297.—An address which includes a short refutation of William Cowper's charges

of sacrilege against Cook.—J. B. Brebner.

384. CLEMENS, J. R. Oliver Cromwell's daugh-Univ. California Chron. 32 (3) Jul. 1930: 343ters.

385. DE BEER, E. S. The Marquis of Albeville and his brothers. Engl. Hist. Rev. 45 (179) Jul. 1930: 397-408.—Ignatius White, one of an unpleasant Irish family of spies and intriguers, got a baronetcy from Charles II of England and a marquisate from the Emperor Leopold. He became one of James II's Catholic advisers. James characteristically refused to see in him the incompetence and venality obvious to all others. Albeville was envoy to the Netherlands, companion of James in Ireland, and minister of the back stairs at St. Germain, where he died in 1694.—Warner F. Woodring.

386. FFOULKES, CHARLES. The Dardanelles gun at the Tower. Antiquaries J. 10(3) Jul. 1930: 217–228.—This paper contains a discussion of the manufacture and use of the gigantic guns used in Oriental war operations. The author gives a description and something of the history of one of these, the Dardanelles gun, now located at the Tower of London. He concludes with a brief comparison of this gun with two other guns, of European manufacture—the "Mons Meg" at Edinburgh Castle, and "Dulle Griete," at Ghent. (Map and plates.)—F. E. Baldwin.

387. HORN, D. B. The cabinet controversy on

subsidy treaties in time of peace, 1749-50. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* **45** (179) Jul. 1930: 463-466.—Newcastle, in the summer of 1749, was eager to build up a counterpoise to French influence on the continent by subsidizing certain German princes. His colleagues, including Pelham, objected to the expenditure. A subsidy for the Elector of Cologne was arranged out of Hanoverian and Dutch funds. In 1750 the cabinet had to yield a subsidy for Bavaria, and, within a year, another for Saxony. A subsidy race between France and England was the result, which, instead of consolidating the old system, as Newcastle hoped, disturbed Germany and further shook the old alignment. - Warner F. Woodring.

388. LAPRADE, WILLIAM T. The stamp act in British politics. Amer. Hist. Rev. 35(4) Jul. 1930: 735-757.—The stamp act and the constitutional question which it raised as to the right to tax the colonies occasioned much discussion. Opposition to the measure in parliament, while scattered and without leadership, was by no means negligible. The act was passed, and later repealed, not primarily on its merits but largely as a result of the jockeying for position and striving for power of the various political factions.—G. P. Schmidt.

389. LE FANU, THOMAS PHILIP. The story of Peter Lunell, a Huguenot refugee, and his son Wiliam. Proc. Huguenot Soc. London. 14(1) 1930: 20–36.—Peter Lunell (b. 1652 at Havre), after study in Amsterdam, came to England about 1674. A compatriot, Durfort, Earl of Feversham, secured him a position in the Duke of York's Horse Guards. Visiting France in 1685 he saw many Huguenots being imprisoned or exiled. After the accession of James II there was much disaffection in the army, whole regiments deserting to William. Lunell was at the coronation of William III, went with him to Ireland, and

fought at Boyne. Taken with smallpox, he quit the army, married, and became a tenant farmer in Ireland. His son William was sent to boarding school in Athlone. After the farm lease expired, William at the age of 18 set up as a cloth merchant in Dublin. He eventually acquired wealth, partly by defying the English law prohibiting the export of Irish woolens, smuggling wholesale lots to Norwegian ships.—Edward F. Dow.

390. LHERITIER, MICHEL. La conférence internationale des historiens en Angleterre. [The international conference of historians in England.] Coopération Intellectuelle. 2 (18) Jun. 15, 1930: 283-289.

391. MARSHALL, C. F. DENDY. The Liverpool & Manchester Railway. Railway Gaz. 53 (10) Sep. 5, 1930: 307-313.—Memoir of the centenary of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway Company, which celebrated the opening of that line on Sep. 15, 1930. The article is illustrated with a map of the original line, some 31 miles in length, together with illustrations of the original layout, portraits of George and Robert of the original lay-out, portraits of George and Robert

Stephenson, and the like.—J. H. Parmelee.
392. MEISSNER, PAUL. Die Reform des englischen höheren Schulwesens im 19. Jahrhundert. [The reform of English higher education in the 19th century.] Palaestra. 163 1929: pp. 288.—Since the Renaissance, two great trends have characterized the evolution of the education ideal in England. One has expressed itself in the humanistic conception of the importance of the individual, and the development of his personality through the medium of classical learning. The other has emphasized the facts of life which are discovered in the natural and physical sciences. Worth, or value, to society was considered of greater importance than worth to the individual. In the reforms of the 19th century, the two trends have been fused into a single ideal of social service, and this has become institutionalized in the new forms of education organization and administration in England.—Robert Francis Seybolt.

393. MOORE, W. J. The evolution of criminal law as viewed by a constable. Police J. (London). 3 (10) Apr. 1930: 254-261.—The laws of Henry I reveal that a crime was a private matter. It tended to become a public matter with Henry II and his development of the King's Court and the inquest. These institutions grew into the jury trial where the jury rendered a verdict on the evidence of witnesses. In Edward III's time there began the justices of the peace who became for several centuries the active officials in the en-forcement of the criminal law. From the 15th to the 17th century juries were fined for their verdicts, prisoners kept in confinement without process for witnesses or opportunity for making a defense, and rules of evidence were lacking. In the 17th century the Star Chamber was abolished, but harsh methods of trial persisted. In the 18th century we get the presumption of innocence, the beginning of rules of evidence, and the substitution of skilled, salaried magistrates for the "old trading justices." In the 19th century, Bentham's disciples and Robert Peel limited capital punishment, and Peel started the modern police system. In 1848 the Sir John Jervis Acts gave the person arrested a right to cross-examine witnesses, and in 1861 the Consolidated Acts fixed the criminal law in much the form as we now know it. Crime was seen not as a manifestation of satanic activity but as a product of psychological and sociological causes. The public defender, probation, preventive detention, children's courts, and the court of criminal appeal are institutions based on this point of view.—A. M. Kidd.

394. SMITH, BAIRD. The expeditionary force of 1808. Army Quart. 19 (2) Jan. 1930: 336-344.

395. THOMAS, GILBERT. Defoe's England. Contemp. Rev. 136 (764) Aug. 1929: 213-219.—Defoe's Tour through England and Wales, out of print since

1778, has now been edited by G. D. H. Cole and published in Everyman's Library, the Scottish section alone being omitted. Originally intended as a guide book, it is, on the whole, an "authentic record of actual travel and observation," for which Defoe, in addition to journalistic endowments, was especially equipped through observations prompted by his interest in economics and his experience as confidential spy of the government, in which office it was his duty to report an opinion in various parts of the country. A utilitarian, possessing a real passion for humanity, Defoe was truly a "herald of modern social reform." He did not see the natural beauties of England as they were to be seen by the poets of the 19th century. Forced to compete with enthusiastic guide books, he sometimes allowed himself to describe with an assumed enthusiasm. In other instances, he frankly declared certain wonders of the nation to be "poor things to wonder at," and found the "real wonder" of the kingdom to be the poor family of a lead miner whom he found living in a cave and, despite many misfortunes, "exhibiting cheerfulness and patience."—E. M. Harmon.

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entries 383, 1022)

396. BARKER, SYDNEY KENDALL. The governorship of Sir George Gipps. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16(3) 1930: 169-230.—The governorship of Sir George Gipps in New South Wales (1837-1846) was marked by sharp and acrimonious differences. The principal cause of contention was the policy toward crown lands. The critics of the governor, mostly large sheep-farmers, held that (1) the crown lands should be thrown open for sale at the current market-price; (2) that the squatting regulations of 1844, which sought to limit the land leased by any one grazer, were unjust; and (3) that the revenue derived from the sale of crown lands should be at the disposal of the council of the colony after emigration expenses had been paid, and that moreover the home government should in part defray the expenses of policing transported convicts. Time has proven the governor right in his determina-tion to keep the public lands intact for later generations. Opposition also arose from the fact that the Constitution Act allowed the colonists little liberty of action and taxed them heavily. Especially severe was the opposition to Sir George's scheme for local governments. His basic idea, however, was correct enough, and it was the bad economic conditions of the time, aggravated by the niggardly policy of the home government and the fact that the act gave the governor too

much power, that created the opposition.—A. Feinstein.

397. CAMPBELL, J. F. "Squatting" on crown lands in New South Wales. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15(2) 1929: 93-120.—This discussion of the occupation of Australian lands beyond the boundaries of londer and for action and the second second for action and the second for action action and the second for action ies of lands open for settlement is largely the story of sheep and sheep herders from 1830 to 1847, and of the pioneering work of a useful but irregular sort done by them. The administrative measures to cope with the situation are described and lists given of squatters in

1840. (See also 15 (4) 222-225.)—J. B. Brebner.

398. CAMPBELL, J. F. Notes on the early history of the Glebe. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15 (5) 1929: 298-306.—The Glebe, now in suburban Sydney, was a tract of 400 acres on the harbor set aside in 1790 for the support of the church. It was largely disposed of at auction about 1828. (Lists of grants, plan.)—J. B. Brebner.

399. CRAMP, K. R. Captain Sturt's explorations. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15 (2) 1929: 49-92.
—After a brief biographical setting, Sturt's pioneer explorations of the interior of Australia are described and given color by extrects from his own reports. They

and given color by extracts from his own reports. They

are seen in logical succession to Oxley's journeys, although they disproved his theory that the center of Australia was a vast marsh and water area. Sturt discovered the Darling River and established the course of the Macquarie in 1828–29, and opened up the Murray valley by explorations in 1829-30 and 1838, thus linking South Australia and Victoria to New South Wales. In 1844-45 he reached the Stony Desert in the interior of the continent and barely succeeded in

getting out alive.—J. B. Brebner.

400. CRIVELLI, R. L. History of the coal industry in Australia. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16(3) 1930: 151-160.—The principal coal mines in Australia are located in New South Wales. Discovered at the end of the 18th century, no extensive mining was undertaken till 1830. The industry grew steadily, first under monopoly and convict labor, then under competition and free labor. Due to the scarcity of labor, especially after the rush to the gold fields in the 1860's, wages were high. Labor unions and cartels came into being. In 1912 the cartel including all the chief producers was dissolved by the government. The industry continued prosperous till 1927; since then it has faced extreme depression. Coal mines exist in other sections of Australia also, but they are limited by the poorness of the product or by lack of transportation facilities. -A. Feinstein

401. CURREY, C. H. The first proposed swamping of the legislative council of New South Wales. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15(5) 1929: 282-291.—
This occurred in 1861, following the ill-advised resistance of the second chamber to the proposed legislation of a lower house which had received in December, 1860, an overwhelming mandate from the electorate. The subject of difference was the long-fought land grant problem which was complicated by "squatting" interests. The governor, Sir John Young, accepted the advice of his ministry and with them introduced enough new councillors to carry the policy of the popular house. His action calmed political excitement and

demonstrated the reality of responsible parliamentary government.—J. B. Brebner.

402. CURREY, C. H. The great seal case. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15(5) 1929: 267-282.— An account of an intricate case of inheritance and land law which arose from murder committed in England in 1845 by a Quaker ex-convict who had been a druggist in Sydney between 1815 and 1840. His Australian lands escheated to the Crown as of the date of the murder and his arrangements for bequest were in this and other ways upset. Meanwhile New South Wales had come to enjoy responsible parliamentary government and negotiations for the issuance of a deed brought about in 1860 and 1861 a constitutional crisis concerning the custody of the Great Seal of New South Wales which involved the resignation of the prime minister. ─J. B. Brebner

403. DAWSON, ROBERT L. Bowenfels and Kirk-connel in the 'sixties. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16 (2) 1930: 112-116.

404. JERVIS, JAMES. The beginnings of the settlement in the parish of Castle Hill. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15 (4) 1929: 226-252; (5) 1929: 253-266.—This parish is near Parramatta, near Sydney (N.S.W.). The period covered is 1794-1850. A chronicle is provided with notes on the early continued. chronicle is provided, with notes on the early settlers and the conditions of life. There is a list of the land grants, 1794–1840.—J. B. Brebner.

405. JERVIS, JAMES. The Great North Road. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16 (2) 1930: 102-111.—The history of the road link between Sydney and Newcastle, New South Wales, 1819-1831.—J. B. Breb-

406. MACDONALD, W. A. The boundary stones of Sydney. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16(2) 1930: 81-102.—The limits as determined in 1833, 1870, 1905, and 1908, are described, the original sites of the 1833 boundary stones are identified, three of these are reproduced photographically, and a map is supplied. The author's investigations revealed much other forgotten information as to the plan and history of Sydney.

– $J.\ B.\ Brebner$

407. MILLS, R. C. Gibbon Wakefield's "Letter from Sydney," 1829. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 15(3) 1929: 121-142.—While Wakefield was in Newgate prison in 1829 he, like his fellow prisoners, became interested in the colonies and wrote a series of letters purporting to be from New South Wales to the Morning Chronicle, which were revised and col-lected in book form. This work, notably in the case of Australia, in some senses marks a dividing line between the disreputability of transportation and convict settlement and the respectability of a colonial career. It is here described, some extracts given, and its reception and effects in Australia are noted.—J. B. Brebner.

408. SUTHERLAND, W. McD. Forby Sutherland. Royal Austral. Hist. Soc. J. & Proc. 16(2) 1930: 117-120.—Notes and speculations on a Caithness Scot, member of Cook's expedition, and the first white man

buried in Australia.—J. B. Brebner.

CANADA

(See also Entries 38, 78)

409. BROWNE, PATRICK W. An episode in Quebec-Louisiana history. Mid-America. 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 296-305.—This deals with the episcopal career of Louis François du Plessis de Mornay, third bishop

of Quebec.—F. A. Mullin.

410. CAMERON, MARGARET M. Play-acting in Canada during the French régime. Canad. Hist. Rev.
11 (1) Mar. 1930: 9-19.—The first theatrical production within the bounds of present-day Canada was Lescarbot's Théâtre de Neptune presented at Port Royal in 1606. At Quebec, the first was a tragi-comedy to celebrate the birth of Louis XIV. The clergy at first favorable to such productions soon became worried as to their effect on the morals of the community, and difficulties culminated in the direct conflict between Governor Frontenac and the clergy over the proposal in 1693 to present Molière's Tartuffe. The question was referred to France and received an equivocal answer, but the ban placed on the theatre by the bishop at Quebec in 1694 was, after that date, effective.— George W. Brown.

411. LOWER, A. R. M. The assault on the Laurentian barrier, 1850-1870. Canad. Hist. Rev. 10 (4) Dec. 1929: 294-307.—This article is a discussion of the effects of geography on the settlement and economic development of the Laurentian Barrier of Ontario and Quebec. By 1850, most of the available farm lands in the St. Lawrence valley were in private hands and the outlines of the Barrier were everywhere revealing themselves. Conflicts inevitably arose between the set-tlers and lumbermen when settlers began to move into the Barrier region. An account is here given of the vigorous efforts made by colonization societies, church agencies, and governments to encourage agricultural settlements, which proved for the most part unsuitable to the character of the country. The wasteful effects of this mistaken policy on the lumber resources of the area were serious. Some general influences of the Barrier on later Canadian development are

suggested.—George W. Brown.

412. MORICE, A. G. Sidelights on the careers of Miles Macdonell and his brothers. Canad. Hist. Rev. 10(4) Dec. 1929: 308-332.—This article is based on private unpublished papers of the Macdonell family. The part of special interest touches on Miles Macdonell's connection with the Earl of Selkirk and the Red River settlement. Liberal extracts from the letters tell of Macdonell's first contacts with Selkirk, and give Macdonell's version of the exciting embarkation of the emigrants at Stornaway, of the journey to Red River, and of the difficulties of the colony culminating in the Seven Oaks massacre. Macdonell was not an eye-wit-

ness of the later events.—George W. Brown.
413. NICHOLLS, GEORGE V. V. (ed.) The diary of an early English settler in Quebec. Canad. Hist. Rev. 11(1) Mar. 1930: 38-48.—The author of this Traver Van Vliet, settled near Lacolle, Quebec, in 1802. The extracts here given contain considerable information, none of it very unusual, with respect to difficulties of travel, prices, and other details of every-day life. The most interesting section is a description of the effects on the community of the Rebellion of 1837.—George W. Brown.

414. ROGERS, NORMAN McL. The Abbé Le Loutre. Canad. Hist. Rev. 11 (2) Jun. 1930: 105-128.— The Abbé Le The name of the Abbé Le Loutre is well known in connection with the incidents in the Anglo-French struggle in America which led up to the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. There is here given the best account yet available of his activities, first as a missionary of the Micmac Indians who recognized the sovereignty of France, second as an active participant in the campaigns in Nova Scotia, culminating in 1756 capture of Fort Beauséjour by the English in 1755, and finally as a friend of Acadians who made their way to France. The adverse judgment of Parkman and other historians is somewhat softened by showing that Le Loutre's motives were personally unselfish and that

his actions did not transgress the rules of warfare as then practiced.—George W. Brown.

415. STACEY, C. P. The crisis of 1837 in a back township of Upper Canada. Canad. Hist. Rev. 11 (3) Sep. 1930: 223-231.—The brief contemporary journal, here printed with introduction, describes the situation in the township of Brock, 60 miles north of Toronto, during the rebellion of 1837. The writer, a lawyer, appar-

ently kept the journal as a memorandum in case of later litigation. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the effects of the troubles of 1837 on one of the remoter settlements. On this aspect of the rebellion too little has so far been printed. Rumors, many of them wrong, were rife in the township; opinions were sharply divided, and measures were taken by the moderate elements for the suppression of disorder.—George W. Brown.

416. SAGE, WALTER N. Two North West Company documents. Canad. Hist. Rev. 11(2) Jun. 1930: 129-131.—Two documents now in possession of the University of British Columbia: (1) the engagement of a voyageur in 1796; (2) the contract of a middleman made at Grand Portage in 1790 and containing the earliest record of equipment of a middleman of the North West Company so far made available.—George W. Brown.

417. SCOTT, S. MORLEY. The authorship of certain papers in the "Lower Canada Jurist." Canad. Hist. Rev. 10(4) Dec. 1929: 335-342.—The two papers here dealt with were written shortly after the institution of British civil government in Canada in 1764, and are (1) a description of law and judicial procedure prevailof how the system might be perpetuated. Authorship of the papers, which have been frequently referred to by writers, has been ascribed to Francis Maseres, William Hars, his commendation of the papers. liam Hey, Sir Guy Carleton, and Maurice Morgann. The writer of this article examines the evidence in detail, and definitely concludes for a variety of reasons that Maseres was the author.—George W. Brown.

418. WALLACE, W. S. The earliest example of printing in Upper Canada. Canad. Hist. Rev. 10 (4) Dec. 1929: 333-335.—A description, with reproduction of the title page, of a pamphlet containing the speech of Governor John Graves Simcoe on the production of the fact legislature of Upper Canada in rogation of the first legislature of Upper Canada in 1792. The writer gives reasons for believing it to be the earliest known example of printing in Upper Canada. —George W. Brown.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 19, 21, 65, 349-351, 353, 362, 364, 368, 394, 410, 414, 465, 479, 481, 486, 489-491, 530, 541, 599-601, 604, 606, 609, 619, 687, 1193, 1256, 1263, 1267, 1283, 1293, 1387, 1409, 1505, 1621)

419. BARBEDETTE, L. La formation religieuse de Malebranche: noviciat, études théologiques, sacerdoce. [Religious development of Malebranche: novitiate, theological studies, priesthood.] Rev. de l'Hist. d. Religions. 97 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1928: 220-237.—Describes the religious development of Malebranche.-Frederick E. Graham.

420. BOCHET, L. Notes sur le développement de Vesoul et de Gray. [Notes on the development of Vesoul and of Gray.] Ann. de Bourgogne. 2(1) 1930: 78-83.—The development of these two little towns is a striking example of the role played by the railroads in the growth of towns. Vesoul originated on a defensive promontory and was for a long time a fortified region within the town with suburbs and valley below it. In the 17th and 18th centuries it grew by the foundation of numerous monasteries and by the installation of various industries. At the beginning of the 19th century it had 6,000 inhabitants. Gray, on the other hand, occupied a place with essentially commercial value on the Saône. At the beginning of the 18th century it had 4,000 inhabitants, 8,300 in 1835; it played an important role in the commerce of eastern France. Then the railroads came. Vesoul found itself on the great international line Paris-Bele; immediately it began to develop (9,553 in 1887, 10,553 in 1911) while Gray saw its commerce declining (200,000 tons in 1844, 165,000 in 1854). The improving of the Saône between Gray and Verdun, the opening of the Est and the Marne canals to the Saône did not revive river traffic which in 1921 reached only 4,000 tons and the population of Gray proper did not

pass 6,000.—H. Calvet.
421. BOISLISLE, JEAN de. Les ambassadeurs de France à Londres depuis l'avènement de Louis XIV jusqu' à l'exil des rois Stuarts. [The ambassadors of France at London from the accession of Louis XIV to the banishment of the Stuart kings.] Rev. d' Hist. Diplom. 44(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 182-212.—A summary of the 44(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 182-212.—A summary of the Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres de France en Angleterre, depuis les Traités de Wesphalie jusqu' à la Révolution, published under the auspices of the Commission des Archives Diplomatiques du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Vols. XXIV and XXV, (Paris, 1929).—F. S. Rodkey.

422. BONDOIS, PAUL M. Le procureur-général de Fleury et le "Mahomet." [The procureur general de Fleury and Voltaire's "Mahomet."] Rev. d'Hist. Litt. de la France. 36(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 246-259.—After the manuscript of Voltaire's Mahomet had been approved by the Cardinal de Fleury in 1740, and the performance of the tragedy at Lille had been received

performance of the tragedy at Lille had been received with applause, even by the ecclesiastics, the first performance in Paris, at the Théatre Française, Aug. 9, 1792, caused an outburst of opposition. One of the most

outspoken critics was Joly de Fleury, the procureurgénéral, whose lengthy "observations" on the play are given in full. His criticisms deal not only with moral and religious improprieties in the drama, but with literary faults as well.—Raymond G. Carey.

423. BOURGIN, GEORGES. Aperçu sur l'histoire de la commune de 1871. [Reflections on the history of the commune of 1871.] Rev. Hist. 164 (1) May-Jun. 1930: 88-96.—An attempt to draw the truth from the extreme conservative and proletarian literature on the commune. The author analyzes the background and traces the development of the radical republican movement of 1871.—A. A. Trever.

424. CARDENAL, L. de. Les subsistances dans le département de la Dordogne (1789-an IV). [Foodstocks in the department of the Dordogne, 1789-year IV.] Révolution Française. 83 (2) 1930: 105-134.—Representatives of the National Convention on mission in the departments experienced great difficulty in enforcing their decrees of requisition of foodstuffs on account of the reluctance of the peasantry to part with produce for less than the highest possible prices. The suppression of the Law of the Maximum had practically no effect in removing the widespread and open hostility of the peasantry and the communal authorities of the Dordogne department against official requisitions.—A. D. Beeler.

425. CARLINI, ARMANDO. I cattolici contro l'insegnamento della filosofia in Francia nel 1844. [The Catholics against the teaching of philosophy in France in 1844.] Educ. Fascista. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 435-449.— During the reign of Louis-Philippe the French Catholics attacked the liberal philosophy which was taught in the universities and schools. At last in 1844 Victor Cousin intervened in the Chambre des Paires. A brief appreciation is given of the merits of his "spiritualistic" philosophy, derived mainly from Hegel. The body of the article is a résumé of his speeches on the question, which were collected in the volume Défense de l'université et de la philosophie (3d. ed., 1844).—Henry Furst.

426. CARON, P. Les archives d'un comité révolutionnaire Parisien au début de l'an III. [The records of a Paris revolutionary committee at the beginning of the year III.] Révolution Fran aise. 83 (2) 1930: 162-165.— A document found in the National Archives, consisting of a series of inventories of registers of the Section Finistère, dated Oct. 3, 1794. Most of the contents disappeared during the fires of 1871.—A. D. Beeler.

427. CHAPONNIÈRE, PAUL. Un pasteur génevois ami de Voltaire: Jacob Vernes. [A Genevan preacher, friend of Voltaire: Jacob Vernes.] Rev. d' Hist. Litt. de la France. 36 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1929: 181-201.—Chief among Voltaire's friends and correspondents among the Genevan pastors was Jacob Vernes who had been encouraged to cultivate Voltaire by Rousseau, with whom Vernes broke off relations after the appearance of Emile. Contrary to evidences appearing in correspondence with third parties that the friendship of Voltaire and Vernes waned after 1766, the correspondence between the two reveals no such rupture. Extracts are given from the new contingent of letters recently discovered in the Public Library of Geneva.—Raymond G. Carey.

428. DEMAN, LEO. Belgische und flämische Geschichtschreibung. [Belgian and Flemish historiography.] Flandern. 26 (6) May 1929: 573-576.

429. DUTACQ, F. La révolution de 1830 à Lyon. [The revolution of 1830 at Lyons.] Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon. (3) Jun. 1930: 196-217.—The July Revolution at Lyons was wholly peaceful, following in orderly fashion the news from Paris. A committee of middle-class intellectuals, in which physicians and lawyers were especially prominent, engineered the transition by

constituting a national guard. Though the silk industry at Lyons was far from prosperous, workmen seem to have taken little part in the movement. Yet they probably learned from it how easily mayor and prefect could be ousted by a show of force. They ceased to respect authority as such.—C. Brinton.

430. ELLIOTT, RUTH A. Félicité de Lamennais. The first Christian Socialist. Methodist Rev. 113 (4)

Jul.-Aug. 1930: 551-563.

431. FOTHERGILL, IRENE M., and WILLIAMS, DAVID. French opinion concerning Dr. Richard Price. Bull. Board Celtic Studies. 5 (1) Nov. 1929: 72-74.— The Mercure de France published on Nov. 13, 1790, a review of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. At that time Mallet du Pan was editor of the Mercure and as an ardent enthusiast for everything English we find the review written by the Mercure's representative in London very favorable to Burke. The reviewer, paraphrasing Burke, excoriates Dr. Price for his paradoxical thinking, his sophistical sectarianism, and his diffused mediocrity. Among the manuscripts of Condorcet preserved at the Institut de France may be found a letter which replies to the attacks made by the reviewer. It is not dated and is anonymous but it seems to be in Condorcet's handwriting. The letter takes issue with the Mercure and with Burke. It eulogizes Price's contributions to humanity and refers to his mathematical, moral, and physical tracts for enduring proof of the doctor's intrinsic worth. At the same time Burke is characterized as a pedantic and bizarre orator without definite intellectual accomplishments. Condorcet always thought highly of Price and in his works refers to him as "one of the most enlightened and virtuous men in England."—Julian Aronson.

432. FRANÇOIS, ALEXIS. L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre et les travaux de l'Académie Française. [The Abbé de Saint-Pierre and the work of the French Academy.] Rev. d' Hist. Litt. de la France. 36 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1929: 242-245.—The texts of two Discours of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, presented to the Academy in October, 1712, and May, 1713, have recently been found in the Bibliothèque Publique of Geneva. These documents, like Fénélon's Lettre à l'Académie, of 1714, were drawn up in response to a request that all academicians should state their views regarding the future work of the Academy. The Abbé suggested the establishment of a journal for academic observations on grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, a suggestion which led to the commentaries on classical authors which comprised one of the most significant parts of the literary critical work of the 18th century.—Raymond G. Carey.

433. GIOVELLINA, COLONNA de. Le générale J. B. Cervoni, baron de l'Empire (1765–1809). [General J. B. Cervoni, baron under the Empire 1765–1809.] Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne. 11 (63) May-Jun. 1930: 97-110.—General J. B. Cervoni, one of the famous generals of the French Revolution, was born at Soveria, Corsica, on Aug. 29, 1765. He was educated in Tuscany and in 1783 he enlisted in the Royal-Corse. The French Revolution destined him for a brilliant military career. He distinguished himself highly in the Italian and German campaigns. He died in April, 1809, in the battle of Eckmühl. Napoleon recognized the services rendered by Cervoni to France by bestowing pensions on his wife and his son.—Bluma Karp.

434. GIRAUD, VICTOR. Évêque contre évêque: Bossuet et Fénélon. [Bishop against bishop: Bossuet and Fénélon.] Rev. Hebdom. 39 (25) Jun. 21, 1930: 312-323.—The origin and course of the famous controversy on Quietism between Bossuet and Fénélon. Fénélon adopted this doctrine which was first made known to him by the mystic, Madame de Guyon. Bossuet believed it was a dangerous error and determined

that Fénélon must be compelled to recant. The king, Madame de Maintenon, the Jansensists, and the Gallicans supported Bossuet. Fénélon had the support of the Jesuits and the Ultramontanes. Bossuet was violent in his attack and often unjust, and Fénélon astutely replied with an ironical insolence almost Voltairian. Fénélon represented more the spirit of the 18th century, and Bossuet that of the 17th. In 1699 Bossuet secured the papal condemnation of his rival and Fénélon humbly submitted in the following year.—Edward Earl Bennett.

435. GROSCLAUDE, PIERRE. Le théâtre à Lyon de 1740 à 1789. [The theater in Lyons from 1740 to 1789.] Rev. de l' Univ. de Lyon. (3) Jun. 1930: 157-193.—The theater at Lyons is wholly an 18th century growth. By 1789 there were several well patronized theaters giving all the fashionable forms of drama. Plays of middle-class life were the favorites. There is little trace of local initiative, and plays and players alike were sought from Paris. At the eve of the Revolution Beaumarchais was a special favorite.—C. Brinton.

436. HARSIN, P. De quand date le mot "industrie?" [How old is the word "industry?"] Ann. d' Hist. Écon. et Soc. 2 (6) Apr. 15, 1930: 235-242.—During the 18th century industrie had three meanings: (1) Invention or skill in technique (already obsolescent); (2) all forms of economic activity, except agriculture; (3) industrial enterprise in the modern sense of the term. Many examples of the third meaning are found in the writings of the Physiocrats. The modern sense of the word industrie was probably first employed as a popular expression denoting the transformation of raw materials into manufactured products.—Grace M. Jaffé.

437. HAWKINS, RICHMOND LAURIN. Unpublished French letters of the eighteenth century. Lavoisier to Benjamin Franklin. Romanic Rev. 21 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 209–217.—The first of a series of articles containing unpublished French letters is given in this number. They are mostly to or from Franklin. Letters of Lavoisier, Marat, Buffon, Grimm, Catherine II, and d'Alembert appear in this number.—Roy E. Cochran.

438. JOBERT, AMBROISE. La diplomatie française a Gènes à la fin de 1792. [French diplomacy in the Genoese republic at the end of the year 1792.] Rev. Hist. 164(1) May-Jun. 1930: 79-88.—On the basis of French contemporary documents, the author analyzes in detail the two diplomatic actions taken at Genoa, the first in the name of the general commanding the army of the Var, the second in the name of the Executive Council.—A. A. Trever.

439. JUSSERAND, J. J. La jeunesse du citoyen Genet, d'après des documents inédits. [The youth of Citizen Genet, from unpublished documents.] Rev. d' Hist. Diplom. 44 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 237–268.— "Citizen" Genet was one of ten children of a bourgeois family of moderate wealth. His father, who was well versed in the classics and who spoke several modern languages, served as head of the important bureau of interpreters (and official propaganda) in the ministry of foreign affairs under Vergennes. Being the youngest of five and the only son of the number who grew to maturity, the future "citizen" was the "Benjamin" upon whom the affection of the family was centered. Letters which his parents and his sisters wrote to him while he was studying in Paris in 1776–77, and while he was in Germany in 1780–81, reveal the great concern of the parents for the welfare of their son, their eagerness to encourage him in cultural pursuits, and their pride in his accomplishments. While at Paris young Genet with the assistance of his father, and that of a Swedish companion named Lindblom, translated two historical works from the Swedish language. These works, which were published in 1777 and 1778, won for the young author the good will of King Gustavus III of Sweden

and membership in two Swedish literary societies. Soon after young Genet's return from Germany in 1781 he succeeded to the position left vacant by the death of his father, later he entered upon a diplomatic career, and by 1789 he had served on missions to England and Russia. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he adopted its principles with enthusiasm, returned to France, and was employed in different diplomatic capacities before he was dispatched to the United States. —F. S. Rodkey.

440. KIRCHEISEN, FRÉDÉRIC M. Quelques lettres inédites de Napoléon ler ou adressées à l'empéreur par des souverains étrangers. [Some unpublished letters of Napoleon I or addressed to the Emperor by foreign sovereigns.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44(3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 311–332.—A series of 16 letters most of which were addressed to Napoleon by German sovereigns between September, 1804, and May, 1813.—F. S.

Rodkey.

441. LESUEUR, ÉMILE. Les débuts du prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais dans la carrière diplomatique. [The entrance of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais upon a diplomatic career.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1930: 155–181.—Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais was first employed as an agent of the foreign office during the reign of Louis Philippe, but his diplomatic career really began in 1849 when he performed various minor services for France in Italy, while French troops were engaged in restoring the authority of the pope at Rome.—F. S. Rodkey.

the authority of the pope at Rome.—F. S. Rodkey.

442. LODS, ARMAND. Rabaut de Saint-Étienne et la mission de Talleyrand à Londres en 1792. [Rabaut de Saint-Étienne and Talleyrand's mission to London in 1792.] Révolution Française. 83 (2) 1930: 135-142.—
The inclusion of the Protestant pastor of Nimes in Talleyrand's delegation was seriously considered, because of Rabaut's support of the peace movement and, more particularly, in view of his possible influence with English Protestants, but it did not actually come about, although the omission was unknown to the public at the time.—A. D. Beeler.

443. MEYNIER, ALBERT. Levées et pertes d'hommes en France et en Europe sous la Révolution (1789-1799). [Levies and losses of men in France and Europe during the Revolution (1789-1799).] Révolution Française. 83 (2) 1930: 143-159.—Enormous errors in calculating manpower losses have been made by economists and historians, due to a general misapprehension of the significance of the term pertes. The entire revolutionary military establishment, from 1789 until and including 1799, totalled 1,400,000, and the losses of all categories, killed, wounded, and prisoners, were not more than half a million each, for the French and for Europeans. The World War was one and one-half times more deadly than the Revolutionary and Napoleonic conflicts, 1792-1815.—A. D. Beeler.

444. PICCIONI, CAMILLE. Le général Sébastiani

444. PICCIONI, CAMILLE. Le général Sébastiani ministre des affaires étrangères et ambassadeur à Londres. [General Sébastiani, minister of foreign affairs and ambassador to London.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44 (1) Jan.—Mar. 1930: 35–57.—While serving as minister of foreign affairs in France in 1830–32 Sébastiani wished to see a revision of the settlements of 1815, approved in part the movement for the union of France and Belgium, objected to the candidacy of Prince Leopold for the Belgian throne, opposed Austrian influence in Italy, sympathized with the Polish rebels, and looked with favor upon the rise of Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt. However, working in cooperation with Louis Philippe and Talleyrand, he developed a conciliatory foreign policy, avoided complications which might have led to war, and contributed to the establishment of an entente with Great Britain. In 1835–40 Sébastiani played an important role as Talleyrand's successor at London. Though less active then than he had been in

1830-32, he succeeded at least in prolonging friendly relations between Great Britain and France.-F. S. Rodkey.

445. RAYMOND, J. La Duchesse de Berry à Chambord. [The Duchess de Berry at Chambord.] Nouvelle Rev. 102 (409) Aug. 15, 1929: 241-259.

446. RIASANOV, D. Marx et Blanqui. Rev. Marx-iste. (4) May 1929: 398-411.

447. RONGER, G. Retif Auxerrois. [Retif of Auxerre.] Ann. de Bourgogne. 2(1) 1930: 56-69.—Retif de la Bretonne has presented his novel M. Nicolas as an autobiography. Rouger here subjects it to severe criticism. He studies the first stay of Nicolas at Auxerre (July 14, 1755). He shows that Retif has mixed his dates, that he has rejuvenated his heroine, Mme. Parangon, that the attempt at assassination supposedly made on Nicolas on March 25, 1754, was impossible. inventions are also the marriage project with Fanchette, the adventure with the pretty Marianne Tangis, the love affairs of Manon Bourgoin with the gondolier Gaudet d'Arras. This latter appears to be a personage entirely imaginary, or at least a composite personality.

Another fable is the marriage of the two cousins of Retif. The story of Retif is a tissue of improbabilities and free inventions. Consultation of the parish records of the time suffice to demonstrate this. The novels of Retif have no further importance than this: they show the vanity and the vindictive spirit of their author, always ready to give himself a good role and to drag in the mud those whom he does not like. - H. Calvet

448. WADE, IRA O. The Abbé de Saint-Pierre and Dubois. J. Modern Hist. 2(3) Sep. 1930: 430-447. -The Abbé de Saint-Pierre while generally considered the "greatest impractical idealist in a century of idealists" gives evidence of a truly practical mind in his Réflexions sur le Grande Alliance submitted to Dubois Apr. 7, 1719, the text of which accompanies this study. In this most concise commentary seven advantages of the alliance on grounds economic, social, political, and dynastic are formulated and discussed. Following these six objections are listed and answered, with the further statement that other objections will be found clearly set forth in his Project of the contract of set forth in his Projet pour rendre la paix perpétuelle.-Elmer Louis Kayser.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 214, 325, 360, 375, 484, 603, 611, 618, 621, 633, 1622, 1796, 1886, 1888)

449. ARETIN, ERWEIN. Die innere Geschichte der Regentschaft. [Inner history of the regency.] $S\vec{u}d$ deutsche Monatsh. 27 (10) Jul. 1930: 658-664.—Herbert Eulenberg in his book Die letzten Wittelsbacher gives a false picture of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria as a Bramarbas with rattling sabre. On the contrary, both before the assumption of the regency in 1886 as well as during the decades until his death in 1912, Prince Luitpold exercised a beneficial influence upon his state. He realized the necessity of cooperating with the new empire, in spite of Prussia's leadership; none the less he guarded Bavaria's rights whenever he felt these threatened. He was a prince of peace, a faithful official of his people, and a patron of the arts.—Sol Liptzin.
450. BEHN, FRITZ. Erinnerungen an den Regen-

[Memories of the regent.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (10) Jul. 1930: 683-706.—Eight writers pay tribute to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria and recall their audiences with him. The artists Fritz Behn, Hermann Hahn, Ferdinand von Miller, and Oscar von Miller write of the regent as a patron of the arts who had less money at his disposal than King Ludwig II, but who nevertheless encouraged young artists wherever possible. Josef Breg, the tutor of Crown Prince Rupprecht's sons, tells of Prince Luitpold's interest in his great-grandchildren. The historian Richard Graf Du Moulin Eckart relates his meetings with the regent. Hermann von Pfaff remembers the prince as a ruler of personal charm, unself-ishness, and nobility of soul. The painter Max Slevogt reports that Luitpold took a personal interest in his paintings.—Sol Liptzin.

451. FELS, H. Brentano und Kant. Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch. 43 (2) 1930: 180-188.—Brentano represents a concrete, positivistic tradition in philosophy, dating back to Aristotle, while Kant with his abstract

and logical method exercised a pernicious influence upon subsequent thought.—M. J. Aronson.

452. FRANZ, EUGEN. Ludwig I. und Prinz Luitpold nach dem unveröffentlichten Briefwechsel zwischen Vater und Sohn. [Ludwig I and Prince Luitpold, according to the unpublished correspondence between father and son.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (10) Jul. 1930: 665-678.—As Prince Luitpold of Bavaria was 65 years old when he took over the regency for his nephew, King Ludwig II, authentic material concerning his youth and

early manhood is not very plentiful. The best source for reconstructing the personality of the young prince is his correspondence with his father, Ludwig 1. About 800 letters are preserved, covering almost 30 years. A study of this correspondence reveals no political sensations. Ludwig I assumed that Luitpold would never ascend the throne and therefore in his letters discussed personal and family affairs rather than politics.—Sol Liptzin.

453. GEORGII, WALTER. Ten years' gliding and soaring in Germany. J. Royal Aeronaut. Soc. 34 (237) Sep. 1930: 725-757.

454. HERZFELD, HANS. Bismarck und die Skobelewepisode. [Bismarck and the Skobelev affair.] Hist. Z. 142 (2) 1930: 279-304.—Skobelev's provocative, anti-German speeches, especially that at Paris in February, 1882, in which he advocated a Franco-Russian alliance, were contrary to the official policy of the Russian government. Yet although he was a general on the government. active list and an aide-de-camp of the tsar, he was not punished. This was because he enjoyed the protection of influential Pan-Slavists including Ignatiev, minister of the interior, and because the government hesitated to affront national sentiment which lionized Skobelev. Bismarck adopted the policy of watchful waiting. An official complaint of the German government, if unsuccessful, would identify the Russian government with Skobelev, if successful, would make him a national martyr and increase his popularity. The article supplements the published documents with material from the archives of the German Foreign Office. - L. D. Steefel.

HEYDEMANN, VICTOR. Flugschriften der Jahre 1757 und 1758. [Pamphlets of the years 1757 and 1758.] Hist. Vierteljahrschr. 25(3) Sep. 8, 1930: 461-468.—After the battle of Kolin and the raising of the siege of Prague, Frederick the Great asked his brother August Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, to take charge of the troops that were forced to retreat from Bohemia to Lusatia. The prince, who was inexperienced, lost more men and provisions than were necessary. As a result Frederick was thoroughly dissatisfied with him. The death of the prince during the following year gave rise to several pamphlets in French and in German, severely criticising and hotly defending Frederick's attitude towards his brother. Maubert, one of the cleverest of the pamphleteers attacking the Prussian king, is also identified as the author of a witty farce, entitled The Secret Expedition, written in French and dealing with the unsuccessful attempt to the English fleet to capture

the French fortress Rochefort at the mouth of the

Charente River in September, 1757.—Sol Liptzin.
456. LUDWIG, EMIL. Bülows Memoiren. [Bülow's Memoirs.] Tagebuch. 11 (39) Sep. 27, 1930: 1538— 1551

457. NEWE, HEINR. Die Philosophie Friedrich Schlegels in den Jahren 1804-1806. [Friedrich Schlegel's philosophy during 1804-1806.] Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch. 43 (3) 1930: 373-387.

458. QUIRING, H. Die Anfänge des Bergbaus in Deutschland und die Herkunft der "fränkischen" Bergleute. [The beginnings of mining in Germany and the origin of "Frankish" miners.] Z. f. d. Berg-Hütten u. Salimenwesen. 77 (4) 1929: B222-B251.

459. SIEPER, CLARA. Der historische Roman und die historische Novelle bei Raabe und Fontane. [The historic romance and the historic novel of Raabe and Fontane.] Forsch. z. Neueren Literaturgesch. #62. 1930: pp. 88.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 275, 289, 465, 605, 633, 636, 942, 1205, 1423)

460. HELLEINER, KARL. Die Aufgaben und die Ausgestaltung der kommunalen Archive. [The tasks and organization of the communal archives.] Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg. 7 (4) Feb. 15, 1930: 7-13.

461. HERRE, PAUL. Kaiser Franz Joseph zum

461. HERRE, PAUL. Kaiser Franz Joseph zum Gedächtnis. [In memory of Emperor Francis Joseph.]
Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 820–823.—Francis Joseph was not brilliant. He possessed good common sense and sound judgment. Though his reign spanned tremendous changes, political, social, cultural, and technical, he remained the uncertained distant monarch by the green of God. He emotional, distant monarch by the grace of God. He was able to visualize only a German unitary state. For him dualism was temporary and federalism inconceivable. He lacked the genius and disposition to modernize the monarchy. Sarajevo prevented younger men from having a chance and the members of the peace conference lacked the acumen necessary to give the peoples of the Danube basin a satisfactory settlement.—J. Wesley Hoffmann

462. KOZAK, J. B. Masaryk as philosopher. Slavonic and East Europ. Rev. 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 478-495.—Masaryk's opposition to "mysticism," political, social, religious, or scientific and his insistence on rationality is shown and the close connection between his intellectual work and his actual life experience and early background. As to philosophy as a synthesis of science, Masaryk has faith in the power of truth. With further insistence on the need of scientific synthesis in any attempt to solve metaphysical problems he reveals himself as a philosophical realist, and illustrates this point by a discussion of his work on "Suicide" and "The Social Question." Finally there is a description of the ideal of "humanity" in Masaryk's program, and his emphasis on ethics and religion. "I cannot conceive the final solution of ethical problems without religion."— George Waskovitz

463. PANGE, JEAN de. Le jeunesse de l'Empereur François-Joseph. [The youth of Emperor Francis Joseph.] Rev. Hebdom. 39 (36) Sep. 6, 1930: 5-21.—Apropos of the celebration on Aug. 18 of the centenary of the birth of Francis Joseph, a memorial volume of his life and work was prepared. This article has its inspiration from that book, but it is more than a book review. It deals with the early training and family traditions of Francis Joseph and the fateful events of the first third of his reign. Francis Joseph was above all

things a man of tradition. But he realized the necessity of a federal state if the races of Austria-Hungary were to be satisfied. In this he was thwarted by the Hungarians and some of the Germans. After 1866 he was fearful for the future of his country and expressed the hope that if the monarchy must perish it might at least have an end worthy of its great role in the past .- Edward Earl Bennett.

464. THIEL, V. Die innerösterreichische Zentralverwaltung 1564-1749. II: Die Zentralbehörden Innerösterreichis 1625-1749. [The inner-Austrian central administration 1564-1749. II: The central authorities administration 1504-1749. It: The central authoriues in inner Austria 1625-1749.] Arch. f. Österreich. Gesch. 111 (2) 1930: 497-670. (Completes the article published in vol. 105 of the Archiv.)—When Ferdinand of Inner-Austria (Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Görz) succeeded his cousin, Matthias (1619), a decisive stage in the inner policy of Austria was reached. With his court and administrative heavy has reached. court and administrative body he moved from Graz to Vienna, where he founded the österreichische Hofkunzlei (1620). This was the beginning of centralized government which was steadily developing, although the dif-ferent authorities in Graz (body of secret councillors, war-council, board of revenue) were struggling desperately against the overpowering Viennese influence. Quarreling also with one another they diminished their own efficiency still more. Attempts to simplify the administration were made by Leopold I and Joseph I in connection with commercial policy. Prince Eugene placed the whole war organization under the war-council in Vienna. But it was Maria Theresa who abolished the multiplicity of boards and created the modern state.—G. Mecenseffy.

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 2-15938; 359, 427, 1425)

465. NIQUILLE, JEANNE. L'occupation des frontières grisonnes en 1805. [The occupation of the frontiers of Graubünden in 1805.] Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch. 9(1) 1929: 1-28.—When the third coalition between England, Russia, and Austria was formed in 1805, Napoleon was anxious to have Switzerland preserve her neutrality. Austria would promise to respect Swiss neutrality only if France would formally agree to do the same. This Napoleon would not promise. His plan was to stir up feeling in Switzerland against Austria and he induced the Swiss government to send troops to the eastern frontier in the canton of Graubünden. There the soldiers had to endure all sorts of hardships, for although no clash occurred between Swiss and Austrian troops, they had to stay in the East far into the winter. The ruling family of Graubunden, the von Salis, treated the Swiss army with distrust, for to them not Austria was the enemy, but France. In the meantime in December, 1805, the battle of Austritz was fought. During this campaign the Swiss learned the importance of soldiers trained and united under the command of one leader and the methods of building an army.—Rosa

466. STERN, ALFRED. Über Isaak Iselins Geschichte der Menschheit. [Isaac Iselin's "History of Mankind."] Z.f. Schweiz. Gesch. 10 (2) 1930: 205-253.—A description of Iselin's work and the influence it had on the leaders in philosophic thought. Iselin is said to be the first one among German speaking scholars who tried to treat history from the point of view of cultural history. Excerpts from correspondence between Iselin and his friends with reference to this and other of his

works are quoted.—Rosa Ernst.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 83, 89, 454, 493, 583, 600, 604-605, 611, 1328, 1428, 1504, 1623, 1698)

467. ALINE. Les socialistes russes à Paris en 1914. (Souvenirs inédits d'un secrétaire de Lénine.) [Russian socialists in Paris in 1914. (Unpublished recollections of a secretary of Lenin.)] Rev. Marxiste. (7) Aug.—Sep. 1929: 24-30.

468. BITZILI, P. P. Milyukov—istorik na Rusiya. [P. Milyukov—historian of Russia.] Bulgarska Misul. 4 Apr. 1929: 297-308.—This article is written on the occasion of Milyukov's 70th birthday (1859-1929). Pavel Milyukov, historian and political leader, was the first founder of an opposition party in Russia. His scholarly works are written on new and difficult topics. His monumental Outlines of Russian Culture is the only true synthesis of the many-sided national life of Russia. —V. Sharenkoff.

469. BLOM, D. van. Drie eeuwen agrarisch Rusland. [Three centuries of agrarian Russia.] De Economist. 78 (12) Dec. 1929: 814-826.

470. JAKOWENKO, BORIS. Dreissig Jahre russischer Philosophie (1900-1929). [Thirty years of Russian philosophy.] Russische Gedanke. 1(3) 1930: 325-

471. KERENSKY, ALEXANDER. Why the Russian monarchy fell. Slavonic and East European Rev. 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 496-513.—It was not the revolution that brought about the fall of the Romanov dynasty; but the dissolution of the monarchy called forth an attempt to save the state from anarchy under the conditions of a revolution. The task fell upon the provisional government, which in all its activities was hindered by the catastrophic results of the suicide of the old regime and therefore perhaps bound to fail.—Michael Karpovich.

472. MORALIEV, N. Sotzialnata sushtnost na ruskata revolyutziya. [The essential point of the Russian revolution.] Filosofski Pregled. 1 1929: 75–87.

—The Russian revolution of 1917 was not proletarian but bourgeois, but the professional revolutionists call it socialist. It is in opposition to Marxian theories.—V. Sharenkoff.

473. MOY, CARL. Was mir Minister Witte erzählte. [What Minister Witte told me.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 824-837.—Moy and Witte met at a spa in July, 1914. Witte showed little love for Germany but claimed to have advocated a French-Russian-German alliance. He was much concerned about the international situation. He feared the belligerance of his country because he knew its unpreparedness. In 1896 while still in power he had opposed the partition of China and other acts which led to war with Japan. Opposition to the tsar cost him his position as minister of finance. His highest success was

achieved when after the conclusion of the Peace of Portsmouth he succeeded in inducing Germany and France to confer at Algeciras. Thus French fears were quieted and a loan for Russia was made possible. He also took credit for the annulment of the Bjoerko agreement and for the establishment of a constitutional regime under the October manifesto.—J. Wesley Hoffman.

474. NOVITSKIĬ, PAVEL. НОВИЦКИЙ, ПАВЕЛ. Социология юбилея Масковского художественного театра [The sociology of the jubilee of the Moscow Art Theater.] Вестник Коммунистической Акалемии. 30(6) 1928: 189-203.—The creation of the famous Theatre of Arts in Moscow between the 1880's and the 1890's was due to private initiative. Four periods can be distinguished in its history: (1) 1898-1901. New ideas of scenic forms and the abolition of the old theatrical realism. (2) 1901-1907. The maturity of the Theatre. It established the principle of "life truth," of naturalism, on the stage, and represented the opinions of the advanced democratic intelligentsia. (3) 1907-1914. The decay of the Theatre caused by the failure of the Russian revolution of 1905. (4) 1917—This period is characterized by hesitation. To the class-subjectivism of the working people, the Theatre has opposed an artistic objectivism. It abstains from representing plays of the present and goes back to classicism and historical drama. Extreme individualism and the interest in the intimate life of man continue to be the outstanding mark of the Theatre. Marxists were absent from the festivities organized on the occasion of the jubilee mainly by the bourgeois intelligentsia. The Theatre is still lacking the necessary new political and ideological education to express the life of the present epoch in Russia.—Emma Bezpalczyk.

475. POPRUZHENKO, M. Moskovskii univer-

475. POPRUZHENKO, M. Moskovskii universitet i yevo kul'turnoye znacheniye. [The University of Moscow and its cultural significance.] Bulgarska Misul. 5 Feb. 1930: 153-162.—The article is written on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the University of Moscow. Since its foundation it has served science as well as social and national welfare.—V. Sharenkoff.

well as social and national welfare.—V. Sharenkoff.

476. RAPPOPORT, CHARLES. Karl Marx et
Pierre Lavrov. Rev. Marxiste. (4) May 1929: 429-442.

477. SLOUTZKI, N. Un écolier dans la révolution
(1905). [A schoolboy in the revolution of 1905.] Grande
Rev. 130(11) Nov. 1929: 47-72.—Memoirs of the
Russian revolutionary movement of 1905.—Koppel S.

478. UZEFOVICH, ALEXIS M. The fall of Port Arthur. Military Engin. 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 99-105.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 105, 269, 274-275, 329, 386, 613, 620)

479. BORDEAUX, P.-E. Trois missions françaises en Grèce: Fabvier, Vosseur, Eydoux. [Three French missions in Greece: Fabvier, Vosseur, Eydoux.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 47-65.—At various times during the last century increasingly intimate relations between Greece and France have resulted from French military missions. Colonel Fabvier first regularized the Greek army corps in the face of great obstacles. His relief of the besieged Acropolis in 1826 was a magnificent feat. Subsequently the Greek state undertook systematic military reforms. Gen. Vosseur in 1884 gave permanent character to Greek military institutions, and Gen. Eydoux in 1911 built effectively upon the work of his predecessors. The regeneration of Greece owes much to these military strategists, all of

whom, significantly, have been French.—Halford L. Hoskins.

480. CHAPUISAT, ÉDOUARD. Vers l'indépendance. (Documents tirés des papiers de J. G. Eynard.) [Toward independence. From the papers of J. G. Eynard.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 32-46.— Excerpts from the Genevan dossier for 1827 of Jean Gabriel Eynard reveal him as an indefatigable worker in the cause of Greek independence, to which he consecrated his life and fortunes. The scope of his activity was European-wide and embraced men of all classes. These records also disclose his intimate knowledge of the diplomatic aspects of the Greek situation. Evidence of Admiral Cochrane's maneuvers is furnished in suggestive detail. Eynard, a close friend of Capodis-

tria, came to be revered by the Greeks generally as l'ami et de père de la patrie.—Halford L. Hoskins.

481. CORIVAN, N. Deux documents sur le choix d'un prince étranger en 1856. [Two documents on the choice of a foreign prince in 1856.] Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen. 7(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 78-85.—Two confidential documents from the French foreign office contain proposals for the selection of a prince for the two Rumanian principalities in 1856. The first proposes the candidature of the duke of Modena, on the grounds that the Rumanians preferred a foreigner of Latin origin—the duke of Modena was, as a member of the Este family, however, an Austrian—that the duchy of Modena, thus vacant, could be transferred to the duchess of Parma, who felt herself ill at ease in her own revolutionary duchy, and that Parma, thus free, could be han ed to Piedmont as compensation for her sacrifices in the Crimean War. The second advocates the selection of a Swedish prince, the second son of King Oscar, for the reasons that Sweden aroused no anxiety, belonged to the French system of alliances, was attached to Turkey by the historical memories of their common struggles against Russia, and possessed a dynasty of French origin, which, together with the memories of Charles XII's sojourn in Bessarabia, would make a Swedish prince popular among the Rumanians. Napoleon III wrote on the second document: "Take the Duke of Modena; put the Duchess of Parma, who is very uncomfortable at Parma, at Modena, and give Parma to Piedmont." The article also contains "an English project for the organization of the Principalities in 1855," which advocates their continued separation under native princes, a new constitution, the defence of the Dniester by a permanent non-Turkish force (in case of the union of Bessarabia), the withdrawal of Russia from the left bank of the Danube, and the tacit admission of the Porte's right to a tribute. -William Miller.

482. IORGA, N. Le journal de Björnståhl. [The journal of Björnståhl.] Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen. 7(4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 102-109.—An account of the "Turkish journey" of the Swedish professor Björnståhl in 1776-79. Landing at Smyrna, after passing Cerigo, then used by the Venetians as a convict-settlement, he found that the former Swedish consul had be-queathed his fine library to the Lutheran church there; at Constantinople he saw Campbell, a Scottish renegade, directing the fortifications after de Tott, while the Sultan's physician was a Swiss. He describes the audience of Anislie, the new British ambassador, the occumenical patriarch, Polycarp, translator of Rousseau, and the dragoman, Nicholas Karatzas. In Greece he visited Volo, Larissa, Tyrnavo, Trikkala and the monasteries of Meteora, of which he gives an excellent account. Thessaly was then alarmed by an Albanian raid, of which he was a witness. There is a passage about the Kontso-Wallachs of Zarko and an allusion about the Kontso-Wallachs of Zarko and an allusion to the dyers of Ambelaki, who went as far afield as Vienna and Leipzig. Death at Salonika ended his tour, which was continued by his successor, Norberg, in 1780, who mentions in his letters the feud between the Orthodox and Catholics at Tenos, the deunmens of Salonika, and the Syrian printing press with a description of the Maronites.—William Miller.

483. LAMMENS, HENRI. Awwal musafir ūrubi fi makkah. [The first European traveler in Mecca.] Al-Machriq. 28 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 626-630.—No non-Moslem today is allowed to visit the two holy cities of Islam. The Koran (9:29) prohibits only the polytheists from coming close to the mosque in Mecca at the time of the annual pilgrimage, but the Moslems have put the wrong interpretation upon the text and consider it legitimate to kill any Christian who dares tread on Meccan or Medinese soil. In the first century after the hegira, however, there lived in Mecca a number of Jewish and Christian physicians, musicians, and merchants. No more than 15 Europeans have thus far succeeded in seeing Mecca and Medinah and escaping with their lives. The last was the Englishman Eldon Rutter, 1925–1926. The first was Ludovico de Varthema, an Italian from Bologna, who on Apr. 8, 1503 joined the pilgrims in Damascus. The commandant of the pilgrims for that year was a Mameluke who received grimage for that year was a Mameluke who received a large sum of money from the young Italian, dressed him in Mameluke clothes and took him along. Ludovico left in Italian a description of the holy places. His left in Italian a description of the holy places. His book has been printed a number of times and translated into other European languages. He declared false the widely spread European legend that the coffin of Mohammed lay suspended somewhere in the air above Medinah.—Philip K. Hitti.

484. LASCARIS, S. TH. Le philhellénisme allemand, 1821–1827. [German philhellenism, 1821–1827.] Acropole. 5(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 94-102.—German philhellenism had its roots in the humanist tradition

philhellenism had its roots in the humanist tradition which, from the time of Melanchthon and Reuchlin, had kept alive the love of Greek studies among German intellectuals. At the same time, German nationalism sought an outlet in a veiled support of the Greek cause, and under cover of sentiments of Christian philanthropy, German liberals attacked the reactionist policies of German princes. For that reason, philhelenic journals and newspapers carried on in the face of severe governmental censure. Nevertheless, the most ardent philhellenist was Louis I, king of Bayaria, whose court became the rallying point for the Greek cause in Germany. Under his protection the first comité grec of real importance was formed in 1825. The purpose of such societies was to organize voluntary corps for service in Greece. While these organizations were often ineffective, it is significant that out of the 286 philhellenes slain in the Greek war of independence, 121 were German. The German pecuniary assistance was of still more practical importance. The battle of Navarino in 1827 ended German activity.—Halford L.

Hoskins.

485. LASCARIS, S. TH. Le philhellénisme américain (1821-1828). [American philhellenism (1821-1828).] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 103-110.—The news of the Greek revolution in 1821 was at first received in the United States as a relatively insignificant phenomenon. Gradually a considerable philhel-lenic sentiment was aroused. In 1822 the Boston Recorder forecast the eventual dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire as an event favorable to the religious and political interests of the entire world. The official attitude of the United States government was one of deep sympathy with the Greek cause, but no specific action was taken. Philhellenic societies in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York were busy organizing a widespread movement for the relief of necessitous Greeks. Prominent individuals endorsed the program and openly criticized the government for its non-committal stand. American financial contributions to the Greek cause probably amounted to about \$40,000.

— Halford L. Hoskins.

— Halford L. Hoskins.

486. MACCAS, LÉON. Le philhellénisme français d'il y a cent ans. [French philhellenism a hundred years ago.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 66-78.— France gave itself almost wholly to philhellenism. La Société Philanthropique, founded at Paris in 1825, enlisted individuals representative of all the arts. Chateaubriand, De la Rochefoucauld, the Duc de Broglie, Benjamin Constant, to mention only a few, devoted their talents to the cause of Greek independence. The reconstruction of the Greek state owes an incalculable reconstruction of the Greek state owes an incalculable debt to the French literary world, behind which was arrayed the French foreign office.—Halford L. Hoskins.

487. MOSCHOPOULOS, N. Historique de la presse grecque. [History of the Greek press.] Bull.

Internat. Committee Hist. Sci. 2 (9) Jun. 1930: 639-652.
—For the most part a bibliographical review of Greek newspapers and periodicals published in Greece and elsewhere since 1790.—Dwight E. Lee.

488. MOSCHOPOULOS, N. La révolution

488. MOSCHOPOULOS, 488. MOSCHOPOULOS, N. La revolution grecque et les sources turques. [Turkish sources on the Greek revolution.] Acropole. 5(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 79-93.—Turkish archival materials largely unexplored by European historians for the period of the Greek revolution reveal that, at the beginning of the insur-rection, the Ottoman Empire was in a sad state of demoralization. The policy of the Porte was dominated by Halet Effendi, who exercised a malevolant influence over the Sultan, first in persuading him to order a general massacre of the rayas and Greeks in Constantinople and the provinces, and then in securing the death of Ali Pasha of Janina. The massacres, at first local, became general with the quickening of Moslem fanaticism. Even European diplomats did not always escape unscathed from the carnival of destruction, which swept away high Greek officials as well as the Greek merchant population. This wholesale slaughter was defended and encouraged by Mahmoud II as a necessary means of welding into firmer unity a badly disarrayed Turkish polity. Mahmoud, sometimes char-acterized as "just," is here revealed as a bloody, fickle despot, sacrificing men on the slightest suspicion, and ordering the extermination of the entire Christian population in Constantinople.— Halford L. Hoskins.

489. PAPPAS, SPYRIDION. Cent ans d'histoire franco-grecque. [One hundred years of Franco-Greek relations.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 111-121. —Franco-Greek relations date properly from the period of the French Revolution. The Directory's desire to stir up the Greeks to revolt against the Ottoman Porte, General Kléber's constitution of a Greek legion, Napoleon's reference to "mes troupes grecques," are details which testify to this early relationship. Philhellenism in France at the time of the Greek revolution was a continuation of this old sentiment. Franco-Greek relations since 1821 have been almost entirely felicitous, with the exception, perhaps, of the period of the Second Empire, when France, believing Hellenism to be an obstacle in the Gallicization of the Orient, adopted a

non-cooperative attitude.—Halford L. Hoskins.
490. PICARD, CH. L'indépendance grecque et la résurrection du passé Hellénique. [Greek independence and the resurrection of the Greek past.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 17-31.—Frenchmen played a leading part in the rediscovery of lapsed Hellenic glory in art and science. Atticism had a tremendous vogue in France and was instrumental in the establishment in 1846 of a French school at Athens. Greece eagerly collaborated in this work.—Halford L. Hoskins.

491. POLITIS, N. Un siècle de vie nationale. [A century of national life.] Acropole. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 5-16.—The centennial of Greek independence recalls the peculiarly intimate nature of Franco-Greek relations during the whole of this period. The good offices of the French have aided materially in the development of the Greek state. — Halford L. Hoskins.

492. RAPPAPORT, ALFRED. Mazedonien und die Komitadschis. [Macedonia and the comitadjis.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8(8) Aug. 1930: 731-747.-The Austro-Hungarian reform agent in Saloniki in 1908 gives an account of the activity of Bulgarian and Serbian bands in Macedonia operating against Turkey, rival Christians, and later in Austro-Hungarian territory.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

493. TOSHEV, A. Po sklyuchvaneto na Tzargradskiya dogovor v 1913 g. [The Constantinople peace treaty in 1913.] Bulgarska Misul. 5 1930: 97-105.— The author was a member of the Bulgarian delegation for negotiating with Turkey a peace treaty after the Bulgarian disaster, 1913. Taking the stand that the reoccupation of Thrace by the Turkish army was an international affair the Bulgarian government avoided any direct understanding with the Sublime Porte. That was the advice given by Germany and Austria-Hungary to Bulgaria. Turkey, on the contrary, trying to escape from any European intervention, wanted direct negotiations and kept her army mobilized. Meanwhile Russia was becoming cooler and cooler to Bulgaria. Turkey threatened to invade and devastate Southern Bulgaria. Finally the Bulgarian government gave in and sent a delegation to Constantinople. The peace conference was opened on Sep. 8, 1913.—V. Sharenkoff.

494. TEWFIK AHMED. The theater in Turkey. Muhit. Feb. 1930.—The theater is only a century old. Formerly Kara Geuz and "Orta Oyun" (a kind of play represented without a stage) were the only diversions for the Turks. It was only after 1839 (the declara-tion of Tanzimat) that some foreigners came to Stamboul and gave plays in a foreign language. After 1848 theater buildings began to be built. One of these was visited regularly by Sultan Abdul Madjid I. Foreign plays in foreign languages attracted many of the theaters and a merry theatrical life started. "Aida" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were played in Stamboul before Paris heard them. The best European actors and actresses came to Turkey. When the sultan visited the theaters it was an occasion of merry-making for the city. He watched the play behind a screen. But a reactionary people could not see how a caliph could properly go to the theater, and the sultan was obliged to discontinue his theater-going. He had a private theater built in his palace. A movement for national plays started in 1856. An Armenian privately presented European plays in Armenian. The first public presentation in a native language was given in 1857. In the same year an Armenian paper was started in which either original or translated plays were published. Some European plays were translated into Turkish. started a movement for presentations in Turkish.-(Article in Turkish.)—Edgar J. Fisher.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 2-12749, 12766, 12786, 14262, 14270, 14338, 15328, 15713, 15940, 16485; 204, 361, 478, 559)

495. ILDEPHONSE (PRIOR). A visit to the T'ai Shan. Catholic Univ. Peking, Bull. 6 Jul. 1929: 93-118. -A detailed and popular account of the shrines and

-A detailed and popular account of the shrines and historical points on a journey up this famous mountain.—W. H. Stuart.

496. JOHNSON, A. L. P. The army and the Philippines. Infantry J. 37(2) Aug. 1930: 143-152.—An account of the military conquest and occupation of the Philippine Islands by the U. S. Army.—H. A. de

497. KATŌ, GENCHI. Shintō worship of living human gods in the religious history of Japan. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 575-580.—Important leaders in various communities of Japan have become the object of worship; for example, Okada-Kansen (1740–1816), a magistrate during the Tokugawa regime, was worshipped by his fellow villagers of Shims-Ome, and a Shinto shrine was erected to him in 1810. There are two shrines to the late Emperor Meiji.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

498. LATOURETTE, KENNETH SCOTT. nese historical studies during the past nine years. Amer. Hist. Rev. 35 (4) Jul. 1930: 778-797.

499. RIVIÈRE, P. LOUIS. Siam d'autrefois et Siam d'aujourd'hui. [Siam in history and Siam today.]

Rev. Hist. 164(1) May-Jun. 1930: 26-39.—The article discusses the racial origins of the Siamese, their earlier history, their relations with France in the Age of Louis XIV, 1685-88, the expulsion of the French through a revolution in 1688, Siamese history 1698-1824, modern Siam, relations with England, France and other European nations and the United States, and the progressive policies of the state during the past half century in administrative reorganization, collaboration with European counsellors, reform of justice, and provision for economic development and welfare. Siam's escape from annexation by England or France is due to the mutual jealousy of these two nations.—A. A. Trever.

500. WINK, P. De ontwikkeling der inheemsche rechtspraak in het gewest Benkulen. [The development of native jurisprudence in the province of Benku-len.] Tijdschr. Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde. 69 (1-2) 1929: 1-50.—The writer distinguishes two principal periods: English rule from 1685-1825; and Dutch rule from 1825 following. During the abstinence of the English (1685-1779), an agreement was con-cluded with the chiefs for the surrender of evil-doers in or about Benkulen and another for the protection of the Company's possessions against theft. In 1760 a charter of justice with civil and criminal courts was established; matters between the Indian natives were exempted. In Apr. 1779, the Redjang codification was brought about; in 1789 a regulation ordered all residents to create an adatrechtcodificatie (code of laws and customs). Pangeran's court was established in one of the first years of the 19th century. It was the daily arbiter of heavy offences for the entire native population. Thus form and content were given to native jurisprudence in the capital; law in the various outside establishments was still far from regulated. Under Dutch rule 1825–1860 Pangeran's Court persisted under the name of Pangeransraad (Pangeran's Council). Europeans, however, were outside its jurisdiction and its judgments were subject to the revision and ratification of the Resident of Sumatra's West Coast. In outside districts native jurisprudence was left to its own fate. After 1830 the appointment of post-holders brought everything back to its old condition. By means of questionnaires, data were gathered in 1862 to reorganize native jurisprudence by the regulations called Simbur Tjahaja and those of Moko-Moko, which continued in force when in 1880 the order for the regulation of the judiciary in Benkulen was introduced. Like the Simbur Tjahaja the regulations of 1909 and 1916 are a guiding-line. It is desirable to preserve the civil and criminal law developed under Western influence.—J. C. Lamster.

INDIA

(See also Entries 2-16884; 339, 341, 363)

501. BRUNK, ALDINE C. A missionary administers an Indian village. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(1) Jan. 1930: 60-67.—Guy F. Hershberger.

502. DANE, SIR LOUIS. The Sikhs of the Punjab.
J. Soc. Army Hist. Research. 9 (36) Apr. 1930: 98-101.
The Sikhs are often incorrectly supposed to form a separate race or nation. They are, in reality, followers of a religion founded by Nának, a Khatri of the Bedi class (1469-1538). He was one of the best and "most selfless" religious reformers, greatly influenced by Islam. He discountenanced the worship of idols, believed in one God-true, holy and timeless, in the transmigration of souls, in good in all religions, and in respect for holy men of all sects. Outwardly, except for a preference for blue clothes, there is nothing to differentiate his followers from Hindus; they have Hindu names. Originally, there was a Guru or High Priest of this sect, who succeeded to his office by appointment. In modern

times, the Granth Sáhib (sacred writings) has taken the place of the Guru. The Sikhs of the Punjab number about three or four millions out of a population of 25 millions. The reforming spirit is again abroad among them, and idolatry is being stamped out. The fighting Sikh fanatic is re-appearing and becoming a problem. -F. E. Baldwin.

503. GHOSH, J. C. Immediate effects of the permanent settlement in Bengal. Indian J. Econ. 10-4 (39) Apr. 1930: 828-845.—Under instruction from the East India Company in 1786 Lord Cornwallis went to Bengal to determine the annual revenue to be paid in perpetuity. It was fixed at Rs. 2, 14, 91, 808, a sum not greatly less that that imposed by the most unscrupulous of the preceding rulers. It was supposed to leave one eleventh to the landed class, the Zamindars, for their expenses of collection. The Sales law ordered the penalty of sale of property for delinquency in payments and from a third to half the landed property of Bengal changed hands in the 20 years following. In these sales there arose the problem of pro-rating the annual levy. Some Zamindars profited by throwing an undue share of the taxes on the new owner of the part sold, resulting in frequent resales of the land thus overtaxed. But most Zamindars lost heavily and naturally pressed with greater severity on their tenants. The government backed up the Zamindars authorizing them to distrain without notice to any court or public officer and to sell immediately grain, cattle, or other personal property. So notorious did this legislation become, and so disastrous to the farmers that by act of 1812 right to raise rents and to distrain were some-

what limited.— H. A. Turner.

504. SANIAL, S. C. The Itamad-ud-Daulah institution at Delhi. Islamic Culture. 4(2) Apr. 1930: 310-323.—The rise and decline of this college is presented as an example of an institution of learning which died because of official British indifference. In 1824 an Oriental Institute for the instruction of Mohammedans was established at Delhi. In 1828 an English class was attached to it, but the latter soon grew to a separate institution under the same superintendent. In 1829 the Nawab 'Itam id-ud-Daulah sought to found an Oriental college at Delhi. He was persuaded by the officials to donate the money to the existing colleges where it would be applied to the teaching of Arabic and Persian to Mohammedans, as he desired, and at the same time would liberate public money for the English college. The Nawab left R 1,70,000 in his will as an endowment. His son, Sayyid Hamîd, was to be superintending executor, although he had no actual power over the money. Sayyid Hamid constantly objected to the management of the college, especially to the excessively high salary paid the superintendent who did not know the vernaculars. This the government rectified. But Sayyid continued objecting to the general trend away from the objects which the endowment was meant to secure. The status quo continued till 1857, the mutiny year, when the college was discontinued. The fund was used to reestablish a school in 1858, which was raised to a college in 1864. However, the college strayed farther and farther from its original purpose of teaching Arabic and Persian to the poor youths of Delhi. In 1877 the Punjab government finally abolished the college, amalgamating it with the Lahore College, in spite of protests from Delhi. The original endowment was applied to aiding Delhi youths at Lahore, but no college remained in Delhi as the Nawab had clearly desired .- A. Feinstein.

505. SHAFI, MOHAMMAD. An Afghan colony at Qasur. Islamic Culture. 3(3) Jul. 1929: 452-473.— Afghans of the Khweshgi class established a colony at Qasur, near Lahore, in the 16th century. Excellent soldiers, their leaders rose to positions of considerable, though minor importance in the 17th and 18th centuries, cutting governorships and incomes for them-

selves with the sword.—Adolph Feinstein.
506. UNSIGNED. The diary and letters of Arthur Moffatt Lang. J. Soc. Army Hist. Research. 9 (36) Apr. 1930: 73-97.—This concludes Section I of the Letters and Diary. (Illustrated.)—F. E. Baldwin.

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entry 312)

507. ANGEL, HERBERT E. Early Spanish explorers along the Atlantic coast of North America. Pan Amer. Mag. 43 (4) Oct. 1930: 242-252.—A. Curtis

508. COUTINHO, J. de SIQUEIRA. Portuguese contemporaries of Columbus in America. Pan. Amer. Mag. 43 (4) Oct. 1930: 235-241.—A. Curtis Wilgus. 509. HARRINGTON, JOHN P. The reaction of the American Indian to his European conquerors. Pan Amer. Mag. 43 (4) Oct. 1930: 221-234.—The American Indian to his European conquerors. Indians appraised the white man as soon as they got over their first fear of him. Some of the Mexican and California natives believed that the Spaniards had come from the sky and received them as gods, while others considered them as horrible monsters. Certain Indians refused to accept gifts from the conquerors and were afraid to eat the white man's food. Most of them feared being enslaved and sought to avoid the invaders because of their diseases and vicious morals. The forms of Christianity were adopted by the natives since there was much in common with their religion. Fear turned to hatred for the white man when the Indians realized that they were conquered. The American Indian proved a reluctant recipient of European civilization.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

510. LINDSAY, MARY-GAY. Coronado, searcher for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Pan Amer. Mag. 43 (4)

Oct. 1930: 262-267.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

511. LOUGHRAN, E. WARD. Did a priest accompany Columbus in 1492? Cath. Hist. Rev. 16(2) Jul. 1930:164-174.—After reviewing the existing evidence on this question, the author is of the opinion that Columbus did not have a priest on his first voyage.—F. A. Mullin.

512. MAGNAGHI, ALBERTO. El inicuo Vespu-

cio. [The wicked Vespucci.] Riv. Geog. Italiana. 36 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 101-124.—This is a refutation of the thesis recently revived by the Peruvian scholar Luis Ulloa, to the effect that Columbus discovered America "the first time" in 1477, that he was a Catalan, and that the information concerning the New World which Vespucci possessed and passed on to Waldseemüller, was gained by him not through explorations across the Atlantic but by stealing data from the maps of Columbus, whose confidence Vespucci possessed.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

513. REVELLI, PAOLA. L'area dell'America spagnuola secondo un geografo italiano del Cinquecento. [The area of Spanish-America according to an Italian geographer of the 16th century.] Atti d. XXII Cong. Internaz. d. Amer. Rome—Sep. 1928. 2 1928: 727-738. —The desire to know even approximately the extent of the American land arose already in the spring of 1493, when the first news regarding the discovery of Columbus was spread. After enumerating various documents which show the fruitless attempts made in this direction, the author points out an old map in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana (Milan) containing a study by Giuseppe Moleti (1531-88), in which the area of Spanish-America is estimated (leaving aside the islands and the interior continental regions which were assumed to be uninhabited) at about 96% of the political territory of Spain and at about 2.8% of the entire surface of the earth.—A. Sadun.

514. SCHNEIDER, H. Are und seine Bücher über Isländer und Island. [Ari and his books on Iceland and the Icelanders.] Z. f. Deutsches Altertum u. Deutsche Litt. 66 (2-3) Aug. 20, 1929: 69-92.—Ari's Libellus is not a revised and annotated edition of the lost Islendingabok; it is a second volume written as a supplement at the request of his critics and advisers, Thorlakr, Ketell, and Saemundr. The volume treats ecclesiastical and legal history in a brief chronological setting that makes it a history of Iceland. The áttartolor, omitted from the Libellus formed the substance of the lost Islendingabok, arranged like the Landnamabok and undoubtedly its prototype or original.—Henning

515. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Selected biographies of early explorers in America. Pan Amer. Mag. 43(4) Oct. 1930: 252-253.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 77, 79, 352, 365, 369-371, 376, 379, 388, 437, 439, 485, 496, 595, 615-616, 841, 870, 903, 1188, 1212, 1221, 1247, 1377, 1383, 1410, 1417, 1662)

516. BABCOCK, WILLOUGHBY, M. (ed.). the Minnesota Valley to Fort Ridgely in 1853. Minnesota Hist. 11(2) Jun. 1930: 161-184.-Two contemporary newspaper reports of steamboat excursions on the Minnesota River from St. Paul to Fort Ridgely, edited with introduction, explanatory notes, and map. Theodore C. Blegen

517. BABCOCK, WILLOUGHBY M. The problem of historic markers and monuments in Minnesota. Minnesota Hist. 11(1) Mar. 1930: 25-35.—Theodore C.

Blegen.

518. BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD. The rise of the Far West. A footnote on Spengler. Atlantic Monthly. 146 (1) Jul. 1930: 92-102.—A. T. Volwiler. 519. BEYER, RICHARD LAWRENCE. Slavery in colonial New York. J. Amer. Hist. 23 (1-4) 1929: 102-108.—James A. Barnes.

520. BIBB, THOMAS WILLIAM. History of early common school education in Washington Marketing Marketing In Washington Marketing In Machineten Marketing In Mar

early common school education in Washington. Univ. Washington Publ. Soc. Sci. 6(1) Jun. 1929: pp. 154.— The history of education in the State of Washington properly begins with the history of education in Oregon.

When the Territory of Washington was formed in 1853, Governor Stevens called attention to the necessity of establishing at once a system of education. In the following year, the first territorial school law of Washington was enacted. It owed much to the Oregon law of 1849. Like this statute, it provided for an irreducible school fund, and established county officials who were to act in a supervisory capacity. One of the greatest weaknesses of the law of 1854 was that it did not provide for a centralized control of the educational system. This was remedied, in 1861, by a legislative enactment creating the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The early period closes with the establishment of the territorial Board of Education, in 1877. Later developments have proceeded along the lines sketched by the founders of the territory.-Robert Francis Seybolt.

521. BLEGEN, THEODORE C. Immigrant women and the American frontier. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 14-29.—An account of three Norwegian immigrant women, with translations of letters written by them in 1847, 1850, and 1866 de-

scribing their emigration from Norway and their experiences on the Wisconsin and Minnesota frontier. One of the three is Guri Endreson, Sioux war heroine, whose letter of 1866 gives a circumstantial account of the Indian outbreak four years earlier. The translations are based on originals found in Norway.—Theodore C. Blegen.

522. BLEGEN, THEODORE C. The progress and prospects of local history work in Minnesota. Minnesota Hist. 11(1) Mar. 1930: 11-24.—Theodore C.

523. BREWER, WILLIAM M. Poor whites and Negroes in the south since the Civil War. J. Negro Hist. 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 26-37.—The poor white, under the leadership of demagogic politicians and with the connivance of the capitalists, is determined to render the Negro politically innocuous and economically subor-

dinate.—G. P. Schmidt.

524. BROWN, STERLING A. Unhistoric history.
J. Negro Hist. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 134-161.—A criticism of Quiet Cities and Swords and Roses by Joseph Hergesheimer; Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis by Allen Tate; John Brown by Robert Penn Warren; Abraham Lincoln by Raymond Holden; The Tragic Era by Claude Bowers. All these works are charged with presenting a distorted picture of the south and being unfair to the Negro.—G. P. Schmidt.

525. BRYNESTAD, LAWRENCE E. The great

awakening in the New England and middle colonies. J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc. 14(2) Jun. 1930: 80-91; (3) Sep. 1930: 104-141.—An account of the great colonial revival (1734-1741) in its New England and middle colonies phases, using well known printed source and secondary materials.—W. W. Sweet.

526. BUCK, SOLON J. (ed.). Making a farm on

the frontier; extracts from the diaries of Mitchell Young Jackson. Agric. Hist. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 92-120.—These excerpts from the diaries of a farmer who lived first in Indiana and later in Minnesota are for the years 1852-1857. They throw interesting light on the intro-duction of the recently patented threshing machines, agricultural fairs, transportation facilities, land prospecting, pioneer conditions in Minnesota along the Mississippi from La Crosse to Saint Paul, the problems incident to developing a farm near Stillwater, Minnesota, and the diarist's reactions to the events and out-

come of Minnesota's first election.—Everett E. Edwards.
527. CHAPMAN, JOHN. Galveston. Southwest
Rev. 15(2) Winter 1930: 145-170.—Galveston was built on a sandy, hot, scrubby island. The architecture is uniquely ugly, with houses almost entirely of wood and ornamented profusely with jig-saw work. One of the most interesting parts of the city is the shipping district. Galveston's commercial navigation grew rapidly from 1836 to 1920, after which Houston drew a great part of its shipping away. The people are only

slightly interested in politics and socially practice a policy of laissez faire.—H. M. Dudley.

528. CHRISTENSEN, THOMAS P. Susan B. Anthony in Iowa. Iowa J. Hist. & Pol. 28 (3) Jul. 1930: 456-460.—The project of woman suffrage in Iowa was first mentioned in the 1840s and attracted considerable interest in the '60s and later, although it was never accepted prior to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment. Susan B. Anthony made four lecture tours through Iowa between 1870 and 1880 and in spite of consistently hostile editorial comments attracted

considerable attention.—Robert E. Riegel.
529. COLTON, HAROLD S. A brief survey of the early expeditions into northern Arizona. Museum Notes: Museum of Northern Arizona. 2 (9) Mar. 1930:

530. CONTENSON, LUDOVIC de. Deux documents sur la guerre d'Amérique. [Two documents on the American war.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44(1) Jan.-

Mar. 1930: 20-34.—The first of these documents is a letter written in 1826 by an old French artillery officer revealing the role of Rochambeau's artillery in the siege of Yorktown, and the second is an extract from the journal of a French officer in which the latter gave a first-hand account of the "Battle of the Saints."-F. S. Rodkey

531. CORSE, MURRAY P. The old ship meetinghouse in Hingham, Mass. Old-Time New Engl. 21(1)

Jul. 1930: 19-30. 532. COULTER, E. MERTON. Southern agriculture and southern nationalism before the Civil War. Agric. Hist. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 77-91.—A study of southern agriculture as the groundwork of the sectionalism which evolved into a veritable nationalism and the basis of the attempt to found the Confederate States of America. Especial emphasis is put on Jefferson's ideas on agriculture's place in the life of a nation and their influence in the South. Toward the end of his life Jefferson modified his views of the inherent evils of trade and manufacturing, but "the South was not to be turned away from the life it had adopted, neither by the rising industries of the North nor by the temporary broad nationalism of Calhoun, nor indeed by the permanent convictions of Clay." By the thirties the South had developed an agricultural consciousness and had adopted a planter philosophy of life. The complete happiness of this ideal agricultural society was upset by the North with its different social and economic organization and by the disintegrating effects of hard times. The first outcome was a reexamination of the system to fit it together more perfectly. A chorus went up for the greatest variety of farm products and small units. This adjustment did not make the South Southern leaders therefore proposed an prosperous. adjunct to the agricultural state, the plough, the anvil, and the loom grouped together. By the 'fifties the South, speaking through planters' conventions and commercial congresses, was expressing itself for its broader program. In the end "the agricultural society of the South chose political independence as the only means of protecting that agricultural state, though now somewhat modified,

which Jefferson had favored."—Everett E. Edwards.

533. CRAVEN, AVERY O. Poor whites and
Negroes in the ante-bellum south. J. Negro Hist. 15(1) Jan. 1930: 14-25.—There is a striking similarity between the way of life of the poor white and that of the Negro before the Civil War. Houses, food, and clothes were alike. In both groups women and children worked, households were unstable, religion was emotional, laziness was universal. Poor whites furnished the The slaves of the yeoman Negroes with whiskey. farmers worked side by side with their masters. Overseers, usually recruited from the ranks of the poor whites, were condemned to very much the same kind of life in this agricultural community as their charges.-

G. P. Schmidt.

534. DeCASSERES, BENJAMIN. Ben Butler. Amer. Mercury. 20 (79) Jul. 1930: 353-361.—A brief survey of the career of Ben Butler shows him to be the worst maligned man in American history. Although he was a demagogue, a political turn-coat, and a selfseeking egotist, he was also independent, aggressive, and fearless. As a cynical realist he countenanced but

did not participate in dishonesty.—Robert E. Riegel.
535. DEILER, J. HANNO. The system of redemption in the state of Louisiana. Louisiana Hist. Quart.
12(3) Jul. 1929: 426-463.—Translation of a booklet published in German in New Orleans in 1901. Contains samples of contracts for passage to America between ship companies and emigrants from Germany in the early 19th century, reprints of advertisements in newspapers for the recovery of runaway redemptioners, and an account of the "Hollanders" in New Orleans. Addenda by Louis Voss contain, among other things, an

account of Sally Mueller, a daughter of a German redemptioner, who after the death of her father was sold into slavery as a mulatto, was later discovered by one of her relatives, and was restored to freedom by the courts.—E. M. Violette.

536. EDDY, GEORGE SIMPSON. A work book

of the printing house of Benjamin Franklin and David Hall, 1759-1766. Bull. New York Pub. Library. 34 (8) Aug. 1930: 575-589.

537. ERWIN, A. T. Immigrants from Russia. Palimpsest. 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 311-315.—It appeared in the eighties that none of the American varieties of apples, pears, or cherries were adapted to Iowa. Accordingly, J. L. Budd conceived the idea of bringing "horticultural immigrants" from Russia. The importation of sturdy fruit trees and the process of grafting has added much to the production of fruit throughout Iowa and the Northwest.—J. A. Swisher.

538. FAY, BERNARD. Une paix sans victoire: la paix de 1783. [A peace without victory: the peace of 1783.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 213-220.—A survey of the negotiations for peace at the close of the war of American independence.—F. S.

539. FORBES, ALLYN B. Greenwich Hospital money. New. Engl. Quart. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 519-526.-A document from the Massachusetts Archives, a protest in the form of instructions to the colonial agent against the Greenwich Hospital tax adopted by the

against the Greenwith Hospital tax adopted by the General Court, Nov. 3, 1733, and notable for formulating at that early date the argument of no taxation without representation.—A. B. Forbes.

540. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. The Negro slave family. J. Negro Hist. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 198-259.—An analysis of the status of the Negro family under clausers by present a series of the status. slavery by means of a series of case histories.—G. P.

Schmidt.

541. GALE, EDWARD C. On the Hennepin trail. Minnesota Hist. 11(1) Mar. 1930: 3-10.—Discoveries concerning the explorer, Louis Hennepin, made on a visit to Ath, Belgium, his birthplace.—Theodore C.

Blegen.

542. GASMANN, JOHAN, and QUALEY, CARL-TON C. (tr. & ed.). From New York to Wisconsin in 1844. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 30-49.—In the summer of 1844 Johan Gasmann, captain of a Norwegian vessel engaged in the emigrant trade, journeyed from New York to Wisconsin, where he visited the Pine Lake settlement. He wrote a detailed account of his journey which was printed in several contemporary newspapers in Norway. It is here translated into English, with introduction and

notes.—T. C. Blegen.
543. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. Naturalists of the frontier. VI. Charles Wright. Southwest Rev. 15 (3) Spring 1930: 343-378.

544. GOODELL, EDWIN B., Jr. The meeting-house of West Barnstable, Mass. Old-Time New Engl. 21(1) Jul. 1930: 37-42.—The original meetinghouse was begun in 1719. Plans and pictures.—Robert

E. Riegel.

545. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana politics, 1845-1861. Louisiana Hist. Quart. 12 (3) Jul. 1929: 381-425.—This article consists of the first three chapters of the author's doctoral dissertation. Chapter I, "Louisiana in 1845," contains a description of the topog raphy of Louisiana, the racial elements in the white population, the system of slavery, the political parties, the three municipalities of New Orleans, the educational institutions, the newspapers, the industries, and the financial conditions of the state at that time. Chapter II, "Annexation of Texas and the Presidential Election Chapter of 1844," gives an account of the agitation for and against the annexation of Texas, the presidential campaign of 1844 and the fraudulent voting in Plaquemines

parish which gave the state to Polk and secured for him the presidency, the state constitutional convention of 1844, and the adoption of the constitution in 1845. Chapter III, "War with Mexico and the Revival of the Whigs, 1846-47," discusses the state elections in January and February, 1846, under the new constitution in which the Democratic party was victorious, the disbanding of Louisiana volunteers for the Mexican War, the congressional and state elections in November, 1846, in which the Whigs recovered some of their earlier losses, and the boom of Taylor for president.—E. M. Violette.

546. GROSE, I. F. The beginnings of St. Olaf College. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 110-121.—St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, incorporated in 1874, grew out of an academy established in the parsonage of a pioneer Norwegian Lutheran minister, Bernt J. Muus, at Holden, Goodhue County, in 1869.-T. C. Blegen.

547. HALEY, J. EVETTS. Horse thieves. Southwest Rev. 15(3) Spring 1930: 317-332.—The preliminary skirmishes of the Lincoln County (New Mexico) War on the bands of horse thieves that had successfully rustled hundreds of valuable horses took place in 1876-1877 under the leadership of Frank Coe. G. H. Doane.

548. HAYNES, F. E. Wilson Seeley Lewis. Palimpsest. 11(8) Aug. 1930: 334-342.—This is a biographical sketch of Wilson Seeley Lewis—an Iowa College president, who became a Methodist bishop.-

J. A. Swisher

549. HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD. A pre-revolutionary revolt in the old southwest. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev. 17 (2) Sep. 1930: 191-212.—The desire for western land, thwarted by the restrictive policy of the crown, was one of the principal motives which drew the southern colonies into the Revolution. Between 1743 and 1760 the Council of Virginia granted over three million acres of western land to groups and individuals. Prominent among the latter were the names of Washington, Lee, Jefferson, Henry, Taylor, Mason, Carter, and others. The royal proclamation of 1763, fixing the limits of settlement, was resented as an infraction of charter rights. The restrictive orders in council of 1773 and the instructions to the governors of 1774 were vigorously opposed in the southern colonies. Jefferson's Summary View challenged the king's right to dispose of lands in America. When a North Carolina company proposed to settle western tracts on the strength of titles based on Indian purchases, Governor Dunmore of Virginia invoked against them the instructions of 1774, which he had hitherto suppressed. Thereupon the Virginia convention of 1775 resolved to ignore these instructions. Facts of this kind show that the Revolution, in the southern colonies, was in no slight measure of economic origin.—G. P. Schmidt.

550. HILL, JOSEPH J. Antoine Robidoux, kingpin in the Colorado River fur trade, 1824–1844. Colorado Mag. 7 (4) Jul. 1930: 125–132.—The brother of the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri, was looked to as the leader of the fur trade on the Colorado River from 1824 to 1844. He operated two posts on the Uintah and Gunnison rivers.—P. S. Fritz.

551. HODNEFIELD, JACOB. Some recent publications relating to Norwegian-American history. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 122-133. —Bibliography covering writings issued in 1929 and the first half of 1930, with a few items from 1928. To be an annual feature in Studies and Records.—T. C.

552. HOELTJE, HUBERT H. Ralph Waldo Emerson in Minnesota. Minnesota Hist. 11(2) Jun. 1930: 145-159.—An account of a midwinter journey by Emerson early in 1867 to deliver lectures at Winona, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.—Theodore C. Blegen.

553. HOIDAHL, AAGOT D. Norwegian-American fiction since 1880. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 61-83.—O. E. Rölvaag and Martha Ostenso are two of a group of more than twenty Norwegian-American novelists whose writings fall within the period indicated, beginning with Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen and including Peer Strömme, Hans Foss, Simon Johnson, and Waldemar Ager. This article tells of the work of these writers, with critical and bibliographical comment. "The strength of the stories is in their homeliness, their realism, and their unadorned pictures of actual conditions and experiences."-T. C. Blegen.

554. HOLAND, HJALMAR R. An early Norwegian fur trader of the Canadian Northwest. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 1-13.—Willard Ferdinand Wentzel, a Norwegian, entered the employ of the Northwest Company in 1799 as a wintering clerk and for the next 27 years he was in charge of trading posts in the Athabasca and MacKenzie regions, on several occasions facing death from cold and starvation. When the Franklin expedition of 1819 appeared in the Canadian Northwest, Wentzel was attached to it "as a sort of pilot and providence." Wentzel made a collection of voyageur songs never published. Fifteen of his letters from 1807 to 1824, one a detailed treatise on Indian life, are printed by Masson. Wentzel was

on Indian life, are printed by Masson. Wentzer was "an advance scout of civilization at the very ends of the earth."—T. C. Blegen.

555. HOTSON, CLARENCE. Emerson and the Swedenborgians. Studies in Philol. North Carolina Univ. 27(3) Jul. 1930: 517-545.

556. JACKSON, LUTHER P. Manumission in certain Virginia cities. J. Negro Hist. 15(3) Jul. 1930: 278-314—This study is based chiefly upon the records 278-314.—This study is based chiefly upon the records of Petersburgh, Virginia.—G. P. Schmidt.
557. JACKSON, LUTHER P. Religious instruc-

tion of Negroes, 1830 to 1860, with special reference to South Carolina. J. Negro Hist. 15 (1) Jan. 1930: 72-114.

-G. P. Schmidt.

558. KENDALL, JOHN S. The foreign language press of New Orleans. Louisiana Hist. Quart. 12(3) Jul. 1929: 367-380.—In the early days of the 19th century the population of New Orleans was extremely diversified. Besides the French and the American elements there were large colonies of Irish, Germans, and Spanish. At that time there were several newspapers published in England, French, German, and Spanish. Spanish papers were among the earliest in New Orleans, but they were very shortlived. None of their files is known to exist. The most important of the New Orleans foreign language newspapers were L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans and Die Deutsche Zeitung. Both were established prior to the Civil War and both continued to exist well into the present century. Most of the article is devoted to an account of these two papers. Brief mention is made of other French and German papers. Special attention is given to the editors and contributors.—E. M. Violette.

559. PING CHIA KUO. Canton and Salem: the

impact of Chinese culture upon New England during the post-revolutionary era. New England Quart. 3(3) Jul. 1930: 420-442.—The early decades of commercial intercourse with the Orient were of great importance in spreading Chinese culture into the heart of old New England, whether through contributions to its diet and beverages, its costumes and table furnishings, or through contact with the Chinese fine arts and moral code. Yet the knowledge of this culture obtained may easily be exaggerated. New England's interest in China was on the whole hardly more than an interest in the exotic, a fantastic striving to escape the drabness and dry routine of the daily round of existence. New Englanders'

accurate information went no further than shipping and trade, leaving China itself not at all clearly defined in their minds.—A. B. Forbes.

560. LUCKHURST, MRS. CHARLOTTE T. Narrative of the captivity of Mrs. Jane Whittaker, daughter of Sebastian Strope, a Revolutionary soldier. Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn. 11 (3) Jul. 1930: 237-251.

—Mrs. Whittaker was captured at Wysox, Pennsylvania, by a party of Indians engaged in the Wyoming raid of 1778. The account of her adventures while in captivity was taken down years afterward from her oral narration. She and other captives were taken over the usual Indian trails to Niagara, whence they were conveyed, with many hardships, to Montreal, and three years later restored to the United States.—J. W. Pratt.

561. MURPHY, DONALD R. Hogs to feed. Palimpsest. 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 303-310.—Hogs in Iowa in the fifties were of the "razor back" type, and were driven long distances to market. Then as now, however, the hog was "the major source of income for Iowa farmers."—J. A. Swisher.

562. NYDAHL, THEODORE L. Social and economic aspects of pioneering as illustrated in Goodhue County, Minnesota. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 50-60.—Relates to Norwegian pioneers of the fifties and early sixties.—T. C. Blegen.

563. OAKLEAF, J. B. Azel W. Dorsey, Lincoln's teacher. Mag. of Hist. 41 (1) 1930: 28-31.—James A.

564. PARISH, JOHN CARL. The intrigues of Doctor James O'Fallon. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev. 17 (2) Sep. 1930: 230-263.—A description of the machinations of this Irish-born adventurer in the trans-Appalachian west during the last quarter of the 18th century.— $G.\ P.\ Schmidt.$

565. PARKER, MRS. C. F. Old Julesburg and Fort Sedgwick. Colorado Mag. 7 (4) Jul. 1930: 139-146.—Old Julesburg (Overland City) originated on the South Platte River as a trading post operated by Jules Reni, who became agent for Jones and Russel Co. and also for a Pony Express division. A feud with Jack Slade resulted in his death. Near it the government purchased the Bancroft ranch and fortified its adobe house and two wells and stationed soldiers there to help protect the mails and stage coaches. Old Julesburg was burned to the ground in 1865 by the Indians and Fort Sedgwick was abandoned in 1871.—P. S. Fritz.

566. PAULSON, ARTHUR C. Bjørnson and the Norwegian-Americans, 1880-81. Studies & Rec. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn. 5 1930: 84-109.—A study of the clash between Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, the noted Norwegian poet and orator, and the Norwegian Lutheran orthodoxy of the Middle West when Bjørnson, denying the chief dogmas of the church, visited America in 1880-81 and went on an extensive lecture trip among the Norwegian-American Lutherans. His experiences disclosed among them "a fiercely intolerant attitude toward any form of apostasy" and he left America "hated and maligned" by them, though they continued to praise his novels, dramas, and poems.—T. C. Blegen.

567. PLACE, EDWIN B. A group of mystery plays found in a Spanish-speaking region of Southern Colorado. Univ. Colorado Studies. 18(1) Aug. 1930: 1-8.— These are three old manuscripts of mystery plays staged over 50 years ago by the Spanish-speaking community of Costilla, Colorado. The Mystery of the Magian Kings and the two versions of the medieval Christian Pastores upon analysis show a general similarity to much earlier and possibly Spanish sources. Comparison with two other southwest versions of Pastores shows variations in verse, characters, and sequence indicating they were handed down from a common ancestor prior to 1821. An entirely new scene appears in one of the Colorado versions.—P. S. Fritz. 568. RIDDELL, WILLIAM R. Observations on

slavery and privateering. J. Negro Hist. 15 (3) Jul. 1930: 337-371.—G. P. Schmidt.
569. RITCHEY, CHARLES J. Martin McLeod and the Minnesota Valley. Minnesota Hist. 10 (4) Dec. 1929: 387-402.—McLeod, Byronic adventurer, shrewd trader, and town-site promoter, left Montreal in 1836 to join the fantastic Dickson filibuster, which, with California as its probable goal, crossed northern Minnesota to the Red River settlement. Upon the collapse of the Dickson bubble McLeod made his way into Minnesota in the teeth of a furious blizzard, not neglecting to make spirited entries in his diary while burrowed in snowdrifts to escape the gales. He became a fur-trader in the Minnesota Valley; later he was an in-fluential legislator for Minnesota Territory; and in the fifties he played the role of a town-site promotor. Three years after the panic of 1857 had punctured his schemes

he died. His diary and other papers are preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society.—Theodore C. Blegen. 570. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M., Jr. The confederate engineers. Military Engin. 22 (124) Jul.—Aug.

federate engineers. Multicry Engin. 22(124) Jul.—Aug. 1930: 297-306.—Maj. Robinson traces the history of the organization and personnel of the Corps of Engineers, Confederate States army.—G. H. Doane.

571. RUSSELL, EBER L. The lost story of the Brodhead expedition. Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn. 11(3) Jul. 1930: 252-263.—From a comparison of authoritic documents and local traditions relating to of authentic documents and local traditions relating to Brodhead's expedition from Pittsburgh into the Seneca country in 1779, the writer concludes that Brodhead omitted from his report some important facts about his expedition, that he penetrated into New York State as far as Bucktooth Run, some miles below Salamanca, that he had artillery which he used in the bombardment of an Indian town, that he met determined resistance from the Senecas, and that probably a detachment of his army was ambushed and defeated.-J. W. Pratt.

572. SAMUEL, ELIZABETH I. The West Barnstable Congregational Church. Old-Time New Engl. 21 (1)

Jul. 1930: 31-36

573. SELLERS, JAMES L. Republicanism and state rights in Wisconsin. Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev. 17(2) Sep. 1930: 213-229.—The state rights doctrine, resorted to as a means of evading the fugitive slave law, played an important part in every Republican party contest in Wisconsin from 1855 to 1860. The nomination of Doolittle for the senatorship was conditioned upon the latter's acceptance of the state rights view. After achieving possession of the state government, on the eve of the Civil War, the party abandoned the theory and many Republicans veered to the opposite extreme of national consolidation.—G. P. Schmidt.

574. SOUTHALL, EUGENE PORTLETTE. Arthur Tappan and the anti-slavery movement. J. Negro Hist. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 162-197.—A narrative of the anti-slavery activities of Tappan, whom the author considers "the pivotal center of the movement."—G. P.

Schmidt.

575. SPAULDING, E. WILDER. The "Connecticut Courant," a representative newspaper in the eighteenth century. New Engl. Quart. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 443-463.—Founded in Hartford in 1764 by Thomas Green, the Courant appeared at a fortunate moment, when the American newspaper, still the drab, unpre-tentious product of a tiny print-shop, could serve as an unrivalled medium for the agitation which new ministerial policies following the French war were to set loose. This paper was born as a rebel. For a brief generation it was heedlessly critical of the existing order, the medium of the Sons of Liberty, the champion of political and economic radicalism. But once independence was gained, the successful and prosperous journal lost

its crusading zeal, reflecting in the 1780's Hartford's

own relapse into staid respectability.—A. B. Forbes.
576. THOMPSON, ALBERT W. Thomas O.
Boggs, early scout and plainsman. Colorado Mag. 7 (4)
Jul. 1930: 152-160.—Thomas O. Boggs, son of a
Missouri governor, was an Indian interpreter and
trader, a dispatch bearer, and a relative by marriage and executor of the estate of Kit Carson. The author was a neighbor and intimate of Boggs and acquired a dictated account of his experience as dispatch bearer between Santa Fé and Ft. Leavenworth.—P. S. Fritz.

577. UNSIGNED. D'Estaing and the southern campaign of 1779. J. Amer. Hist. 23 (1-4) 1929: 207-216.
578. UNSIGNED. Index to the Spanish judicial

records of Louisiana, March-October, 1777. Louisiana Hist. Quart. 12(3) Jul. 1929: 498-587.—Continued from the April, 1929 issue of the Quarterly. Translated by Laura L. Porteus. [See Entry 2: 14410.]—E. M. Violette.

579. WALLACE, H. A. The civilization of corn. Palimpsest. 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 269-281.—The Indians had every kind of corn that is grown today and a num-ber of other varieties. The white man has, however, made much progress in corn breeding-making it respond more definitely to the needs and conditions of modern times. Corn shows, corn testing, and hybridizing have played significant parts in the increased production of corn.—J. A. Swisher.

580. WIENER, FREDERICK B. The Rhode Is-

land merchants and the Sugar Act. New England Quart. 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 464-500.—Trade being the principal source of Rhode Island's wealth, and molasses a staple of that trade, the act of 1764 could not be accepted any more complacently than had been its pred-ecessor of 1733. The ensuing agitation, however, was directed at the island planters, held to be favored at the colonists' expense, rather than at the mother country. Two courses of action were available, continued evasion or addressing memorials to England. start in the latter direction was taken in 1763 by a Boston society of merchants who sent a statement on the situation of New England's trade to merchants in other colonies together with a suggestion of representations to the various legislatures requesting official action to prevent the proposed parliamentary enactment. Only Rhode Island took such steps before the law was actually passed. Acting on the petition of Newport and later, Providence merchants, Governor Hopkins summoned the Assembly, which on Jan. 27, 1764, adopted a remonstrance. Due to delays by the colonial secretary the document did not reach England before parliament had acted. The initial overture from the Boston merchants is noteworthy as the first known instance of intercolonial co-operation, and the whole movement laid a groundwork of men and communications in several colonies from which the leadership of the later agitation was developed.—A. B. Forbes.

the later agitation was developed.—A. B. Forces.
581. WILLARD, JAMES F. The Tyler rangers;
the Black Hawk company and the Indian uprising of
1864. Colorado Mag. 7(4) Jul. 1930: 147-152.—A
volunteer company organized at Black Hawk under
Captain Clinton M. Tyler served 60 days and travelled over 300 miles searching out Indians who were threatening depredations in Colorado Territory. The captain received \$70 a month plus \$113.60 for allowances; the privates received \$16 a month plus \$6.88 for allowances and \$.40 a day for the use of their horses. They relieved considerably the apprehension of the territorial

settlers.—P. S. Fritz.

582. WOODALL, ALLEN E. William Joseph Snelling and the early Northwest. Minnesota Hist. 10 (4) Dec. 1929: 367-385.—A study of an obscure but gifted writer who lived among the Sioux on the Minnesota frontier in the early 1820s and wrote a valuable literary record of Indian traditions and customs in his Tales of the Northwest.... (Boston, 1830). In Boston in the next decade he was a crusader "against vice, stupidity, and social oppression" as editor of the

New England Galaxy and author of numerous satirical works.—Theodore C. Blegen.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 510, 1583, 1813)

583. BREPOHL, F. W. Die Einwanderung wolgadeutscher Katholiken in Brasilien 1872-1879. [Immigration of Volga-German Catholics into Brazil, 1872-1879.] Gelbe Hefte. 6(12) Sep. 1930: 745-773.—The curtailment after 1866 of religious liberty, which had been granted by Empress Catherine II in 1763 to the Germans along the Volga, and the spread of fantastic reports about excellent opportunities in Brazil caused a wave of emigration by these German colonists from Russia. The first German Catholics from the Volga district are said to have reached Brazil in 1872 or 1873. The earliest transport of such colonists, of which definite information is available, did not, however, land until Nov. 1, 1877. It consisted of six families who were escorted by government officials to Lapa in Parana. These colonists called their settlement Marienthal in memory of their former home Marienthal on the Volga. In the spring of 1878 the steamer Santos brought 45 additional persons. These first colonists spoke a southern German dialect which until this day has left its mark upon the speech of the Parana Volga-Germans. On Sep. 4, 1878, the steamer Bahia brought another group of settlers to Lapa. The main body of Catholic colonists destined for Brazil, however, never reached the country, for they fell into the hands of unscrupulous shipping agents who transported them against their will to Buenos Aires. Marienthal and its neighboring settlements were later strengthened by the immigration of German Catholics from Bukowina. The naive hopes of the first colonists were bound to be disappointed, but those who survived the economic difficulties did

but those who survived the economic difficulties did finally prosper.—Sol Liptzin.

584. CHUECOS, HECTOR GARCIA. Un Cubano Capitan General de Venezuela el Mariscal Fernando Miyares y Gonzalez. [A Cuban captain-general from Venezuela, the Marshal Fernando Miyares y Gonzalez.]

Rev. Bimestre Cubana. 25 (2) Mar.—Apr. 1930: 287—292.

585. GUILLEBAUD, C. W. West Indian sugar crises, 1800—1930. United Empire. 21 (9) Sep. 1930: 488—490.—West Indian sugar crises occurred in 1807, 1832, 1848, 1897, and 1929. Depression during the Napoleonic period led to the first. Peace restored prosperity, only to have prices again depressed by competition of Mauritius and Guiana. No tariff changes resulted, but loans were made to the islands. Adjustresulted, but loans were made to the islands. Adjustment was made to emancipation, but free trade brought another crisis and slight tariff concessions. Depression was relieved by abolition of foreign slave trade and Cuban wars. Beet sugar bounties brought ruinous competition in the nineties, which was relieved by the Sugar Convention. The United States tariff made trouble until inflation and the preferential duty of 1919. Now the return of beet sugar bounties and general depression have the industry in serious straits. Since all crises have occurred during depressions in home markets, hope lies in a quick trade revival.-Clarence P.

586. GWYNN, AUBREY. Indentured servants and Negro slaves in Barbados (1642-1650). Studies: Irish Quart. Rev. 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 279-294.—A discussion based chiefly upon Richard Ligon's account of his travels begun in 1647 and the accounts of Tom Verney, of the Verney family, who travelled there in 1639 and 1642.—Frank Monaghan.

587. LAFRONTE, HOMERO VITERI. The centenary of the republic of Ecuador. Bull. Pan Amer. Union. 64(8) Aug. 1930: 765-820.—Ecuadorean his-

tory is divided into five periods: (1) the prehistoric, up to the Inca conquest; (2) the primitive, the years of Inca rule, 1460-1533; (3) the colonial period, 1533-1822; (4) the Colombian period, 1822-1830; (5) the republic, from 1830 to the present. After a brief survey of the old and newer theories regarding Ecuadorean prehistory and the Incas, Spain is defended in her methods of conquest and civilization of America. The author points out, however, the failure to carry out good laws enacted. Early revolutionary attempts and the work of Espejo as a precursor of the independence movement are described. Independence, declared by Quito in 1809, had a profound influence on several of the other colonies. Ecuador became a part of Great Colombia, but broke away when Boltvar withdrew from the government. General Juan José Flores was then elected president under the constitution of 1830.

The provisions of the constitution are summarized. (Illustrations.)—John C. Patterson.

588. LEVILLIER, ROBERTO. La conquête de de l'Argentine: Les idéologies. [The conquest of the Argentine. The ideals of the founders.] Rev. de l'Amér. Latine. 20 (104) Aug. 1930: 97-109.—In order to refute the idea that the settlement of the Argentine was the haphazard work of irresponsible adventurers, the purposes and plans of a number of the founders are recounted.—R. F. Nichols.

589. MONTAGÜ, GUILLERMO de. Los Sibone-yes. [The Siboneyes.] Rev. de la Habana. 1 (7-8) Jul.— Aug. 1930: 57-67.—The Siboneyes were a peaceable fishing people living in Cuba at the time of the Spanish conquest, concentrated mainly on the coast in numerous villages of 6 to 10 houses, each containing up to 200 or 300 or more people. Some of the interior tribes lived in caves, partly fashioned by their own hands. In spite of many families dwelling together there were no quarrels or bad faith. Some agriculture, consisting primarily of maize, cotton, and fruits such as the pineapple, was carried on. They had three social classes and were ruled by chiefs with absolute power, which they did not abuse. The young worked, while the old led lives of comparative ease, and property was held in common. They had domestic animals for food and pets. The chief was constantly accompanied by a medicine man and he employed superstition as a means of control. Tobacco was much prized as narcotic, medicine, and in ritualistic and ceremonial practices. They had a flood myth. Contact with Europeans disorganized them and the last vestiges of their culture passed, after a continuous disintegration and some revolts, in San-

tiago de Cuba in 1844.—L. L. Bernard.
590. PIERSON, WILLIAM WHATLEY, Jr., and LOVE, CORNELIA SPENCER. A study of South America. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8 (11)

Mar. 1929: pp. 39.
591. SALGADO, JOSÉ. Uruguay and its constitutions of 1830 and 1917. Bull. Pan Amer. Union. 64(7) Jul. 1930: 641-652.—The first constitution of Uruguay, that of 1830, provided for a republican, representative, and centralized government. Catholicism was declared to be the religion of the state, but other forms of worship were tolerated. Members of the house of representatives were to be chosen by direct vote; senators, who represented the departments, were indirectly elected. The two houses were to elect the executive who was given very wide powers, including that of appointing officers to govern and administer the departments. Experience taught the Uruguayans, however, that they had created a president with too much power. Accordingly a compromise, the progressive constitution of 1917, was adopted. It recognizes the right of women to vote and abolishes the death penalty; its most striking innovation is the division of executive power between the president and a national council of administration of nine elected members.-John C.

592. SINCLAIR, JOSEPH H. Bibliografia de Pedro Martir de Anghiera. [Bibliography of Pedro Martir de Anghiera.] Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de Hist. 10 (27-29) Jan.-May 1930: 18-43.
593. UGARTECHE, PEDRO. Au service de

l'Amérique. Un demi-siècle de politique internationale péruvienne. [In the service of America. A half-century of Peruvian international relations.] Rev. de l'Amér. Latine. 20 (105) Sep. 1, 1930: 221-234.—The second instalment of the history of Peruvian international relations carrying the account from 1854 to 1865. [See Entry 2: 14428.]—R. F. Nichols.

594. UNSIGNED. Archivo del General Miranda. [Archives of General Miranda.] Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas). 12 (45) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 70-79; (46) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 223-235; (47) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 349-357; (48) Oct.-Dec. 1929; 455-474.

WILLIAMS, MARY W. The treatment of Negro slaves in the Brazilian empire: a comparison with the United States of America. J. Negro Hist. 15(3) Jul. 1930: 315-336.—The unifying influence of the Roman Catholic church, the greater ease of securing manumission, and the complacency of the whites towards racial fusion combined to make the lot of Negro slaves in Brazil more tolerable than it was in the United States .- G. P. Schmidt.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 443, 473, 1508, 1519)

596. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. L'entrée des États-Unis dans la guerre mondiale. [The entry of the United States into the World War.] Évolution (Paris). 3(31) Jul. 1928: 22-31

597. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. Une discussion franco-allemande sur les causes de la guerre. [Franco-German discussion on the causes of the World War.]

Evolution (Paris). 4(39) Mar. 1929: 10-20. 598. C., A. F. P., and C., F. A. S. The battle of Sarrsbourg-Vosges, August, 1914. Army Quart. 19(2) Jan. 1930: 292-303.

599. DEMARTIAL, G. Sur le 101 du Livre Jaune. [No. 101 of the Livre Jaune.] Évolution (Paris). 3 (31)

Jul. 1928: 61

600. DEMARTIAL, GEORGES. Les responsibilités de la guerre. [The responsibility for the war.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 628-631.—The defenders of French foreign policy are confronted with two questions. Why did France permit Russia to mobilize against Germany and Austria? If this was done without her consent why did France allow herself to be dragged into the war by the sole will of St. Petersburg? Poincaré answers that France gave Russia assurance of support only in case of attack on Russia, but Russia misunderstood the casus foederis and proceeded to mobilize. But Poincaré holds this did not necessitate the war declared by Germany. France entered the war to defend herself against German attack. Demartial holds that Poincaré was convinced that it was to the honor and interests of France to face a war and to get popular support he represented it as a war of defence.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.
601. DUPIN, GUSTAVE. L'énigme de Viviani.

[The enigma which is Viviani.] Evolution (Paris).

3 (34) Oct. 1928: 1-23.
602. EBRAY, ALCIDE. La paix par la révision des

traités de paix. (Peace by the revision of the peace trea-ties.) Évolution (Paris). 3 (33) Sep. 1928: 1-11. 603. FRANENHOLZ, E. V. Sigmund Freiherr von Pranckh, der bayerische Reformkriegsminister. [Sigmund Freiherr von Pranckh, reform war minister.]

Gelbe Hefte. 6 (9) Jun. 1930: 581-594.

604. FRANTZ, GUNTHER. War 1914 Mobil-

604. FRANTZ, GUNTHER. War 1914 Mobil-machung gleichbedeutend mit Krieg? [Did mobilization mean the same as war in 1914?] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8(7) Jul. 1930: 632-644.—In the controversy between Gerin and Poincaré the latter expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the documents which the German army claimed to have found during their invasion of Russsian Poland. These contain the records of a Russian military council in

1912 which decided that in case of a war hostilities should begin immediately with mobilization on the west front. Frantz, the archivist of the Reichsarchiv, here reproduces the pertinent parts of the reports with facsimiles of the originals.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

605. GRIESINGER, FREIHERR v. Die kritischen Tage in Serbien. [The critical days in Serbia.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 838-855.—This is an account by the former German ambassador to Serbia of events in Serbia from the departure of the Austrian ambassador, July 25, 1914, to that of the German ambassador, August 7. All the remaining diplomats felt that Baron Giesl, the Austrian ambassador, had broken off relations with Serbia and left the country without sufficient deliberation. month had passed since the assassination of the archduke and it was assumed that the Austro-Hungarian army would overrun Serbia immediately. Belgrade was seized with such a hysteria of fear that men, women, and children crowded into all the available space from the front of the locomotive to the tops of the cars of the special train which was to move the government and the diplomatic corps to Nisch. Austria allowed this psychological moment to pass. No effective offensive was undertaken for weeks and by that time the country had been mobilized and fear had given way to eagerness for action and confidence in victory.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

606. JAGO, GOTTLIEB von. Herr Poincaré. Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8(7) Jul. 1930: 601-611.-Jago refutes the answers recently given by Poincaré to 14 questions put to him by René Gerin. The answers in book form reiterate Poincaré's position on France's alliance obligations to Russia, whether Poincaré exceeded these obligations in 1912-1914, and to what extent mobilization and the beginning of war were to be regarded as the same thing. -J. Wesley Hoffmann.

607. LANGER, WILLIAM L. L'effondrement définitif des thèses apologétiques de l'entente. [The final shipwreck of the Allied apology.] Évolution (Paris). 4 (39) Mar. 1929: 25-32.

608. MONTGELAS, COMTE de. Le plaidoyer de Poincaré. [The defence of Poincaré.] Évolution (Paris). 3 (31) Jul. 1928: 1-21; (32) Aug. 1928: 1-21.

609. MONTGELAS, MAX. Ein zweites Plaidoyer Poincarés. [A second defense by Poincaré.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 705-730.—Montgelas reacts to Poincaré's answers to Gerin's questions on war guilt .- J. Wesley Hoffmann.

610. MORHARDT, MATHIAS. L'Angleterre et la guerre mondiale. [England and the World War.] Évolution (Paris). 4 (39) Mar. 1929: 1-9.
611. OSTWALD, PAUL. Der Vertrag von Björkoe

und die Einkreisung Deutschlands. [The Björkoe treaty and the encirclement of Germany.] Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 680-688.—The events of the Russo-Japanese war seemed to augur well for Germany's final attempt to prevent encirclement by the conclusion of a defensive alliance with Russia and possibly with France. The Kaiser befriended the weary czar and prevailed upon him to sign the treaty of Björkoe. But France, with Morocco fresh in mind, would have none of a combination with Germany. The czar was compelled by his diplomats to renounce Björkoe. The renewed Anglo-Japanese treaty left Russia no hope of success in the Far East. Returning to Europe there was nothing left but to join France and England in the entente. Germany was

encircled.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.
612. PICHON, FRANCIS. De la haine héréditaire. [Hereditary hatred.] Évolution (Paris). 3 (31)

Jul. 1928: 32-42

613. SANTORO, CÉSARE. La responsabilité du gouvernement serbe dans l'attentat de Sérajevo. [The responsibility of the Serbian government in the Sara-jevo murders.] *Évolution* (*Paris*). 3(36) Dec. 1928: 16-24.

614. SCHNABEL, FRANZ. Zur Vorgeschichte und zur Geschichte des Weltkrieges. [The origins and the history of the World War.] New Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung. 6(5) 1930: 464-473.

615. SWINDLER, H. O. Turkey match. Infantry J. 37(4) Oct. 1930: 343-351.—Swindler gives an account of the exploit of Corporal Alvin C. York in advancing with seven men against a heavily defended machine gun post, killing the crew and taking 4 officers

and 128 men prisoners. Corporal York was awarded the congressional medal of honor.—H. A. de Weerd.
616. TOMKINS, RAYMOND S. First page stuff:
1918. Amer. Mercury. 20 (80) Aug. 1930: 469-477.—The correspondents of the World War were on the whole reasonably well trained, desirous of telling the truth, and but little hampered by the censor. The real trouble was their own idealism and prejudice, plus the necessity of writing the type of news that their papers and the people wanted. The result was the production of material which we now know to be badly biased and inaccurate.—Robert E. Riegel.

617. UNSIGNED. Die Parlamentsreden bei Kriegsausbruch 1914. [The parliamentary speeches on the declaration of war, 1914.] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 748-787.—Reprints of the war speeches of Bethmann-Hollweg, Grey, Viviani, and Sazonov, July, 1914.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

618. UNSIGNED. More Marne through German spectacles: the collapse of the German right wing. Army Quart. 19 (2) Jan. 1930: 282-291.

619. VOLLENHOVEN, MAURICE van. L'oeuv:e des neutres pendant la guerre. [The work of the neutrals during the war.] Nouvelle Rev. 101 (4) Jun. 15, 1929: 241-249.—The allied advance and the German retreat in Northern France and in Belgium in October, 1918, together with bad weather and sickness, produced terrible conditions among the civilian population in the areas affected. Many old men, women, and children unable to evacuate in safety, died of exposure and sickness. With railroads, hospitals, and lodging houses requisitioned for military purposes, these people were left helpless, dazed, and in despair. Finally, the Spanish-Dutch neutral committee, which after the entrance of the United States into the war, had taken over the work of the former American commission, took the case in hand, and requested the Allied and the German governments to allow a commission to go into the devastated regions on the front for the purpose of urging the unfortunate people to remain at home rather than take the greater risks of evacuation. The experiences of the members of this commission are described.— H. C. Hubbart.

620. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Herr Jovan M. Jovanovic über "die Verantwortung für den Weltkrieg." [Jovan M. Jovanovic on "the responsibility for the World War."] Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung. 8(9) Sep. 1930: 869-875.—Wegerer cannot agree that the warning of Jovanovic against Franz Ferdinand's attending the maneuvers in Bosnia was the same as a warning concerning the premeditated assassination. If such a warning was given it must have been reported to Belgrade but Pasic denied all knowledge of the conspiracy. It is impossible to reconcile the reports of Pasic, Ljuba, and Jovan Jovanovic on the question of the Serb cabinet's previous knowledge of the plot.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

621. WILLIAM II, HOHENZOLLERN. Guillaume II se défend. [William II defends himself.] Évolution (Paris). 4(39) Mar. 1929: 55-58.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 309, 436, 804, 840, 931, 969, 995, 1085, 1142, 1174, 1175, 1559, 1580, 1593, 1596, 1699, 1832, 1872)

622. BENHAM, F. C. Economic welfare. Economica. (29) Jun. 1930: 173-187.—The author presents objections to the tendency to consider "economic welfare" as the economic standard. (1) Inferences about "economic welfare" drawn from objective indicia cannot be verified. (2) The concept places economics in an undesirable relation to psychology. (3) The term "economic welfare" is too vague. Welfare economists give four main reasons for clinging to the subjective concept. First, it is customary to present the theory of value partly in terms of marginal utility. But value theory holds without recourse to the utility theory. Secondly, the welfare economists assume that real income per head is the only alternative, and that it won't do because other indicia of "economic welfare" such as the distribution of national income and working conditions should be considered. The answer to that argument lies in a multiple objective standard. The third reason is that the law of diminishing marginal utility affords an apparently scientific basis for the view that great inequality of incomes is undesirable. this assumption it is possible to show that a given group income would yield more "economic welfare" if it were divided more evenly. But, whether incomes should be equal or not is a matter of opinion. The fourth reason for clinging to the subjective standard is that it gives more scope and freedom. If "economic welfare" were discarded there would be three solutions to the problem of a standard. The first would be to have no standard at all. The second solution would be to have several objective standards and not attempt to combine them. The third would be to say that the indicia of "economic welfare" are economic welfare and that economic welfare is an objective concept.—Lillian Epstein.

623. FRITZSCHING, LEONHARD. Der Mittelstand als Klasse. Zur Wirtschaftsethik des nichtkapitalistischen Unternehmers. [The middle class as a class. The economic ethics of non-capitalistic entrepreneurs.] Schmollers Jahrb. 54 (4) 1930: 705-726.-The author finds the difference between capitalistic and non-capitalistic or middle class enterprises in differences in their economic ethics. In middle class economic ethics the ethical principle in present and future is best preserved.—Horst Jecht.

624. GEIGER, GEORGE RAYMOND. The place of values in economics. J. Philos. 27 (13) Jun. 19, 1930: 350-360.—The author decries the modern tendency to emphasize the inductive method in economics and the fact that deduction has fallen into disrepute. He also laments the over-specialization in economics. "It is a somewhat depressing paradox that facts and values seem so often at odds in economics."—J. G. Smith.

625. GILBOY, ELIZABETH WATERMAN. Demand curves in theory and practice. Quart. J. Econ. 44(4) Aug. 1930: 601-620.—The present paper is concerned with the theoretical interpretation of statistical demand curves. Much confusion has resulted from the indiscriminate application of terms and conclusions of "orthodox" economic theory to statistical data. Cournot's and Marshall's theoretic concept of demand and supply curves and of their elasticities, is based on the assumption of purely hypothetical demand and supply

schedules for a given instant of time. While many attempts have been made to eliminate the function of time from statistical series, little has been done to understand the problem theoretically with the element of time left in. With the element of time included a statistical curve may be interpreted as a path of equilibrium, i.e., as a line fitted to a scatter of points of intersection of hypothetical supply and demand curves for each recorded instant—in which case the interpretation is consistent with the static theory of equilibrium, but does not reveal how far the scatter of points about the fitted path of equilibrium results from changes in elasticity of demand, from changes in elasticity of supply, or from the simple shifting of demand and supply the elasticities of which remain constant. If, however, the dynamic curves be interpreted as moving schedules of demand or supply, then the static equilibrium approach must be discarded. It is possible to retain the static equilibrium approach in the interpre-tation of statistical curves if the time element is eliminated by reducing a given period of time to a quasi-instant through the removal, so far as is technically possible, of all, and not merely of some elements of time variation. Such approximately static curves permit of the determination of average elasticity for the given period, but they are useless for price forecasting. On the other hand, dynamic curves, which may be used for price forecasting or for building up new theory from empirical observation, are not demand curves in the orthodox sense and cannot be measured for elasticity as defined by Cournot or Marshall. Present statistical curves are neither dynamic nor static and suffer for want of relation to intelligent hypotheses .- William

626. HARROD, R. F. Notes on supply. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 232-241.—Propaedeutic to the intricate questions connected with external and internal economics which have recently received important treatment by Pigou (Econ. J., June, 1928) and by Shove (Econ. J., Mar., 1930), Harrod attempts to demonstrate mathematically the relationship beween the supply schedule and increasing and decreasing costs. He does this (1) with reference to a short period, (2) with reference to a long period. No definite conclusions are drawn with regard to the short period but analysis of the effects of varying changes in demand at a given point in time is made. With reference to a long period, the whole problem is rendered complex due to the introduction of dynamic factors and particularly the introduction of the equilibrating of the factors of production with changes in demand. In general, he concludes that (1) an increase in demand would reduce the short-period prime cost of production and consequently the supply schedule of the industry; (2) an increase in demand would also reduce the average cost of production if all kinds of overhead charges are included; (3) notwithstanding this an increase in demand would raise the price of the product, and consequently the industry is subject to the "law of increasing costs" as commonly understood. "Confusion has arisen through

as commonly understood. "Confusion has arisen through failure to observe that these propositions are mutually consistent."—James G. Smith.

627. HEYDEL, ADAM. Czy można opodatkowaniem obnizyć punkt Cournot'a? [Can the point of Cournot be lowered by taxes?] Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol. 10(1) Jan.—Mar. 1930: 201-215.—The point of Cournot is the price which yields the greatest profit to the monopolist. It is possible to reduce this price to the monopolist. It is possible to reduce this price through taxation applied to the monopolist.—O. Eisen-

berg.

628. INGRAHAM, OLIN. Interest rate and diminishing utility. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 480-481.—"Impatience as applied to the business situation cancels itself. Rationalism seems to require an interest rate higher than the existing one, at least relatively to the amount of present savings. But there is an institutional factor which permits giant savings at low interest rates."—Clyde Olin Fisher.

629. KNIGHT, F. H. Statik und Dynamik. Zur

Frage der mechanischen Analogie in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften. [Statics and dynamics. The problem of mechanical analogy in economics.] Z. f. National-ökon. 2(1) Aug. 1, 1930: 1-26.—The idea of an equilibrium of forces is the essential point in the mechanical analogy in economics. In order to make this analogy a complete one it is necessary to introduce into economic analysis the corresponding concepts of resistance, incrtia, and friction. The author analyzes the formation of the equilibrium successively under different assumptions of increasing dynamic character by studying the determination of prices (1) through the dealing of merchants on a speculative market, (2) between producers and consumers under the assumption that the demand and supply curves are given for a (short) fixed period, (3) in the case of continuous production and unchanged habits of consumption during a long period, and (4) in connection with the problem of economic progress—and arrives at the conclusion that the idea of an equilibrium becomes less and less useful as this analysis proceeds and that it turns out to be quite insufficient for the problems of economic progress. Z. f. Nationalökon.
630. KUZNETS, SIMON. Static and dynamic eco-

630. KUZNETS, SIMON. Static and dynamic economics. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 426-441.—
Static economic theory is primarily a decomposition of the social phenomenon into units of individual activity. Such decomposition constituted the essence of traditional economics, which has used this analysis as a means of passing ethical judgments, of evaluating changes, and sometimes of forecasting future development. But this analytic essence of traditional theory is of little use in dynamic economics which deals with changes of social phenomena in time. The quantitative method is of small value to the essential task of static economics. But it is of cardinal importance in dynamic economics, since it permits the study of a variety of continuous manifestations which, upon preliminary analysis, form the materials to be utilized in the future systematic theory of economic changes.—Amer. Econ.

631. MAHR, ALEXANDER. Abstinenztheorie und Lehre von der Minderschätzung der Zukunftsgüter. [The abstinence theory and the preference for present over future goods.] Z. f. Nationalökon. 2(1) Aug. 1930: 62-74.—The author analyzes the two current types of the abstinence theory as represented by T. N. Carver and Alfred Marshall. He compares these theories with the explanation of interest by Böhm-Bawerk and arrives at the conclusion that none of these theories gives a satisfactory explanation of the preference for present over future goods.—Z. f. Nationalökon.

632. MISES, LUDWIG. Begreifen und Verstehen. [Understanding and comprehension.] Schmollers Jahrb. 54(2) 1930: 139-152.—Mises seeks to prove that the objection of Sombart to certain theories, particularly to the marginal utility school, are unjustified.—Horst Jecht.

633. MIYO JI, HAYAKAVA. Kautz és a Gossen féle tételek. [Julius Kautz and Gossen's law.] Közgazdasági Szemle. 75 (5) May 1930: 331-338.—It is well known that Gossen's Entwicklung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs was rediscovered twenty years after its publication in 1854 simultaneously by Jevons and

Walras. In the history of economic thought it has been pointed out that Gossen had been mentioned only once—by F. A. Lange. In fact the Hungarian scientist Julius Kautz mentioned Gossen's book for the first time with due appreciation in his Theorie und Geschichte der Nationalökonomie, 1858, Vol. I, page 9. Jevon's attention was directed to Gossen by his colleague, R. Adamson, who had found comments in Kautz's book on Gossen's work.—Ladislaus Rosenheim.

634. MORREAU, G. De werking van Böhm's "'Drei Gründe" in individueele en in collectivistisch georganiseerde huishoudingen. [The working of Böhm's "Three Grounds" in isolated and collectivist economy.] De Economist. 78(1) Jan. 1929: 1-47.-Böhm's explanation of interest as the agio (time preference) which present goods command over future goods holds true of modern competitive society but at the same time would tend to prove the impossibility of interest in an isolated economy like Robinson Crusoe's. Böhm's first ground upon which his agio theory is based, that people expect always to have more goods in the future than they have now and the resulting discounting of the former, can only stand as an explanation of interest in the case of a society with free exchange. In Crusoe's economy the fact that he overestimates his future stock of goods certainly does not secure him an interest-income. The second ground that people usually underestimate their future wants and accordingly the goods required to satisfy these wants, while giving an acceptable reason for the emergence of interest in an exchange economy yet gives no proof of the existence of this phenomenon in a Crusoe's economy. The same may be said of Böhm's third ground that the disposition over present goods makes possible round-about ways of production which will secure a proportionally larger product. In relation to the problem of interest a collectivist economy would be similar to the isolated economy just discussed so that the conclusion is reached that according to Böhm's theory no interest would exist in a socialist state.—J. H. Huizinga.

635. OPARIN, D. I. Das theoretische Schema der gleichm ssig fortschreitenden Wirtschaft als Grundlage einer Analyse ökonomischer Entwicklungsprozesse. [The theoretical formula of an equably progressing economy as basis for an analysis of the processes of economic development.] Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32(1) Jul. 1930: 105-134.—The concept of a static economy cannot serve as a picture of reality. Therefore the starting point is the formula of an equably progressing economy in which all classes of goods receive a constant rate of growth and maintain their existing proportions. With the aid of these formulae conclusions regarding the mechanism of a normal circulation of economic elements are arrived at. National income agrees with the sum total of goods produced after deducting the amount of production costs; national income is being consumed partly and partly saved, the former corresponds to the production of consumption goods and the latter to the increase of production elements, or net profit. The speed of economic development is dependent on these two forces. As soon as a disarrangement occurs in the elements of such an economy, the economic balance is lost. These suppositions are illustrated numerically, and the question is raised whether such a formula may serve as a basis for the observation of real conditions which are continually subject to qualitative and quantitative changes. In a succeeding article the author undertakes to prove by statistically determined relations that these formulae may serve as a picture of real life.—E. A.

636. POPOVICS, ALEXANDER. Emlékbeszéd Kautz Gyuláról. [A discourse commemorative of Julius Kautz.] Közgazdasági Szemle. 75 (4) Apr. 1930: 249– 262.—Julius Kautz was born in 1829 and died in 1909. He took a good part in both the Hungarian political struggles and in the development of economics. He was more inclined to the latter, became professor at the University of Budapest, and wrote some famous books on political economy. He also held the governor's chair in the Austrian Hungarian Bank for eight years. Among his works, the *History of Literature of National Economy* is still appreciated in our days.—Francis

637. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The conception of stationary equilibrium. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 194-214.—The first two parts of the paper give a brief analysis of the historical development of the conception of the "static' versus the "dynamic" economy, tracing it from the Physiocrats to Marshall. Part III contrasts the Marshallian treatment and Clark's analysis. Part IV shows how some of the famous economic controversies of the past thirty or forty years are due to failure to state premises clearly, particularly in the matter of differentiation between static and dynamic problems. Examples are given.—James G. Smith.

638. SCHAMS, EWALD. Komparative Statik. [Comparative statics.] Z. f. Nationalökon. 2(1) Aug. 1, 1930: 27-61.—The economic concepts of statics and dynamics have not been clearly defined by the different writers. Dynamics in particular is only defined by its contrast to statics. In order to establish the difference between these two concepts it is necessary to distinguish, between the theories of economic quantities and a theory of economic progress Only the first of these two is the domain of economic theory. The writers who have so far treated the subject have not been conscious of this distinction because of a quaternio terminorum (current in the analysis of problems of movement and pure economics) between the concept of variability and variation. Variability is nothing but a virtual variation; the process of exchange is analyzed systematically and not genetically. The three fundamental principles of the theory of economic quantities; viz, (1) the equivalence of relations, (2) the constancy of that equivalence, and (3) the condition "rebus sic stantibus" are at the same time the fundamental principles of economic statics. Statics means simply the theory of economic quantities. The variation can be analyzed only by comparison of the two states of the relations between the economic quantities during a given interval of time, and this constitutes the method of comparative statics. In the same sense as the infinitesimal calculus is the adequate method for statics, the calculus of variations is the adequate method for comparative statics.—Z. f. Nationalökon.

639. SULZBACH, WALTER. Der wirtschaftliche

Begriff des "Auslands." [The economic concept of "abroad."] Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32(1) Jul. 1930: 55-80.—From the viewpoint of each individual nation, the economic world is separated into the home or national economy and the "abroad." Taxes, differences in currency, immigration restrictions, duties, etc., may all serve to draw the line of demarcation as between nations in a more or less effective degree. Duties, particularly, have the purpose of establishing price differences between home and abroad. Political boundaries are clearly defined but economic boundaries may overlap, i.e., state authority, customs union, and monetary standards do not have to agree, and reviewed historically, have not been identical in many cases. Actually frontiers do not depend on the location of productive forces or the factors of consumption, but they are the result of historical changes, mostly war. Each new national economy is the result of new political frontiers. It is the state that by its acts of sovereignty causes the development of a "national economy."—

E. A. Otto.

640. TAKAHASHI, SEIICHIRO. On mercantilism. Mitagakkai Zasshi. 24(5) May 1930: 1-18.—The main reason why the mercantilists attached great importance to the balance of trade and sought for an inflow of bullion was the difficulty which had arisen from lack of currency. The theory grew not out of a desire to accumulate money but rather as a product of an age when money economy was well developed but the credit system was still in an imperfect condi-(Article in Japanese.)—S. Koizumi.

641. VINER, JACOB. English theories of foreign trade before Adam Smith. J. Pol. Econ. 48(3) Jun. 1930: 249-301; (4) Aug. 1930: 404-457.—This study contains an exposition of English mercantile doctrine which is based upon sources going back in some instances to the 17th and even to the 16th centuries. A critical examination of these doctrines is made in the light of modern monetary and trade theory. In the course of this critical analysis of English mercantile theories, Viner makes the following points: Both the mercantilist policy and the mercantilist writings of the period—contrary to a quite general impression—fail to constitute a consistent, self-coherent body of doctrine and practice; are, in fact, governed to a large extent by the individualistic principle of "freedom for us and restriction for the other fellow." The early mercantile writers by no means confined themselves to purely political considerations concerning national power and prestige, but frequently couched their reasonings in terms implying their regard for true economic welfare. The analysis contained in these writings, therefore, constitutes a proper subject for criticism in the light of modern economic theory. The stages in the transition from the mercantilist monetary doctrine to the modern conception of the self-regulatory mechanism of specie distribution are set forth. This doctrinal transition in the field of monetary thinking went hand in hand with the collapse of mercantilist doctrine. Such a modern doctrine as the "quantity theory of money" was foreshadowed in writings of a much earlier period than is commonly supposed.—A. Bruce Anthony.

642. WRIGHT, PHILIP. Moore's "Synthetic Economics." J. Pol. Econ. 38(3) Jun. 1930: 328-344.—Henry L. Moore's curves apply better to cases of fixed output or fixed price but are not so well adapted to the

output or fixed price but are not so well adapted to the study of the effects on output and on price of new causative factors.—M. H. Stone.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 19, 142, 144, 155, 181, 188, 234, 278, 298, 303, 312, 321, 330, 349, 357, 389, 391, 395-398, 400, 404-405, 411, 413, 416, 420, 424, 429, 436, 503, 526, 532-533, 537, 549-550, 554, 559, 561, 568, 579-580, 585)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8, 19-20, 35, 52, 659, 662, 667, 853, 983, 986, 1277, 1306, 1335, 1464, 1493)

643. AGARWALA, B. S. Economic survey of Miranpur Basahi village, Benares District. Indian J. Econ. 11 (40) Jul. 1930; 56-76.

644. ANDRÉADES, A. M. Aì οἰκονομικαὶ πρόοδοι και τὸ οἰκονομικὸν μέλλον τῆς Χίου. [The economic progress and the economic future of Chios.] Μηνιαία Οίκονομική και Κοινιονική Έπιθεώρησις. 7(7) Jul. 31, 1930: 685-698.—The Professor of Political Economy in the University of Athens, whose mother was a Chiote, quotes statistics to show the progress of

Chios. Since its union with Greece in 1913 the population has risen from 60,000 to 75,680, the imports and exports, the deposits in the banks, and the manufactures have increased, despite the disappearance of the Greek population from the opposite coast of Asia Minor and the political changes in Russia and Bulgaria, both markets for Chiote fruit and hides. The author quotes a memorandum of the Chiote Chamber of Commerce complaining of the abandonment of agriculture for town pursuits, but relating the creation of new industries, such as perfumery, sweetmeats, and weaving, and the introduction of electricity.—William Miller.
645. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. Die Sovetwirtschaft,

ihr Wesen und ihre neuere Entwicklung. [Nature and latest development of Soviet economy.] De Economist. 78 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 519-544.— (German text.) 646. BURRELL, O. K. An industrial audit of Oregon. Univ. Oregon Studies in Business #6. Jul.

1930: pp. 67. 647. CRAMER, J. C. W. De malaise onder de inheemsche bevolking van Java en Madoera in 1929 en credietverleening door de volkscredietinstellingen. [The depression in the native population of Java and Madura in 1929 and credits granted by the people's credit banks.] Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen. 18(5) 1930: 180-198.—The year 1929 was not a profitable year for the native population of Java. The production of the native crops rice, maize, cassava and peanuts was below average. The influence of the dry period was different in the different parts of Java. The popula-tion had to buy more foreign rice; imports of rice in 1928 were 182,683 tons, in 1929 345,847 tons. Prices of food stuffs rose in 1929. The cost of living rose; the average index figure in 1928 was 148, in December 1929, 168. Production of native commercial products was lower in 1929 than in the preceding years. A symptom of the depression is that more Javanese coolies have emigrated to the Outer Districts. The total import has somewhat increased since 1928, but this increase is due to the great import of machinery, etc., for the European industries. The figures of pawnshops show greater need for credit on the part of the natives. The figures of the people's credit bank, in spite of the especially careful lending policy of banks in a time of depression, show an increased amount of credits and of arrearages .- Cecile Rothe.

648. DODD, LEONARD V. Progress in Palestine. Empire Rev. 51 (351) Apr. 1930: 287-291.—Under British development, Haifa will ultimately become one of the principal harbors of the Levant, and a link in the air route to India. Several thousand Jews who have migrated to Palestine since the Balfour Declaration are contributing to the agricultural advancement of the country. It will never become industrial. The standard of education has greatly improved under British super-vision. The Hebrew University is a realized dream of the Jews. The revival of Hebrew as a living language is

of deep significance.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

649. GUARNERI, FELICE. L'Italie et la crise économique mondiale. [Italy and the world economic crisis.] Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 296-300.—Lawrence C.

Lockley.

650. MANSVELT, W. M. F. Indische Kroniek. [Netherland East Indies economic chronicle.] De Economist. 79(2) Feb. 1930: 165-172.—Two factors have ruled the economic situation of the Netherlands Indies in 1929: viz., the fall of prices of export products and the influence of the long dry period; part of the rice crop and of other native crops have failed, mainly in the east of Java. The index figures of the costs of the principal necessaries of life of the natives have risen. Imports have suffered from decreased purchasing power of the native population. Imports for Europeans have

not diminished. In Java the export surplus of past years has changed into an export deficit of 41,000 guilders; the value of exports on private account decreased by 132,000,000 guilders. The situation of the Java Bank has changed in the past year: the supply of foreign exchange decreased because large amounts of funds have been transferred in consequence of the high interest rates in Europe and America; the gold supply decreased

31,000,000 guilders.—Cecile Rothe.

651. PIERRE, R.-J. L'Allemagne économique. [The economic position of Germany.] J. d. Écon. 96 Jun. 15, 1930: 282-294.—While the German economic situation in 1929 could hardly be called excellent, it was a great deal better than in 1919. At the present rate of increase, the population will reach its prewar figure in a few years. There was a general increase in agricultural production over 1923 figures, but a fall from those of 1928. Production of fuels was larger than in 1913, coal having increased by 17.1%, lignite 100.8%, and coke 21.7%. The German merchant marine was fourth in the world and many ships were being built. While there was fall in government income below the budgeted figure, the foreign trade balance showed an export surplus for the first time.—Robert Schwenger.

652. THORDARSON, SKULI. Island efter 1918. [Iceland since 1918.] Okon. og Pol. 4(1) May 1930: 20-32.—Iceland gained her independence in 1918, and has since than made long strides in economic develop-Between 1920 and 1928 the population rose from 95,000 to 105,000, urban population increasing by 13,000 to a total of 53,000, while rural population decreased by 3,000. Agriculture and fisheries have received state aid, and economic questions have played a

prominent part in politics. [Survey of public finances.]

—Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.

653. UNSIGNED. Australasie—la crise économique et financière. [The economic and financial crisis in Australia.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 76-77.—Australia is today confronted by a very grave crisis arising in part from the low market price of wool, in part from the recently ended coal miners' strike in New South Wales which lasted for fifteen months, and in part from private and public over-spending and waste in the earlier period of prosperity. The situation is critical in the extreme—bankruptcies are occurring on every hand and tax collections are far below normal. In an effort to put the dominion back on to its feet, the working week has been extended from 44 to 48 hours, importations are being drastically curbed, the navy is being reduced, and a federal reserve bank is being projected.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

654. UNSIGNED. La crise économique aux Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The economic crisis in the New Hebrides.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 73.—The chief products of this group are coffee, cacao, cotton, and copra, all of which have sunk greatly in price since 1929 owing to the present period of world-wide depression. The planters, who laid out extensive properties during the earlier boom, are now in acute distress, their incomes being insufficient to meet interest charges and taxes. Further credit cannot be secured and supplies are running low. Governmental aid is being

sought .- Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

655. UNSIGNED. Review of the economic position in Finland in 1929. Yearbook, Bank of Finland. 10

1929: 1-18

656. UNSIGNED. La situation économique aux Indes néerlandaises. [Economic conditions in the Netherlands East Indies.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 78.—The Netherlands East Indies, like all tropical areas, are today suffering a period of depression arising from the low prices of torrid zone products. Loans are difficult to negotiate, extensive retrenchment is taking place, and the commercial balance for 1929 was unfavorable for the first time in years.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3, 47, 396, 411, 503, 526, 532-533, 537, 561, 579, 585, 648, 705, 822, 847, 869-870, 881, 981, 991, 1008, 1077, 1133, 1141, 1163, 1570, 1573, 1577, 1608, 1633)

657. BEARD, CHARLES A. The contest between rural and urban economy. Bull. Univ. Georgia (Inst. Pub. Affairs and Internat. Relations—Addresses). 30 (2) Nov. 1929: 70-78.—Fundamental antitheses are recognized as existing between capitalism, science, and machinery on the one hand, and the traditional agriculture on the other. These three powerful factors are regarded as the essence of "urbanism," and the thesis is then built up, in bringing in data of a historical character, that there always has been, and still is, a a great struggle existing between urbanism and agriculture. Capitalism is seen to be triumphant in most of the civilized nations and the problem is then projected as to what is to happen to the unorganized and individualistic farmers in a world where capitalism and labor are internationally organized. In answer, a guess is hazarded that capitalism might eventually invade the agricultural areas with machinery and control, so that traditional agriculture will ultimately disappear, and the countryside will be as urbanized as the city.—
Edwin H. Spengler.

Edwin H. Spengler.
658. HYPES, J. L., and MARKEY, J. F. The genesis to farming occupations in Connecticut. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station. Bull. #161. 1929: 381-549.—An analysis of the origins, movements, and character of the rural population of Connecticut. Data for the present study were obtained chiefly by field surveys in 6 towns during 1927-28. The ages of the farmers cooperating with the study varied considerably between different nationalities, experience on the agricultural ladder, types of farming, and towns. Marked variations in the association of nationality with types of farming were found. A certain degree of association existed between soil type and type of farming. The data for two towns showed that 49% and 67%, respectively, of the farms of native and foreign-born owners were mortgaged. Present owners who had passed over the non-independent owning rounds of the agricultural ladder had spent from 4 to 6 years less upon these rounds than had cooperators now occupying such rounds. The modal routes to ownership were found to be farmboyfarmhand-to-owner for dairying and tobacco growing; direct-to-owner for poultry and fruit farming and small farms; and the one-step-before-ownership route for vegetable and general farming. Continuity in types of farming varied greatly between towns, nationalities, and types of farming. The modal age period for moves in time was 20 to 24 years. The average age was 26.5 years. Both a sex and a generation variant was found in vocational stability among farming occupations. Tendencies were found for man work units per man to increase with the total work units comprising a farm business and for labor to be more efficient in mixed or diversified types of farming. A high degree of positive relationship existed between vocational stability and age and years spent in agriculture, in present tenure, in independent farming, and in town. A medium to low correlation existed between vocational stability and years of non-independent farming and of schooling. A moderate negative relation was found between vocational stability and years spent in non-agricultural

pursuits.—Exper. Station Rec.

659. KNIGHT, HENRY G. The development of Georgia's agricultural resources. Bull. Univ. Georgia.
30(2) Nov. 1929: 188-202.—To secure help from the Federal Farm Board, the Georgian farmer should take stock and plan to develop from a sound foundation. Between 1910 and 1925, the area farmed in the state decreased while the fertilizer expenditure per farm increased—due, in part, to erosion. Cotton acreage and production has decreased but, through the intelligent use of soil survey data, the bright tobacco enterprise has become important. The production of naval stores has also shown an upward trend and may well become more profitable as the productive technique is improved. Then, last, since modern farming is industrial farming, the farmer must learn to utilize present day agricultural waste material.—O. V. Wells.

660. LAUR. Parallèle entre l'agriculture belge et

660. LAUR. Parallèle entre l'agriculture belge et l'agriculture suisse. [Parallel between Belgian and Swiss agriculture.] Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 339-342.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

rence C. Lockley.
661. MONTFORT, HENRI de. La crise agricole en Pologne. [The agricultural crisis in Poland.] J. d. Econ. 96 Jun. 15, 1930: 326-341.—Poland is an agricultural country; 65% of the population is directly dependent upon that industry. Contrary to the trend in most nations, agriculture in Poland is increasing in importance; hence the crisis to which farming has been subjected during the past ten years is of the greatest national concern. Cereals rank first among its agricultural products. Rye is Poland's most important single crop. Heavy 1929 harvests in Poland and Germany have resulted in low price levels for this commodity. Russia, with her governmental monopoly control of sales, adds another disturbing factor to the rye market. For ten years agricultural price levels have been below general price levels. In January, 1930, the general price index stood at 88.4, with prices for industrial commodities at 99.4 and agricultural prices at 74.8. The government relief program is of promise. The state has issued export bounties for rye and has purchased wheat on interior markets. Plans are under way for the creation of a special institute of agricultural credit. An accord has been reached with Germany for the sale of rye on foreign markets. The government's recent plan for emergency aid to agriculture, formulated by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. is a basis for an agricultural policy program.—Asher Hobson.

662. O'BRIEN, GEORGE. Agriculture and employment in the Free State. Studies: Irish Quart. Rev. 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 177-185.—Value of annual agricultural output per worker in Irish Free State is only £96. This low figure influences many questions: standard of living, industrial protection, and intensive farming. Increase in tillage does not necessarily mean increase in employment. Economically the better policy is to increase the individual output. The policy of the government has been to produce greater crops at reduced costs. Employment must be found to stop emigration and decrease in population. This cannot be found in agriculture, but only in industry. How to encourage the latter without injuring the former is the economic problem of the Free State. (This article is followed by five articles of comment from various Irish economists.)—Frank Monaghan.

economists.)—Frank Monaghan.
663. OEHRING, R. Was bedeutet der Erfolg der Saatkampagne? [What does the success of the seed campaign mean?] Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R. 9 (13) Jul. 1930: 27-31.

664. STEWART, ROBERT. The marginal farmer. New Republic. 58 (808) May 28, 1930: 37-38.—Paul A. Eke.

665. TENNY, L. C. National standards for farm products. U. S. Dept. Agric. Circ. #8 (revised). 1930: pp. 52.—A statement of the extent of federal standardization work for farm products to date with brief outline of the factors that determine the present standards in the case of each commodity.—Caroline B. Sherman.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 658, 696, 1433)

666. AGRAWALA, SHANKARLAL. Soil erosion in the United Provinces. Indian J. Econ. 11 (40) Jul. 1930: 77-83.

667. C., G. Official enquiry on land values, rents and emphyteusis charges in Brazil. Internat. Rev. Agric. 21(4) Apr. 1930: 117-130.—This enquiry into land values and charges for use of land in 1928 throws light on the increasing activity in land purchases, the exploitation of the natural resources of Brazil, and shows the agricultural situation in the different states. There has been a general advance in land values in the states where new means of communication and transportation have been developed. Where no progress of this kind has been made prices have changed but little. The price of land depends upon the price of agricultural products and livestock Land suitable for growing coffee, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, cereals, and for stock raising brings good prices. Small parcels of land near urban centers have doubled in value recently. Sites with waterfalls are especially priced for industrial purposes. There is great demand for forests which supply good timber. An export trade movement is developing which indicates further economic expansion of the country.—A. J. Dadisman.

668. CAZIOT, PIERRE. Le capital foncier et les capitaux d'exploitation. [Landed capital and working capital.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 44(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 8-20.

—The landed wealth of France, which before the war represented one-fourth of the total wealth, now represents no more than one-eighth. Changes in land values did not keep pace with the fall of the franc during the inflation period, and this led to unbridled speculation, which ceased with the stabilization of the franc. At present, nominal land values are only 21/2 to 5 times their pre-war prices depending upon the part of France considered. A severe crisis menaces the south of France because of the obstinacy of vine-growers in maintaining the present scale of overproduction. Of the two types of value which characterize land: (1) investment value, which interests capitalists, and (2) production value, which interests farmers, the second tends to exceed the former, which in price is only three times the pre-war price. The large farms of France are disappearing and the movement toward small peasant farms is accentuated. The present depression in land values is aggravated by heavy taxation, in particular, the sales tax, and by the constantly increasing expenses of working capital required for cultivation. - William Jaffé and E. Engelhardt

669. ÉBER, ERNEST. A földbirtok megoszlás jelentősége mezőgazdasági termelésünkben. [The importance of the division of landed property in Hungarian agricultural production.] Közgazdasági Szemle. 75 (4) Apr. 1930: 263-294.—According to official statistics 66.78% of arable land in Hungary is in small holdings, 17.86% in medium-sized holdings, and 15.36% in large estates. On small holdings the cultivation of wheat and maize is predominant, while the production of fodder, sweet turnip, and commercial plants is more developed on medium-sized and large estates. The system of production on small holdings is unsuitable and results, in comparison with the production on medium and large estates, in the case of wheat and maize in a loss of 200 million pengos per year. The 75% of the live stock to be found on small holdings represents an inferior quality as compared with the live stock on medium-sized or large estates. A loss of 65 million peng s per year is due to this difference in quality taking into consideration the production of milk by the whole stock of cows. Small holdings have gained ground in the division of landed property. The relapse of agricultural production makes necessary an advancement of education and a better organization of cooperative societies in agriculture.—Francis Komin.
670. GORSKI, LUDWIG. Problem przeludnienia

na tle struktury agrarnej. [The problem of increasing population with regard to the agricultural structure.] Ekonomista. 29 (4) 1929: 33-67; 30 (1) 1930: 60-79.— This is a study of the functional relations between different systems of land tenure (small and large holdings) and increase of population. Special attention is given to Poland, for which statistics are given.—O. Eisenberg.

671. LIPPMANN, F. Zur Neugestaltung des landwirtschaftlichen Pachtrechts. [The reorganization of agricultural leasing law.] Justiz. 5 (9) Jun. 1930: 542-

672. MORISON, F. L. Ohio farm land acquired by life insurance companies thru foreclosure in 1929. Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeograph Bull. #26. Jun.

1930: pp. 11.
673. VANTSÓ, JULIUS. A kisbérlők sorsa. [The doom of the small lessees. Magyar Gazdák Szemléje. 35 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 258-266.—The leases of small fields have been raised too high in consequence of the competition of the great number of lessees for whom taking on lease is the only possibility of making money. Their situation became worse owing to the fall of grain prices. They are now in a grave situation and must be helped. The demand that the leases be reduced in proportion to the grain prices cannot be realized because this would mean the destruction of confidence in the surety of the law. The best solution of a preventive character would be to found a union of small lessees; every contract would be concluded with aid of that union and so competition would be avoided. The high leases of present contracts might perhaps be considered as a kind of usury.—Stephen Viczian.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 669, 700)

674. BRIDGES, A., and LEE, J. R. Sugar beet costs and returns for the year 1928-29. Agric. Econ. Research Inst. Oxford. 1930: pp. 50.—This is the fifth of a series of annual reports dealing with the costs and returns of sugar-beet growing on farms scattered throughout England and Wales. Analysis is made of 437 cost statements for the 1928 crop, relating to 4,518 acres of beets. As in previous reports the costs are classified into four soil groups, and into 13 district groups. Many aspects of the management of the crop affecting costs and returns are dealt with, and a section is devoted to the value of the crop by-products. On the whole the financial results of the 1928 crops were good. Costs were lower than in 1927 and profits much better. There is still, however, considerable variation in costs from farm to farm. Practically one-quarter of the farms had net costs on the farm of 50/-per ton, and on more than half of these, yields were below 7 tons per acre. This question of low yields would appear to be one of the most important factors for the future of the industry in Great Britain. The average result for all the costed farms was a cash profit of £2.17.4 per acre or 6s/5d per ton, and £4. 19. 3 per acre or 11s/1d per ton when residual, cultural, and manurial values are added. - Edgar Thomas.

675. CARTER, DEANE G. The cost of farm buildings. Agric. Engin. 11 (5) May 1930: 190-191.—The author presents analyses of costs for buildings planned and constructed under the supervision of the Agri-

and constructed under the supervision of the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Arkansas, College of Agriculture.—H. C. M. Case.
676. ELLSWORTH, J. O., and ELLIOTT, F. F.
Types-of-farming in Oklahoma. Oklahoma Agric. Exper.
Sta. Bull. #181. Jun. 1929: pp. 69.—This bulletin deals with the geographic distribution of Oklahoma's agriculture and the feature contribution of Oklahoma's agriculture and the feature contribution of the chiral series. culture and the factors contributing to that distribution the segregation of the state into nine agricultural areas or regions within which the types of farming are fairly homogeneous; historical changes in the acreage of crops and numbers of livestock; and an analysis of the internal organizations of the farming systems found, together with the setting up of farming systems which are representative of what typical groups of farmers are doing on the various sizes of farms. Tables, charts and illustrations indicate how the information presented may be used by agricultural workers and others in various lines of agricultural research and extension work .-F. F. Elliott.

677. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI, and JOHNSON, SHERMAN. Corporation farming—the way out? New Republic. 63 (809) Jun. 4, 1930: 66-68.—The large-sized factory farm in a single area is still nearly as subject to vagaries of yields and prices as is a small individual farm. In years of low yields or low prices the cor-poration is more susceptible than an individual farmer. "Chain farming" is a new development in which an expert manager supervises the operation of a string of farms usually located in the same area. Each farm is operated by an individual tenant farmer. Advice and supervision of the skilled supervisor help to a higher level of efficiency, but marketing and business policies are usually left to the individual operators. Commercial farm-operation services and the Fairway Farms Corporation of Montana constitute other recent developments. These have suggested a new form of business organization for agriculture, which would embody all that has proved successful, but avoid pitfalls that have wrecked corporation farms. The central feature is a national corporation, operating groups of farmers in many different sections. A number of individual unit farms would compose each group. Each farm would be operated by a responsible operator, sharing in profits and losses, and taking full responsibility for productive efficiency. Over each group would be a group supervisor and over all the central national office. The groups would be so located as to diversify operations, reduce speculative risks, and eliminate unnecessary marketing costs; the farms would be selected to produce a wide diversity of crops and livestock, to protect the corporation from all except nationwide crop failures and price changes .- Caroline B. Sherman

678. GABBARD, L. P.; BONNEN, C. A.; TATE, J. N. Planning the ranch for greater profit. Texas Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #413. Jul. 1930: pp. 45.—A study of physical and economic factors affecting organization and management of ranches in the Edwards

Plateau grazing area.

679. JOHNSON, M. B. Ranch organization and management in western North Dakota. North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #237. Jun. 1930: pp. 78.— A detailed study of 15 ranches in western North Dakota gives the average size of ranches as approximately 4,500 acres, of which 1,500 acres are owned and 3,000 acres leased. Beef cattle furnish 63% of the income on these ranches, cash crops 17%, hogs 5%, feed crops 5%, dairy products 3%, and miscellaneous sources 7%. The outstanding difficulty in ranch operation is the lack of control of a sufficiently large grazing area for a long period of time. An increase in the numbers of cattle per ranch with a corresponding increase in the grazing

area seems advisable. The diverse ownership of small tracts of land in the range area makes it difficult to secure control of sufficient land for most economical operation. Production of feed crops can be increased to advantage on ranches by the adoption of good cultural methods and recognized rotation practices.—E. C. Johnson

680. KIRKPATRICK, W. H. The seasonal distribution of farm labour requirements. Univ. Cambridge, Farm Econ. Branch, Report #14. Jul. 1930: pp. 44.—This study is based on data obtained from labor records (manual, horse, and tractor) of twelve fully costed eastern counties farms for the two years 1927 and 1928. The factors influencing labor requirements are discussed and data presented (in appendixes and in charts) illustrating (1) the seasonal variation in total hours worked, (2) the distribution of total hours worked, and (3) the seasonal labor requirements of the more important crops, live-stock, and miscellaneous farm operations. A tentative attempt is made to present standards for labor requirements of the various farm operations.—Edgar Thomas.

681. KRIEG. M. HENRI. L'organisation du travail dans les exploitations agricoles coloniales. Application à la culture du caout-chouc en Indochine. [Organization of labor in colonial agriculture, in particular, rubber cultivation in French Indo-China.] Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement pour l'Indus. Nationale. 129 (6) Jun. 1930: 471-482.—In those parts of Indo-China where the rubber trees thrive, labor must be imported from neighboring regions. Workers are hired under a contract system supervised by government officials. The methods of scientific management can be applied successfully on the rubber plantations. Hitherto they have rarely been applied because of the lack of sympathy shown by certain administrative boards and because of the difficulty of changing practices already established. The plantations should be sub-divided into small areas and a supervisor and group of coolies assigned to each. Daily tasks should be substituted for work by the day if labor is to be made more effective. A variety of tools suitable for the different kinds of work must be supplied. Graphs are included which show how the progress of work may be tested.—F. A. Fletcher.

682. SEARLE, G. O. Report from the Linen Industry Research Association. Flax production on a factory system. Bull. Imperial Inst. 28(2) Jul. 1930:

146-155.

683. UNSIGNED. Dairy farm management in New Zealand. Internat. Rev. Agric. 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 140-147.—Due to the introduction of modern methods, dairying has become the most important industry in New Zealand, employing approximately one-fourth of the people. The success of dairy farming is essentially due to high production per cow, adequate labor fully exploited, and sufficient capital for proper development. High carrying capacity of the land is made possible by careful application of fertilizers and the favorable climate.—A. J. Dadisman.

684. WYLLIE, JAMES. Investigation into farming

costs of production and financial results. General report on six years' results. So. East. Agric. College. (Wye) Dept. Econ. Report #8, 1930: 214-288.—This report presents and discusses the results obtained from the "financial accounts" of 25 farms collected during the economic investigation of farming conditions in the Wye College Area (Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex) commenced in 1923. The farms covered a total area of 27,516 acres, 46.1% of which was arable land. The average tenant's capital invested was £19.15.5 per acre, the average annual expenditure was £14.3.9d per acre, and the average annual income was £13. 18. 4d per acre. The over-all result was a total loss equivalent to 3s/8d per acre per annum or 0.91% per annum on the farming capital, before charging interest or managerial salaries. The report also examines the technique of investigational work of the kind pursued. Conclusions from the results of seven years experience are: (1) it is extremely difficult to devise from financial results any reliable measures of managerial efficiency; (2) there is need for careful classification of farms before useful comparisons can be made, particularly when variations in conditions are so numerous as they are in the area concerned; (3) comparisons between farms in the same class should be made on the understanding that the best chance of financial improvement may lie in a radical change of farming system; (4) the individual farmer is most in need of some system of recording internal farm transactions which will enable him to test his efficiency for himself; (5) financial accounting can never be as useful to the individual farmer in testing his efficiency as the keeping of records such as timesheets, foodstuffs

records, yield records, and so on.—Edgar Thomas.

685. WYLLIE, JAMES. Pig keeping costs and financial results for six years. So. East. Agric. College, (Wye) Dept. Econ. Report #9. 1930: 289-312.—The financial results of pig keeping on 17 farms, covering 6 farming years from 1923 to 1929 are analyzed, and results are detailed for four typical holdings. For the 17 farms there was a loss over the 6 years of £2,983, equivalent to about 21% per annum on the capital invested in the pig enterprise, before charging interest or managerial salaries. The only years for which profits were consistently shown was 1925-1926. The two chief factors determining the net financial results were (1) the prices of pig meals and (2) the prices of porkers, baconers, and stores. The need for a more detailed, special investigation into pig feeding, with a view to laying down standards of efficiency for the guidance of the pig keeper, is emphasized — Edgar Thomas.

special investigation into pig feeding, with a view to laying down standards of efficiency for the guidance of the pig keeper, is emphasized.—Edgar Thomas.

686. WYLLIE, JAMES. Sheep breeding and feeding over six years. So. East. Agric. College. (Wye) Dept. Econ. Report #10. 1930: 313-346.—The general six years' financial results from sheep-husbandry on 16 farms are presented, with more detailed results from six farms on which breeding flocks were kept to a certain extent in the fold, and from 6 other farms on which a breeding flock was kept entirely or mainly on the pastures. The results from the "folding" farms were very unsatisfactory, the sheep showing a loss even when no charge was made for the folded crops fed to them. For all 16 farms there was an average loss per farm of £91 per annum, or 9½% on the invested capital, before charging interest or managerial salary. A marked feature of the 6 years period was the number of sheep kept, the breed, the system of feeding or the general management."—Edgar Thomas.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 33, 35, 669, 971-972, 977)

687. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, M. La population agricole et la main-d'ocuvre. [The agricultural population and labor.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 44 (1) Jan.—Feb. 1930: 3—8.—The fall in the proportion of rural to urban population in France from 3 to 1 in 1846 to 1 to 1 in 1926 is not conclusive evidence of the implied abandonment of farms, since all rural population is not agricultural and some urban population is agricultural. The French census classification as to professions is inaccurate and has undergone so many changes as to make comparisons from year to year faulty. Although the area of land under cultivation has decreased, technical progress has increased the productivity of land so that two men today can produce as much as three or four in 1850, and as much wheat or more was produced on 5,160,000

hectares in 1929 as on 6,300,000 in 1913. Transient foreign agricultural laborers have helped fill gaps. The present agricultural difficulties in France arise from the fact that the prices of farm products have not risen in proportion to the wages of agricultural laborers and the prices of machinery and other supplies.—William Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.

688. BIRGFELD, CLARENCE E. Canned grape-fruit production and trade. U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #706. 1930: pp.

689. BOSCH, ALFRED. Brazil's experience with coffee valorization. Trade Winds. 9 (7) Jul. 1930: 8-11, 16.

690. COHEN, RUTH L. Factors affecting the price of potatoes in Great Britain. Univ. Cambridge, Farm Econ. Branch, Report #15. Jul. 1930: pp. 55.—
This study examines the course of potato prices in England since 1885, when official returns of yield per acre and amount of production were first collected. Special attention is directed to the relationship between changes in prices of potatoes and (1) their acreage and (2) their imports. One of the clearest results that emerges is that home production is the important factor in deciding the course of prices. After showing a declining trend since 1898, home production has risen on the average until the present day. Fluctuations in acreage are of secondary importance to yield per acre in deciding the variation in total production. "Both yield per acre and price showed fluctuations of periods in the neighborhood of 16 years plus superimposed variations of periods 3 to 4 years (different in phase, in the two cases, by half a period). Acreage also showed these periods, lagging behind those of price by two years." Little can be done to alter variations in supply so long as fluctuations in yield continue. —Edgar Thomas.

691. COURTEVILLE, J. de. La culture du cotonnier en Tunisie. [Cotton culture in Tunis.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 22-2 (3) Jun. 1930: 475-516.—The cultivation of cotton in Tunis is profitable only when the market price is comparatively high. The chief obstacles to cheap production are the necessity for irrigation and the scarcity of labor of a type suitable for the task of cotton picking. (Extensive bibliography.)—Morris E. Garnsey.

692. DAVSON, EDWARD. The West Indian sugar crisis. Empire Rev. 51 (352) May 1930: 337-341.—Before the war, the world's sugar needs were supplied by the cane product from the tropics and the beet product, chiefly from Europe. During 1914–1919, production of the latter all but ceased and cultivation in the torrid zone was enormously stimulated. With the restoration of peace, however, beet growing was resumed and is now being carried on on a larger scale than ever with the unhappy result that the island planters, with their vast newly laid out fields, are in acute distress.—Lovell Joseph Ragatz.

than ever with the unhappy result that the island planters, with their vast newly laid out fields, are in acute distress.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

693. F., D. World production and trade in rice. Internat. Rev. Agric. 20(2) Feb. 1929: 53-64.—Asia produces more than 95% of the world production of rice. Africa and America each produces more than Europe. Where rice is grown the crop rotation is rapid and intensive. Production of rice absorbs a large quantity of labor and is thus adapted to southeastern Asia where the civilization is based on this crop. Any excess production is always considered a safe and remunerative export commodity for India and Asia. The world situation is not easily modified; European peoples are meat and wheat eaters and are not likely to change. When rice is grown intensively, it tends to deteriorate so that it is important to introduce exotic varieties.—A. J. Dadisman.

694. GORE, W. O. The sugar crisis. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (639) May 1930: 662-669.—Over 1,000,000 tons of sugar were added in 1929 to the already excessive surplus stocks. The world price is now below cost of productions everywhere except possibly in Java. Most markets are highly protected. As a result of this and of dumping, British producing dependencies, notably the West Indies and Mauritius, are facing ruin. Cuba is temporarily better off because of the strength of her capital reserves undepleted by the excess profits tax, which hit British capitalists after the War; but in the long run her condition is precarious. Java, thanks to the sugar research station at Passorean, produces at the lowest cost. The government has produces at the lowest cost. The government has ignored the recommendations in the Report of Lord Olivier on the West Indian situation and in that of Sir

Francis Watt on Mauritius.—J. E. Bebout.
695. HOLM, A.; JARDINE, W. D. D.; RYRIE,
BRUCE; BARKER, S. G.; BARKER, A. F. (foreword by
AYKROYD, SIR FREDERIC A.). Wool in East and
South Africa. Bull. Imperial Inst. 28(2) Jul. 1930:

156-180.

696. KIELSTRA, J. C. De suikerindustrie en de Inlandsche landbouw op Java. [The sugar industry and native agriculture in Java.] De Economist. 79 (2) Feb. 1930: 118-146.—Critique of a publication by Dr. van der Kolff (1929) and general discussion of the subject. The influence of a sugar factory on the native population is greater when the factory hires the grounds from the natives than when it has been established on newly cleared land. The influence cannot be measured solely by the amount of rent and wages paid to the population; it has many indirect results of a social character. Native social organization is, in general, based on satisfaction of the direct necessaries of life; they do not care for assurance for the future. sugar industry has no influence on the form of land tenure, especially on the communal property; these are special relations of the native village to which the sugar industry has to accommodate itself. The Java industry is working for the world market; its conditions are not favorable in comparison with other countries such as Cuba and Porto Rico which enjoy tariff advantages. Java has been able to maintain its place on the market as a consequence of the high level of its cultural methods. In the course of many years the character of the native agriculture has remained the same; it is true that the importance of the export products has risen, but the production of food crops still takes first place. It is not to be expected that the natives could ever apply these scientific methods and could cultivate the sugar cane with the care that is required for the sugar industry in Java.—Cecile Rothe.
697. KUTHE, H. C. Vereinigte Staaten.

schränkung der Erzeugung von Weizen und Baumwolle. [United States. Restriction of wheat and cotton production.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 15 (25) Jun. 20, 1930: 1083-1085.—The author shows that there is little hope of success for the recommendation of the Federal Farm Board that the production of wheat and cotton in the United States be restricted. He believes that this is true more particularly of winter wheat in the Southwest, and of cotton in the South, and is due, in large measure, to the more and more extensive use of farm machinery.

-A. M. Hannay.

698. OLIVIER, LORD. The West Indian sugar crisis. United Empire. 21 (6) Jun. 1930: 315-321.

699. SAIGO, S. Outline of tea in Japan. Spice Mill. 53 (5) May 1930: 740-744; (6) Jun. 1930: 902-

SERING, MAX. Entwicklungslinien der landwirtschaftlichen Weltproduktion. [Lines of development of world agricultural production.] Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32(1) Jul. 1930: 222-234.—Sering disagrees sharply with Studensky who in an earlier article in this journal explained the agricultural crises of the last quarter of the 19th century as consequences

of technical improvements. Three facts stand in the way of Studensky's thesis: (1) Most of the labor saving devices were already available and in common use well before the agricultural crises of 1875 to 1890. (2) The new machine technique brought greater advantages to the new grain producing regions than to the diversified agriculture of the Eastern United States and Europe. Injury to the older sections came from cheaper grain production in the new regions. It lasted until the advantages of the two sections were equalized by the increase in the land price, and in the burden on land of taxes and debts, or by the scaling down of the land price and burden in the older sections, or by depletion of productivity in the new sections. (3) He who denies the law of diminishing returns must also deny the competitive power of the newer lands against the areas of more intensive culture. Studensky himself speaks of the ruin of European grain production and the displacement of wheat by other enterprises in Eastern United States. Studensky's thesis regarding the decisive significance of technical improvements applies mostly to the present depression. Adoption of the new appliances has gone on most rapidly in extensive grain producing areas. The tractor and combine are likely to be of relatively little influence in the agriculture of the small farms of Russia or Germany.—J. A. Hop-

kins, Jr. 701. SYMES, EARL L. Some controlling factors in the Cuban sugar industry. Internat. Sugar J. 32

(378) Jun. 1930: 288-292.

702. UNSIGNED. Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1927 and 1928. U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ. Stat. Bull. #30. 1930: pp. 164.—Caroline B. Sherman.
703. UNSIGNED. Cotton production in the United States crop of 1929. U. S. Bur. Census. 1930: pp. 40.

704. UNSIGNED. Live stock and animal products statistics 1929. Canada, Bur. Stat., Agric. Branch.

1930: pp. 117.
705. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle Calédonie—la culture du coton. [The cultivation of cotton in New Caledonia.] Océanie Fran aise. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 71-72.—France is seeking to free herself from economic dependence upon foreign nations by developing her colonies. The production of cotton within the empire is being given much attention. Experiments in planting have been made in New Caledonia and have proved highly successful. Twenty-one tons, of exceptionally high quality, were raised in 1929 and its commercial cultivation will now be undertaken.-Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

706. UNSIGNED. The Soviet dairy industry. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 5 (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 257-

707. UNSIGNED. The world wheat outlook, 1930, and facts that farmers should consider. U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Pub. #95. 1930: pp. 40.—Extensive adjustment in wheat growing, including substantial reduction in cost per bushel, must be made if wheat production is to be profitable to growers generally in the next 6 to 10 years. This is necessary to meet intensified competition in world markets, caused by increasing production in this and other countries without a corresponding increase in effective demand. The present prospect is that world wheat prices during the next 7 years will average appreciably lower than during the next 7 years. Stocks of wheat have increased materially since 1926. A surplus condition persists. Low wheat prices will cause contraction of acreage in some parts of the world, but the trends of wheat acreage and production during the last few years indicate that expansion is likely to continue in many countries even at prices lower than the average of the past seven years. World wheat consumption of the next few years will not increase much faster than population increases, except

as lower prices may lead to increased per capita consumption in countries where wheat is now a minor element of the diet. The outlook is for continuance of severe competition in the wheat export trade. The outlook for every wheat producer in the United States is affected by world wheat prospects, but the significance of these prospects varies to a considerable extent with the relation of supplies to the domestic demand for the several classes of wheat produced. A material re-duction in the United States crop would result in some improvement in prices. Farmers should seriously consider whether their land, farm organization, and farm practices are suitable for wheat production under these prospective conditions. Adjustments should be made not so much in view of the experience of the past few years as in view of the prospects for several years ahead; but shifts should be made only after a careful study of the prospects for profitable returns.—Caroline B. Sherman.

708. VITELES, HARRY. The status of the orange industry in Palestine in April, 1930. Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc. 5 (1) Jun. 1930: 3-34.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 2-9867; 661, 697, 943, 947, 1178, 1290, 1331, 1483)

AGRESTI, OLIVIA ROSSETTI. I recenti tentativi americani per disciplinare i prezzi dei cereali. The recent American attempts to control the price of grain.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20 (6) Jun. 1930: 577-585.— The author analyzes the legislative measures taken by the United States and the action of the grain concerns of Canada, both directed to the stabilization of the prices of grain. Such a policy is at variance with the economic law of supply and demand and results in a dangerous accumulation of goods, which become an incalculable burden upon the market.—Mario Saibante.

710. KRÜGER. Der Streit um die Agrarpolitik. [The controversy on rural policy.] Justiz. 5(9) Jun. 1930: 519-542.—After touching upon the general causes of the international slump in farming, the author examines the weaknesses peculiar to German farming. Basic factors include: (1) climatic influences which favor the western and overseas countries, (2) cheaper wages in all the eastern countries, (3) a rise, as a result of the war, of the lease rates by an average of about 300%, (4) high rates of interest up to 12%, and (5) increased expenditure for social insurance. A remediable factor is unprogressive management of agricultural production. The success of foreign competitors is largely laid to the indifference and backwardness of the farmers. Thus far the agricultural organizations have not learned to meet the requirements of the German public, who have gradually got used to the choice products of the United States, Denmark, and the Netherlands. The writer urges a large scale standardizing program and the creation of quality degrees for all agricultural goods, if necessary by compulsory means. He criticizes the shortcomings of the rural marketing and distributing apparatus constituted by the farmers' associations (Genossenschaften), which for effectiveness lag far behind the united front of their foreign competitors.-

H. Karl Milde.
711. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. Business and the

Farm Board—agriculture's viewpoint. Cooperative Marketing J. 4 (4) Jul. 1930: 100-107.

712. MILLET, DANIEL A. Business and the Farm Board—the Chamber of Commerce viewpoint.

Cooperative Marketing J. 4(4) Jul. 1930: 108-114. 713. PONIATOWSKI, JÓZEF. Przesłanki geo-graficzno-gospodarcze dla polityki produkcji w rolnictwie. [Economic-geographical premises of a policy in agricultural production.] Ekonomista. 30(1) 1930:

89-103.-Climatic and soil conditions preclude the possibility that Poland will ever become a permanent exporter of agricultural products, and the natural evolution of Polish agriculture will make Poland an importer of grain (excepting barley used in brewing). The government's policy regarding tariff and protection should be based on these facts.—O. Eisenberg.

714. SUTTON, C. W. The fundamentals of Peruvian irrigation policy. West Coast Leader. 18 (963) Jul. 29, 1930: 12-17.

715. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. The agricultural policy of France. Pol. Sci. Quart. 45(2) Jun. 1930: 214-230.—There is a desire in French agricultural policy to temper progress to the genius of the rural traditions. To strengthen the rural home, to guard the peasant holding against violent change, to preserve the traditional agricultural arts, are as much national aims

as is the supply of products.—Frederick F. Blachly.
716. UNSIGNED. Agrarian reform in Latvia.
Internat. Rev. Agric. 20(10) Oct. 1929: 407-413.— The causes of the agrarian reform may be traced to economic difficulties created by the war; large estates had a shortage of labor; the soil had been neglected; livestock and buildings had been destroyed. Large estates were deserted by their owners until large areas fell into the hands of the state. The main object of the reform was to facilitate assignment of lands to landless workers for farming purposes. New opportunities for acquiring small properties and enlarging others developed. Peasants were allowed to borrow funds for developments upon farm mortgages at a low interest charge and for a long period of time.—A. J. Dadisman.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 7, 23, 46, 1355, 1435)

717. [ALA.] Congrès pour l'assurance des bois et forêts contre le feu. [Forest fire insurance conference.] Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts. 68 (6) Jun. 1930: 487-489. An account of a conference in Paris in May 1930. French fire statistics, which are fairly complete for forests under state control, indicate an average burned area of 2.7 ha. per 1000 ha. For other forests, incomplete data show 3.7 ha. per 1000, but the actual figure may be 6 ha. The conference decided to set up a permanent organization to study the problem of forest

insurance.—W. N. Sparhawk.

718. BERNHARD. Forsteinrichtung in der Türkei.

[Forest regulation in Turkey.] Tharandter Forstl.

Jahrb. 81(4) Apr. 1930: 165-197; (5) May 1930: 295
318.—The forest area of Asiatic Turkey is naturally very small because of climate and topography, and the area has been much reduced by overcutting, grazing, and fire during thousands of years. Forest policy should aim first to maintain the existing forest cover, which is extremely important for its influence on climate, stream-flow, and erosion. A continuous supply of timber comes next, and profit from forestry should be subordinate to these objectives. The state must regulate the ownership of the forest, which is now rather chaotic, should exclude grazing, improve transportation facilities, create systematic records, exercise suitable restriction on the management of private and communal forests, and provide for special management of protection forests the utilization of which threatens their destruction. Productive forests should be handled on a sustained yield basis, preferably as high forest because of the need for larger timber, and by a selection or shelter-wood system so as to maintain a continuous cover. Following enaction of an adequate forest code the state should make a comprehensive survey of the forests, using airplanes and ground strips at 30-km. intervals. This should be followed by accurate ground surveys, marking of boundaries, and intensive working

plans. The method of making these surveys and plans is described in great detail. - W. N. Sparhawk.

719. HAMPE. Die Arbeitsleistung in Fichtenhauungen. [Labor output in cutting spruce.] Mitteil. a. Forstwirtsch. u. Forstwissensch. 1(3) 1930: 296-352.—This report presents in detail, with numerous diagrams, the results of time-studies of the various operations in cutting, peeling, and piling spruce in Brunswick, Germany.—W. N. Sparhawk.

720. HESKE, FRANZ. Wesen und Anwendungsgebiete der Forsteinrichtung. [The task ahead in the field of forest regulation.] Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb. 81 (6) Jun. 1930: 335-361.—The two great tasks ahead are the development and strengthening of forestry in the older European countries so as to utilize fully the productive power of the soil, and the creation of sustained yield forestry in the economically younger countries of Europe and overseas. Intensification of European forestry involves a careful balancing of the economic factors, particularly the relation between timber capital and yields, and the development and application of the most economically effective technical methods. Timber capital and yield can be brought into proper balance by reducing capital or by increasing yield; preferably the latter, because the results from diminishing the growing stock are speculative and a long time is required to build it up again. The concept of optimum growing stock is replacing that of the "normal" stock. Yield capacity rather than volume of stand is the criterion, and this depends upon age and size-class composition. The problem is mostly one of improving existing stands rather than of creating new ones. Development of managed forests in newer countries is necessary to balance the world's timber growth and Industrialization of Russia and the consumption. tropics, is just beginning, and promises to increase the world's timber consumption from 1,600 million cu. m. to 3,000 million within a generation. Meanwhile the world's forest area is decreasing as a result of clearing crop land, destructive logging, overgrazing, shifting cultivation, and fire. Extensive unexplored forests, notably in Siberia and the tropics, must be explored, probably from the air, and research in methods of establishing, handling, and utilizing forests must be extended to all forest regions.—W. N. Sparhawk.

721. LOHWASSER, ALFRED. Der forstliche Bodenproduktionszinsfuss. [The rate of interest earned by forest soil.] Centralbl.f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen. 56 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 153-169.—The actual soil value can not be computed from Faustmann's formula, but can readily be approximated by comparison with actual market prices for nearby forests, pasture, or agricultural land. This "real" soil value yields returns at a special "forest" rate, ordinarily lower than the going commercial interest rate. Practically, this is the yield from the soil itself, after excluding returns on money or labor invested in planting and other cultural measures. These must earn interest at the ordinary going rate for other investments, else they are not economically justifiable. Knowing the actual soil value and the return that it will earn without investment for cultural measures, it is possible to determine how much can economically be invested in such measures in order to produce certain results. Several computations based on German yield tables for spruce and beech indicate that expenditure for artificial reproduction even on good sites is often not justified, from which it is concluded that the financial rotation with high forest is in most instances the shortest rotation at which complete natural reproduction of the most profitable species is assured. The most profitable species for a given site is the one that returns the highest rate of interest on the real soil value.—W. N. Sparhawk.

722. SAARI, EINO. Farm forestry in Finland.

Amer. Forests & Forest Life. 36(8) Aug. 1930: 519-

HUNTING

(See also Entries 2-7336; 94)

723. ONSLOW. Game preservation. Empire Rev. 51 (352) May 1930: 350-353.—There has been an immense amount of useless slaughter of big game, particularly in Africa. The Society for the Protection of the Fauna of the British Empire has just been founded to preserve wild life as much as possible, largely by encouraging camera hunting.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 2-15740)

724. ANDERSSON, K. A. The Swedish fishing industry. Svenska Handelsbanken Index (Stockholm). 5 (55) Jul. 1930: 140-146.

725. BOWER, WARD T. Alaska fishery and furseal industries in 1929. U. S. Bur. Fisheries, Fisheries

Doc. #1086. 1930: 205-339. 726. CORWIN, GENEVIEVE. A bibliography of the tunas. California Bur. Comml. Fisheries, Division Fish & Game, Fish Bull. #22. 1930: pp. 103.

727. UNSIGNED. Development of the Soviet fish industry. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 5 (13) Jul. 1, 1930:

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 400, 861, 1091, 1107, 1418, 1479)

728. BLONDEL, M. F. Les mines dans les colonies

728. BLONDEL, M. F. Les mines dans les colonies françaises. [Mines in the French colonies.] Rev. de l'Indus. Minérale. (230) Jul. 15, 1930: 299-312.
729. BRECH, JOHN. Weltkohlenwirtschaft und Weltkohlenkartell. [World coal economics and world coal cartel.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 15 (19) May 9, 1930: 790-793.—The writer reviews the coal production, its shifts on account of the English coal strike in 1926 and thereafter, and numerous other causes affecting the coal situation in practically all coal producing countries. He then goes into a discussion of organization of the mining interests of the various countries, especially in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Poland. The subsidy policy of Great Britain and Poland is mentioned and in a table the results of the coal production and exports are shown for the past five years for Germany, England, France, Belgium, and Poland. The concluding chapter treats the possibilities for an understanding among the coal producing countries; the difficulties that will have to be overcome; the existing partial agreements, either privately or by regular treaties are briefly discussed.—Charles Kruszewski.

730. COLE, FRANK. Status of phosphate industry of western United States. Mining & Metallurgy. 11 (278) Feb. 1930: 104-105.—The limited absorptive capacity of the local market now limits output, but the demand for phosphate fertilizers in the Western states

is increasing.—H.O. Rogers.

731. COLE, L. HEBER. The gypsum industry of Canada. Canada., Dept. Mines. Mines Branch #714. 1930: pp. 164.

732. GOICHBARG, A. La concession de la Lena 732. Colordary, A. La contession de la Lena Goldfields. [The Lena Goldfields concession.] Vie Econ. d. Soviets. 6 (118) Jun. 20, 1930: 1-3.
733. MASON, SHIRLEY L. Geology of prospective oil territory in the Republic of Turkey. Bull. Amer. Assn. Petroleum Geol. 14 (6) Jun. 1930: 687-704.

734. MAUTNER, WILHELM. Erdöl in der Weltwirtschaft. [Petroleum in world economy.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 23 (6) Jun. 1930: 155-162.

735. MICHELL, H. The fall in the price of silver. J. Canadian Bankers Assn. 37(4) Jul. 1930: 362-369.
 736. PARENT, PIERRE. Le problème du charbon à Genève. [The coal problem at Geneva.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 44(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 226-238.—The League of Nations and the International Labor Office have undertaken a study of the problems involved, such as costs of production, hours of labor, wages, etc., with a view to formulating an international agreement likely to prevent a repetition of the recent coal troubles. At a preparatory technical conference of Jan. 1930, experts representing both labor groups and employer groups agreed that an international organization for the regulation of the production and sale of coal would tend to eliminate such detrimental practices as dumping and the artificial stimulation of production, but they could reach no agreement as to hours of labor and the defi-nition of hours of labor in mines. This was left to the June meeting. The desirability of the participation of a large number of non-European members of the International Labor Office is questionable, since they are either customers or competitors of the nine interested European countries.—William Jaffé and Estelle Engelhardt.

737. SCHAUB, DR. Rohstoffe der chemischen lustrie. 4—Antimon und seine wirtschaftliche Industrie. Bedeutung. [Raw materials of the chemical industry. 4—Antimony and its economic significance.] Chemische Indus. 53 (26) Jun. 28, 1930: 718-721.

738. SCHWARZ, ROBERT. Die Entwicklung der Welt-Erdölindustrie. [The development of the world petroleum industry.] Petroleum Z. (31) Jul. 30, 1930:

809-814.

739. UNSIGNED. Die Kohlenwirtschaft Deutschlands im Jahre 1929. [The coal economy of Germany in 1929.] Glückauf. 66 (18) May 3, 1930: 610-617; (19) May 10, 1930: 642-647.—The year 1929 in the German coal industry was a very favorable year as to quantitative results. Anthracite coal production was 163.44 million tons or 8.34% larger than in the previous year. As compared with pre-war production in the present boundaries of Germany there was an increase of 16.12% Lignite coal mining has more than doubled since 1913 and in 1929 production was 175.18 million tons or 5.79% larger than in 1928. The Ruhr district produces over three-fourths of the total anthracite coal production of Germany. Silesia is the only other district of special importance; it produces approximately one-fifth of the German production of anthracite. The principal region for the lignite coal mining industry is central Germany, which produced almost 40% of the production of the past year. The Cologne district shows a percentage of somewhat over 30%; the Lausitz district (East central Germany) about 27%. German coke production increased 4.61% in 1929 as compared with 1928, but the marketing has not kept pace with this increase so that considerable quantities have had to be stored. The production of compressed coal briquets was $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1929 but has not yet reached the total of the last pre-war year, almost 7 million tons. The number of employed persons in German anthracite coal mines was 517,642, in the coke establishments 24,658, and in briquet factories 2,212. Lignite coal mining employed 72,589 persons in the mines, 2,193 in the distilleries, and 29,003 in the briquet factories.-E. Friederichs.

740. UNSIGNED. Liquefied petroleum gases.

Amer. Gas J. 133 (1) Jul. 1930: 45-46.

UNSIGNED. Natural gas pipe line projects. 741.

Trade Winds. 9 (6) Jun. 1930: 8-12.
742. UNSIGNED. Le pétrole et la France. [The petroleum situation and France.] Europe Nouvelle.

12 (618) Dec. 14, 1929: 1646-1715.—A complete study of the petroleum situation, with special reference to France; and additional material on the various uses of petroleum in different branches of industry. The texts of several French laws and decrees concerning the petroleum industry are given.—Luther H. Evans.
743. WEBER, MAX. La problème du charbon

devant la conférence internationale du travail. [The coal problem at the international labor conference.]

Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22 (6) Jun. 1930: 169-173.
744. WILLIAMS, ALFRED I. Cooperative control of crude petroleum output is increasingly effective. Annalist. 36 (914) Jul. 25, 1930: 165-166.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 19, 39, 48, 91, 357, 696, 737-738, 740-742, 744, 779-780, 834, 843, 854, 890, 951-952, 986, 994, 1001, 1080, 1088, 1143, 1844)

745. ALLEN, ERIC W. An analysis of costs of

Oregon daily newspapers. Journalism Quart. 7(2)
Jun. 1930: 105-120.—Perry Mason.
746. BALDWIN, C. F. 1929 world production and export of automobiles. Commerce Reports. (23) Jun. 9, 1930: 603-607.—From the assembly chains of the great motor factories and workshops of smaller plants throughout the world there rolled a vast tide of more than six and a quarter million new passenger cars, trucks, and buses in 1929—over a million more than the 5,203,139 produced in 1928, the previous record year. Out of the 270 motor factories in 16 different countries this unending stream poured on its way. Factories in the United States and Canada were responsible for more than 89% of the world's total production in 1929, as compared with 88% in 1928. article presents many facts bearing upon production of automobiles in specific foreign countries.—C. C. Kochenderfer

747. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The Jugoslav paper ustry. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 5(1) Jan. 1930: 4-6. 748. CARPENTER, WILLIAM MORGAN. Elecindustry.

tric power successes and problems; progress tied up with business. Annalist. 35 (907) Jun. 6, 1930: 1208, 1210.

749. DAVIS, R. E. Large scale production as a factor in the distribution of tires and tubes. Ohio State Univ., Bur. Business Res. Publ. (Ohio Conference of Statisticians, Business Stat. Sec.). Jun. 1930: 49-67. 750. DOLOV, K. Le développement de la produc-

tion de l'outillage agricole suivant le plan quinquennal. The development of the agricultural implement in-

The development of the agricultural implement industry according to the five-year plan.] Vie Écon. d. Soviets. 6 (119) Jul. 15, 1930: 5-8.

751. FOX, C. B.; MANNING, W. H. O'N.; MILES, G. H. An investigation in a telephone factory. J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. 4 (6) Apr. 1929: 348-353. Psychol. Absts. 4: 3180.

752. GABY, F. A. Supply of electrical power in Ontario. Canadian Engin. 59 (2) Jul. 8, 1930: 133-136. Economic aspects of electrical supply in the house and on the farm in Ontario are discussed in a paper presented before the Second World Power Conference, at Berlin. The results of the rate policies of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission are shown.
753. GEBHARDT, F. Die deutsche Dieselmotoren-

industrie. [The German Diesel motor industry.] Wirtschaftskurve. 9 (2) 1930: 198-204.
754. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Les résultats de la statistique des fabriques en 1929. [The result of statistics of manufactures in 1929.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22(6) Jun. 1930: 174-181.

755. JOHNSTON, G. A. Industrialization and the countries of the Pacific. Internat. Labour Rev. 21 (6)

Jun. 1930: 779-797.—The lands bordering on the Pacific, including Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, and the west coast of North and South America as well as the Pacific islands are being rapidly penetrated by industry. Industry in its modern guise, the factory system, large scale production, large invested capital are becoming very common in these lands. Standards of living have changed, and the countries are witnessing the appearance of the underlying economic antagonism between capital and labor.-Solomon

der Elektrifizierung. [The five year plan of electrification.] Volkswirtsch. d. U. d. S.S.R. 8(11) Jun. 1930: 13-24; (12) Jun. 1930: 23-34.
757. NICHOLS, J. R. Britain's bell foundries. Notes on the present state of an ancient craft. Metal Indus 36(22) Jun. 6 1020: 507 600. 756. KUKEL-KRAJEWSKI, S. A. Fünfjahresplan

Indus. 36 (23) Jun. 6, 1930: 597-600.
758. PERSON, H. S.; KENDALL, HENRY P.; WOLL, MATTHEW; TEAD, ORDWAY; WOOD, CHARLES W. The individual in the second industrial revolution. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 149 Pt. 1, (238) May 1930: 88-127.

759. SCHWENNINGER, OSKAR. Die deutsche Zementindustrie. [The German cement industry.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 23 (7) Jul. 1930: 181-185.

760. UNSIGNED. Die Hüttenindustrie UdSSR. [Metallurgical industry of the USSR.] Volks-wirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R. 9 (12) Jun. 1930: 13-22.
761. UNSIGNED. Die Lage der chemischen

Industrie Schwedens im Jahre 1929. [Position of the chemical industry in Sweden, 1929.] Chemische Indus. 53 (25) Jun. 7, 1930: 634-638.

762. UNSIGNED. Manufacturing statistics analyzed. N.I.C.B. Conference Board Bull. (42) Jun. 25, 1930:

333-336.

763. UNSIGNED. The Soviet chemical industry. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 5 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 275-278.
764. UTLEY, FREDA. The world crisis in textiles.
Labour Monthly. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 348-355.

765. VARINOIS, M. L'entretien des installations de force motrice. [Upkeep expense of electric power equipment.] Vie Technique et Indus. 12(126) May 1930: 1318-1321.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 729, 732, 744, 786, 788-789, 801-803, 875, 952, 960, 998, 1011, 1048, 1052, 1053, 1064, 1067, 1076, 1092, 1142, 1147, 1218)

766. BURGESS, LOUIS. The U.S. patent office in relation to industrial progress. J. Patent Office Soc. 12 (7) Jul. 1930: 301-312.

767. GAILLARD, JOHN. Standardization. Some considerations concerning its development and practice in American industry. Bull. Taylor Soc. 15(2) Apr. 1930: 118-124.—The author attempts to establish some kind of basis from which we may measure or estimate the degree to which standardization has actually become a habit forming institution in American in-

dustry.—Lazare Teper.
768. JONES, THOMAS R. Post merger economics. How does the consolidation of branch plants or of related companies affect overhead? Amer. Man-

agement Assn., Production Ser. #92. 1930: pp. 20.
769. McCARTY, HARRY C. Trade practice conferences. Corporate Practice Rev. 2 (9) Jun. 1930: 19-29.

770. PERRIS, N. M. Burden trends in modern management. Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser. #85. 1930: pp. 28.—During the depression of 1921 overhead departments which had been developed in a hit or miss fashion under the pressure of war circumstances were slashed right and left. Since then, however, there have been outstanding developments because of (1) lowered profit margins due to increased competition, (2) the necessity of constantly adding new lines, (3) changes in the type of salesmanship, (4) introduction of incentive plans, (5) planning departments for inventory control, and (6) need to study new equipment problems. The vital criterion is al-

ways whether overhead expenses produce the lowest cost per unit of output.—E. B. Dietrich.

771. PRESCOTT, RAY B. Industries in which mergers are necessary to solve marketing problems and to increase earnings. Management Rev. 19 (7) Jul. 1930: 215-220.—While production costs have decreased greatly in some industries, marketing costs have generally risen so as to more than offset this decline. In automobiles and their accessories, and textiles to a much greater degree, an excessive production capacity, joined with inefficient marketing, requires the combination of many independent plants so as to reduce high marketing costs, cut-throat competition, and other hazards such as style changes. This can be done with-out violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws. While the motor industry has decreased production costs faster than marketing costs have risen, this will not be true in the future. Unwillingness to apply research and scientific methods to marketing problems is partly responsible for the high cost of distribution today. The textile industry is in a particularly vulnerable position in this respect.—Charles S. Tippetts.

772. RAFFAELLI, GUIDO. Rassegna di giurisprudenza onoraria in materia di società (1919-1928). [Jurisprudence relating to companies 1919-1928.] Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale. 28 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 242-273.—The most important questions treated in this summary include the constitution of the company (società) its administration, meetings, capital, the right of withdrawal, participation of one company in another, transformation, liquidation, dissolution, and the adjudication of controversies over company matters.—

E. Ruffini Avondo.

773. ROSENDORFF. Keine Haftung der Banken für die von ihnen entstandten Aufsichtsräte. [No responsibility of banks for the directors appointed by their executives.] Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht. 24 (14) 1930: 857-861.—It is usual in Germany that in the general meeting of every joint stock company of importance the big banks vote in behalf of the stockholders who have deposited (as most stockholders in Germany do) their shares with the bank. Hence as a rule the banks represent more than 50% of the joint stock and in most cases the boards of directors elected in the general meetings consist largely of executives of the "big five" of Germany. In the \$20,000,000 insolvency case of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungsaktiengesellschaft, when many foreign creditors and shareholders suffered losses, the directors were charged with not having applied due diligence in meeting the obligations of supervision accruing from their office and the question arose whether the banks who had commissioned them were themselves responsible for the injury done by their executives. According to the German corporation law, the office of member of a board of directors constitutes a mere personal charge which excludes representation. Consistently a legal linking to any commission cannot be recognized. Nor is the law of tort applicable. Following these lines and in accord with other authors, the writer states that no provision is made for any responsibility of the banks.—H. Karl

774. ROWLEY, SCOTT. The corporate partner. Minnesota Law Rev. 14(7) Jun. 1930: 769-778.—A majority of cases hold that without express statutory

sanction a corporation has no authority to become a partn r; a main reason being the usual corporate statutes implying an internal control of each corporation. There is a tendency discernible in recent cases and statutes, however, to negative this as a universal public policy and to permit the relationship (or at least certain of its incidents) to be assumed. The majority view is founded on a narrow, illogical, and obsolete philosophy; the recent tendency is based on business needs and a more rational method of approach.—Ben W. Lewis.
775. SEYBOLD, ROSCOE. Controlling the cost

775. SETBOLD, ROSCOE. Controlling the cost of research, design and development. Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser. #86. 1930: pp. 12. 776. TOLLER, ERNST. Ford through German eyes. Living Age. 338 (4361) May 1, 1930: 299-303. 777. TOULMIN, H. A., Jr. Making mergers pay. Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser. #114. 1930: pp. 15

1930: pp. 15.
778. UNSIGNED. A test analysis of unsuccessful industrial companies. Univ. Illinois Bur. Business Research Bull. #31. July 29, 1930: pp. 59.—The analysis of the balance sheets of 29 unsuccessful companies, five of which are discussed in detail for illustration, for each year over a ten-year period reveals in declining ratios many common symptoms of approaching failure. These ratios are classified in three main groups: (1) those showing "uninterrupted indications of weakness in at least the last eight years before failure," as (a) working capital to total assets, (b) surplus and reserves to total assets, (c) net worth to fixed assets and (d) fixed assets to total assets; (2) those "showing but one break or to total assets; (2) those snowing but one treat-irregularity," as current ratios; (3) those for which "two breaks occur," but with decided downward direction, as (a) net worth to total assets, (b) sales to total assets, and (c) cash to total assets. Taking the 29 companies as typical, the trend of working capital to total assets is a more reliable indicator of financial soundness than the commonly accepted current ratio. Numerous charts and tabulations show the above relations as well as additional less significant ratios.— Lucile Bagwell.

770. UNSIGNED. Factories, large and small. Conference Board Bull. (43) Jul. 25 1930: 341-348.
780. UNSIGNED. History of automotive standard-

ization. Soc. Automotive Engin. J. 26(6) Jun. 1930:

698-704.

781. UNSIGNED. La "rationalisation" des industries en Italie. [Rationalization of industries in Italy.] J. d. Écon. 96 May 1930: 151-156.—Rationalization of industry in Italy has developed along the line of the formation, under the guidance of the corporative state, of cartels and syndicates which bind together industries turning out the same type of products. The result is a tendency toward monopoly, a suppression of competition with a consequent elevation of prices, and a raising of tariff walls.-Charles S.

Tippetts. 782. WHIPP, WENDELL E. The control of indirect costs. Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser. #88. 1930: pp. 16.

783. WHITNEY, B. A. The corporate name. Corporate Practice Rev. 2 (9) Jun. 1930: 43-53.
784. WOLFE, BERTRAM K. The bankruptcy law and its economic necessity. Temple Law Rev. 4 (3) May 1930: 218-226.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 684, 745, 782, 934, 955, 959, 1129, 1175, 1361, 1363)

785. ANDERS, HAROLD H. Sistemas de inventarios perpetuos. [Systems of perpetual inventory.] Contabilidad y Finan. 4(5) May 1930: 297-304.

786. GILMAN, STEPHEN. How to use trend percentages in analyzing progress of business. Accountant. 15(5) May 1930: 215-217.—Financial ratios are of little value for few businesses are directly comparable, either in nature or in policies. The trend percentage method is the ideal instrument to use for the historical analysis of commercial data, for trends may be comparable even though the businesses are unlike Within a particular business, trends may be established by computing simple index numbers for the data to be compared, using 100% for the base period. By plotting the percentages of increase or decrease for a number of periods the trends are easily traced. This is particularly valuable in bringing to light the causes of variation in net profit.— H. G. Meyer.

787. GROVER, A. E. Costing for profit. Amer. Machinist. 72 (23) Jun. 5, 1930: 899-902.
788. LALUMIER, E. L. Controlling management 788. LALUMIER, E. L. Controlling management unit costs through accounting in line with changing volume. Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser. #90. 1930: pp. 8.

789. LA ROSE, E. S. How can account classification ratios and budgets best contribute to overhead control? Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser. #89. 1930: pp. 24.

790. NANCE, J. H. Accounting for the state fair of Texas. J. Accountancy. 50(2) Aug. 1930: 127-135.

of Texas. J. Accountancy. 50 (2) Aug. 1930: 127-135.-

791. MERINO, LORENZO MIGUEL. Valoración de bonos. [The valuation of bonds.] Contabilidad y Finan. 2(5) May 1929: 277-282.

792. PELOUBET, LOUIS G. Base-stock inven-ies. J. Accountancy. 50(1) Jul. 1930: 38-44.— "The theory of the base-stock inventory is that regardless of the particular particles making up the normal stock the combined whole is always on hand unchanged as a whole. When first accumulated it is taken at cost and being essentially identical from year to year is continued from year to year at that original cost." Income tax decisions have in general refused to recognize the base-stock method as proper for tax purposes. The most recent case is that of the Kansas City Structural Steel Co., wherein the Board of Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court were in accord in denying the taxpayer's claim that this method clearly reflected income. Nevertheless there are cases in which the base-stock method should be used for accounting purposes, even though it must be abandoned for income tax purposes.

H.F. Taggart. 793. SALAS y BRAVO, CÉSAR A. La plusvalía mercantil en relación con la preparación de balances consolidados. [Goodwill in relation to the preparation of consolidated balance sheets.] Contabilidad y Finan.

4(6) Jun. 1930: 351-362.

794. SALAS y BRAVO, CÉSAR A. La plusvalía mercantil en sus diversos aspectos. [Goodwill in its different aspects.] Contabilidad y Finan. 5(1) Jul. 1930: 1-11

705. SCHLUTER, W. C. Price changes and index-number accounting. Corporate Practice Rev. 2(2) Jun.

1930: 30-57

796. SCHULTE, LOUIS C. The conduct of a building and loan association audit. Certified Pub. Accountant. 10(5) May 1930: 140, 151.—A discussion of the theory and technique of audit of these associations.—H. G.

797. SCHUNKE, G. B. Municipal water utility accounting. J. Amer. Water Works Assn. 22 (8) Aug. 1930: 1072-1085.—An outline of the accounting system and financial policies of the Water Department of Seattle, Washington, is presented together with some comments upon the general problems and policies of municipally owned water utilities. Extensions to the water systems are now financed by utility or revenue bonds based on the security of the water system only or out of profits, rather than by general municipal The cost of distribution mains in outlying districts should be assessed against abutting property. The accounting system should provide adequate cost data for efficient operations and the comparison of alternative operating procedures and different types of equipment. The amount written off as depreciation on the plant should be offset by sufficient new construction or retirement of debt out of revenues or earnings.—

Perry Mason

798. SCULLY, VINCENT. Accounting for appreciation. Certified Pub. Accountant. 10(6) Jun. 1930: 168-169.—Appreciation is classified under two heads; appreciation of non-depreciable assets, and appreciation of depreciable assets. The latter is divisible into two portions; that attributable to the economic change of the dollar value, and that attributable to errors of the past. These errors arise from inaccurate depreciation charges and from confusion of capital and revenue charges. A consideration of these facts leads to the conclusions that (a) it is correct to provide depreciation on the basis of replacement value and (b) that appreciation should be carefully separated between the amount that can be realized through depreciation and the amount that can be realized through sale only.—H. G.

799. STEVENSON, C. R. La contabilidad industrial: su importancia e influencia en la industria moderna. [Industrial accounting, its importance and influence on modern industry.] Contabilidad y Finan.

4 (6) Jun. 1930: 338-347. 800. TEMPLE, HARRY S. Fur farm accounting. J. Accountancy. 50 (2) Aug. 1930: 114-121.—H. F. Taggart.

801. UNSIGNED. Long term budget forecasting. [A report of the Budget Committee, Accounting National Section.] N.E.L.A. Publ. #060. Jun. 1930: pp. 27. 802. UNSIGNED. Organization for budge

Organization for budgetary control. [A report of the Budget Committee, Accounting National System.] N.E.L.A. Publ. #061. Jun. 1930:

803. WALSH, MERVYN B. Simple form of budget for use of businesses of medium size. Amer. $\bar{A}c$ countant. 15 (6) Jun. 1930: 249-251.—It is often claimed that businesses with sales of less than one million dollars cannot operate budgets successfully because of lack of strong personnel and also because of greater fluctuations in volume of business which make forecasting difficult. Despite these difficulties the budget is as desirable as in the larger concern but must necessarily be simpler in nature. The author illustrates such a budget plan.—H. G. Meyer.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1261, 1264)

804. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Grundfragen der Theorie des Verkehrswesens. [Basic questions of the theory of transportation.] Schmollers Jahrb. 54(4) 1930: 679-704.—The subject of the theory of transportation is the specifically economic side of transport. It considers those measures and institutions which are directed to overcoming space by providing means. Previous theories of transportation—almost exclusively the work of German scientists, especially Sax and Engländer—consider the influence which a change in transportation conditions produces upon the marketability of goods. It is oriented according to the theory of distribution. This distribution theory aspect of the theory of transportation needs to be supplemented by a

production theory aspect which conceives transportation as an act of production. The general law of productivity is valid also for transportation. This states that with sufficient elasticity of the production complex considered each increase in application of a means of production as it approaches the optimum relations between the elements of production is accompanied by increasing productivity, after which a further increase of means of production is accompanied by diminishing productivity. For the national economy this law states that the application of means of transportation is of greatest productivity when it is in harmonic relation to all other elements of production (maximum law of transportation). In addition to this a second production theory principle is also valid, namely the law of profitability. With productivity the same, an increasing intensity in the production process produces a profit increasing but in diminishing ratio. This law explains the tendency toward concentration of means of transportation.—Horst Jecht.

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 24, 819, 821, 1020, 1096)

805. BACKOFEN. Die Bedeutung der Geotechnik für die Eisenbahn. [The importance of geotechnics for the railway.] Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen. (38) Sep. 18, 1930: 1016-1022.—A knowledge of geophysical properties is of great importance for railway construction and is the basis for safe operation. The German Government Railways have participated in founding the Deutsche Forschungsgesell-schaft für Bodenmechanik. The writer discusses results arrived at by this institute which are of importance for railways. (Diagrams and other illustrative matter.)— H. J. Donker.

806. BAUMANN. Flugeisenbahnverkehr. [Air and railway transportation combined.] Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen. (36) Sep. 4, 1930: 967-971.—Through transportation of goods by railway and airplane has become of considerable importance in Germany owing to the cooperation of the German Government Railways and the German Lufthansa, Ltd. A detailed survey gives a general idea of this cooperation. The German Reichsbahn has thus created an institution which is urgently necessary in the public

interest .- H. J. Donker.

807. CASPERSZ, G. P. J. De concurrentie van het motorvervoer aan de spoor- en tramwegen in Indië. [The competition of motor traffic with railways and tramways in the Netherlands East Indies.] Ingenieur. 45 (12) Mar. 1930: T33-T46.—In 1922 private motor bus enterprises were started in the Netherlands East Indies; some years passed before the railways met with a serious competition. The larger part of the travelers withdrawn from the railways are second and third class passengers. The motor bus has opened up remote districts and has attracted many new travelers. Several tramways have started motor services. The number of second class passengers carried on the government railways in Java diminished 49% from 1921 to 1927. Nevertheless the financial results of the railways and tramways have improved in consequence of the large transport of freight. This transport is now menaced by the motor truck; there are not yet many large motor truck companies, but the railways have to forestall competition by lowering rates, by providing fast service, and by establishing a collecting and delivery service. The legislation in the Netherlands East Indies does not take sufficient account of present motor

traffic; central regulation is lacking.—Cecile Rothe.
808. GIRARD, JOSEPH. Rapport à l'Institut
International de Statistique fait à sa session de Varsovie d'Août 1929 au nom de sa commission des transports à l'interieur. [Report to the International Statistical Institute at its session at Warsaw in August 1929 by its Committee on Interior Transportation.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24(2) 1930: 349-379.—The committee concentrated on railroad transportation, because there was already a great deal of data in existence, and because the statistics of railroad transportation were the most difficult. After a study had been made of data which should be gathered concerning railroad transportation data required on other branches of transportation could much more easily be decided upon. Although there was already much material available, there was a woeful lack of standardization. With the advent of the International Union of Railroads, which needed as much statistical material as it could get, and that of a practical rather than theoretical nature, there began to be some semblance of uniformity among the data in European countries. The Committee studied the type of figures collected by the Union, and by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States, and then added more categories and completed the necessary classifications. It proposes to set up 19 tables (which it illustrates fully), 11 "dynamic" which deal with the activity of the various railroad systems, and 8 "static" which describe a particular system as of a specific date. These 19 tables are recapitulations of figures collected on the following: physical construction and condition of tracks, roadbeds, rolling stock, etc.; ownership; financial information (receipts, revenues, expenditures, profits, taxes); performance per man and per unit of equipment; means of locomotion (steam, electricity, gasoline); and passengers (number of, revenues from) and freight data (physical volume of, revenues from).—James D. Paris.
809. HELLMANN. Erhöhung der Reichsbahn-

809. HELLMANN. Erhöhung der Reichsbahntarife. Eisenbahn und Kraftwagen. [Raising of government railway rates. Railway and motorcar.] Verkehrstechnische Woche. (25) Jun. 18, 1930: 341-345.— Reviews the unfavorable position of the government railways of Germany as compared with the other means of transportation. It is principally the railway company which bears the burden of reparations with an amount of 660 million marks yearly. The government railway pays about 320 million marks yearly tax on transportation, while other means of transportation are free from this. After the war dangerous competitors appeared in motorcar and aeroplane. The loss of revenue on account of motor carrier transportation during the preceding year was 440 million marks. The aeroplane takes annually as many as 100,000 of the best paying passengers from the railways. The government railway company has proposed raising the rates. Hellmann suggests the incorporation of motor carrier operation into the railway system.—H. J. Donker.

810. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1929. [The great railway companies [of France] in 1929.] J. d. Econ. 96 Jun. 15, 1930: 295-325.—This article covers the Paris-Orléans, the Est, and the Midi systems. The operating ratio of the Paris-Orléans was 75.91% in 1929 as compared with 73.27% in 1928. Receipts from traffic increased 5.42% over those for 1928. This change is partly due to tariff increases which were effective during a portion only of the year 1928 but is mainly accounted for by increased traffic, both passenger and goods. The state received a revenue of 397,452,000 francs from taxes levied against the company (34,944,000 francs) and its patrons (362,508,000 francs) in 1929. After all lawful deductions the company has a surplus of 62,050,323.03 francs to contribute to the common fund. Dividends have been again set at 72.50 francs per share of capital stock and 57.50 francs per "beneficiary" share in the belief that possible changes in neficiary" share in the belief that possible changes in neficiary make increases in dividend rates inadvisable. The operating ratio of the Est for 1929 is 70.79%, or

2.88% higher than that for 1928. The Est has a surplus of 324,531,310.93 francs to pay into the common fund. This is 13,239,934.15 francs less than the corresponding amount for 1928. Dividends have been raised from 52.50 francs to 55 francs per share of capital stock and from 32.50 francs to 35 francs per "beneficiary" share. Burdensome transportation taxes take 13.90% of the total receipts of the French railways. Corresponding percentages in other countries are 7.20 in Spain, 2.05 in Italy, 0.90 in Belgium, and 0.20 in Germany. The Midi system reports a deficit payable to it from the common fund for the year 1929 of 49,476,797.65 francs Its operating ratio was 75.0% in 1929 as compared with 73.5% in 1928. Operating expenses exceeded those of 1928 by 58,633,730.96 francs. This excess is chiefly due to increased expenditure for wages, pensions, and employee insurance. Net receipts from operation in 1929 exceeded those for 1928 by 57,572,307.79 francs. This difference is largely the effect of higher tariffs, but is partly due to significant increases in passenger traffic and the fast goods traffic in fruit and vegetables. —W. M. Duffus.

W. M. Duffus.

811. REITSMA, S. A. Spoorwegfinancien en crisismaatregelen. [Railway finance and crisis measures.] Spoor- en Tramwegen. 3-1(13) Jun. 24, 1930: 373-375.—Between the two extremes of private or government operation, the Netherlands railways occupy a peculiar position. After the consolidation of the two great companies into one body, the so-called mixed organization was born in 1922, i.e., the state became a wholesale share-holder with the result that it got a share in the control of the unified companies and in the defining of the lines along which they were to develop. Management was to take place on a business basis. For both government and railway company this solution was advantageous. Of late certain symptoms indicate that the lines of demarcation drawn in 1922 are becoming more and more vague. Also, the mixed organization is beginning to be considered a form of operating in which government and parliament are invested with the control they would possess in case of government operation in its simplest and most objectionable form. Parliament and ministry must not interef re with the fundamental principle that railways should be managed on a business basis.—H. J. Donker.

should be managed on a business basis.—H. J. Donker.

812. SARGENT, FRED W. The drift toward confiscation. Railway Age. 89 (14) Oct. 4, 1930: 699—702.—A railway president outlines three present menaces to railway welfare: (1) constant downward readjustments in freight rates; (2) subsidized transportation in other fields, such as the waterways; and (3) increased rail operating expenses, such as wages and taxes, without ability of the railways to control them.—J. H. Parmelee.

813. UNSIGNED. The present cycle of railway activity. 1. Summary. 2. Variations in receipts, freights and passengers. 3. Receipts and the quotation of shares. Econ. Rev., Banco de la Nación Argentina. 3 (5) Jun. 1930: 80–85.

3 (5) Jun. 1930: 80-85. 814. VEGNER, AL. Railways in Jugoslavia in 1927. Belgrade Econ. Rev. (1) Jan. 1930: 6-7. 815. VERSCHOOR van SLEEUWIJK, H. E.

Autobus contra trein in Nederland. [Motor bus versus train in the Netherlands.] Spoor- en Tramwegen. 3-2 (6) Sep. 16, 1930: 167-168.—Since 1913 passenger traffic (number of passenger kilometers) has increased more than 50% per train. This increase is chiefly due to season-ticket holders, whose number has doubled during this period. Leaving the latter out of account the traffic has increased one and one third times as fast as the population. From 1920 to 1925 on the other hand, the number of passengers decreased from 54.8 million to 47.2 million and again increased to 58.5 million in 1929. During the period 1920-1929 the population increased one sixth; if the number of passengers of the number of passengers decreased from 54.8 million in 1929.

sengers had increased in the same ratio, it would have been five million more. The backwardness since 1920 must be imputed to the competing traffic of privately owned automobiles, motor-cars, bicycles, and aeroplanes. The yearly reports of the tramways and local-railways show fluctuations in passenger traffic; the author mentions the tramway-line Alkmaar-Schagen as having suffered the greatest losses in this respect, its yearly revenue having decreased from f 74,000 in 1921 to f 35,000 in 1929.—H. J. Donker.

816. WEITZENBÖCK, R. M. Het spoorwegplan in Midden-Sumatra. [The railway scheme in Central-Sumatra.] Spoor- en Tramwegen. 3-1 (12) Jun. 10, 1930: 354-357.—The figures of the length of the railways in the different colonial countries in comparison with the number of inhabitants and the area show that the Netherlands East Indies have the smallest number of km. of railways per million inhabitants, namely 130 km.—Cecile Rothe.

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 815, 1071, 1175)

817. FISCHBACH, HANS. Selbstkostenvergleich Strassenbahn-Omnibus. [Costs of street railway as compared with motor car costs.] Verkehrstechnik. (37) Sep. 12 1930: 493-497.—Discusses an extensive investigation in this field by the Verband Deutscher Kraftverkehrsgesellschaften, Dortmund. A reliable comparison is only possible in answering the following question: What would be the costs of the lines actually operated as motor car lines, when operated as streetrailway lines and conversely, what would be the costs of the street-railway lines when operated as motor car lines? This question is fully worked out and tables concerning operating expenses, capital wanted, costs for renewal etc., for both means of transportation are given. The success of transportation enterprises, dedepends not only on economic expenditure, but also on a sound proportion between revenue and expenses. In considering bad operating results of transportation enterprises the fact is too often lost sight of that as often as not the bad results must be imputed to insufficient revenue rather than to too high expenditure.

— H. J. Donker.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 807, 815, 817, 884, 1288, 1385, 1391)

818. CORDEMOY, PIERRE. French development work in Indo-China. Asiatic Rev. 26 (86) Apr. 1930: 233-242.—Since the adoption in 1912 of the Sarraut road building program, roads in French Indo-China have more than tripled in extent. In 1928 there was a total development of 32,500 km., of which 14,300 were metalled. Roads have been constructed for the development of scattered natural resources, and to serve strategic needs. They are of three types: colonial roads, intended to form the great arteries of the system; local roads, branching off from the colonial highways; and, since 1922, up-country tracks, serving as a rough outline of road development into interior districts. The colonial roads include the Trans-Indo-Chinese arterial road, 2,500 km. long, which unites the four capitals. The problem of up-keep has grown with the rapid development of motor transport. In 1918 the value of cars imported into French Indo-China did not exceed 2,000,000 francs. For 1925 this figure was

35,000,000 francs.—R. T. Pollard. 819. GIESE, ERICH. Die Wirtschaftlichkeit des Personenüberlandverkehrs. Kraftomnibus und Eisenbahn. [The economies of overland passenger traffic. Motor bus and railway.] Verkehrstechnik. (29) Jul.

18, 1930: 373-378; (30) Jul. 25, 1930: 381-384; (31 Aug. 1, 1930: 400-404.-In 1910 the number of pas sengers transported by motor car in Germany was 1.54 million, in 1924-11.44 million, and in 1929-81.5 million. In Germany the most important body by far, operating this enormous motor car traffic, is the Reichspost. The operating expenses of the Reichspost motor cars are more than twice those of the railways. The operating of buses by the government railways with their sheds, workshops, etc., their technical forces, and their many years of experience would have been far more practical and economical from the beginning. The writer believes the government railways should operate the Reichspost motor car system.—H. J. Donker.

820. MacINTOSH, P. J. R. Concrete roads to progress. Texas Monthly. 5 (5) Jun. 1930: 523-540. 821. MOCK. Der Personen Kraftfahrlinienbetrieb in Wettbewerb und Zusammenarbeit mit der Schienenbahn. [The passenger motor-car traffic in its competition and cooperation with the railroad.] Verkehrstechnische Woche. (39) Sep. 24, 1930: 579-588.—The astonishing rapidity with which the motor vehicle, especially after the war, took possession of the road is obvious from the number of vehicles in Germany. number of passenger motor-cars increased from 82,692 in 1922 to 174,665 in 1925 and to 433,205 in 1929; buses from 1.758 to 3,220 and 10,593; in the same years the number of bicycles increased from 38,048 to 161,508 and 608,342. This enormous increase of vehicles produced a marked effect on the railways. In 1925 the number of persons transported by railway was 2,106 million against 1,909 million in 1929. Other points treated include: (1) legal regulation of motor-car lines;
(2) development of the motor-car companies; (3) motor-car passenger traffic of the Reichspost, the Reichsbahn and the motor-car companies. (Sources for statistical data are given.)—H. J. Donker.

822. PRICE, BUNYAN M. The motor truck as a

carrier of fruits and vegetables to Greater New York. New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #503. Jan. 1930:

823. ROGERS, C. F. Time studies of highway contract operations. Roads & Streets. 70 (6) Jun. 1930: 207-212.—Methods of eliminating avoidable delays and increasing production in the construction of highways.—E. Cole

824. SCHIFFER, A. Der elektrische Fahrdraht-bus-Betrieb Mettman-Gruiten. [The electric trackless trolley between Mettman and Gruiten.] Verkehrstechnik. (38-39) Sep. 19, 1930: 501-505.—An illustrated description of the first modern electric trackless coach traffic in Germany, between Mettman and Gruiten.-

H. J. Donker

825. TURNBULL, R. E. Overseas mechanical road transport. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (636) Feb. 1930: 227-235.—After concluding that railway development in new colonies and dominions may prove too great a burden on the settlers, the writer discusses the conditions of road transport both as a feeder for railways and as a substitute for railways yet unbuilt and for countries unsuited to railway extension. He is concerned particularly with vehicle types both from the mechanical and the economic points of view.— H. McD. Clokie,

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 26, 28, 31, 42, 849)

826. BRENIER, H. Le port de Marseille. [The port of Marseilles.] Rev. d. Sci. Pol. 53 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 191-206.

827. GEISPITZ, H. Le port de Rouen. [The port of Rouen.] Rev. d. Sci. Pol. 53(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 224 - 237.

828. PUYMALY, R. de. Le port du Havre. [The port of Le Havre.] Rev. d. Sci. Pol. 53 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 207-223.

829. THOMPSON, LESLIE R. The St. Lawrence

navigation and power project: A rejoinder. J. Pol. Econ. 38 (4) Aug. 1930: 479-482.—A. Bruce Anthony. 830. UNSIGNED. Les relations maritimes avec nos colonies du Pacifique. [Maritime communication between France and her Pacific colonies.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 69.—Direct water communication between France and her Pacific possessions is in a bad state. Service from Marseilles to Tahiti via Suez is today far more irregular and slower than it was in pre-war times and the other islands are now seldom visited by vessels under French registry. Far more rapid passenger and freight service is offered by American and Australian lines and they are being increasingly patronized.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 2-16132, 16249, 16640, 16648, 16656, 16679; 10, 453, 648, 806, 1220, 1223, 1288, 1823)

831. GREER, ROWAN A. Civil liability of an

aviator as carrier of goods and passengers. J. Air Law. 1(3) Jun. 1930: 241-262.
832. SNIJDERS, C. J. Het Nederlandsch-Indische luchtverkeer. [Air transportation in the Netherlands East Indies.] Handelsberichten (v. h. Ministerie v. Arbeid, Handel en Nijverheid). 24 (1195–1196) Feb. 1930: 203–205; 244–247.—The results of the air lines in the Netherlands East Indies are satisfactory; the number of passengers has increased during 1929; 10,000 persons were transported in this year. On the short line Batavia-Bandung 75% of the passengers were Europeans, 21% Chinese, and 4% natives. The freight traffic is not yet important. In August 1929 a trial weekly air service Batavia-Palembang was started; this is the first stretch of the line Batavia-Singapore, the opening of which is expected in March of this year. On November 1, the airline Batavia-Semarang was extended to Surabaia and at the same time the daily express service Batavia-Surabaia was started. It is important to develop the economic relations with neighbor countries by means of air lines, for instance with Indo-China and Siam. An airline Batavia-Melbourne will be of the greatest interest to the Netherlands East Indies as the countries have many commercial relations. This line might form a part of the expected great air line Europe-India-Straits Settlements-Netherlands East Indies-Australia.—Cecile Rothe.

833. UNSIGNED. International Civil Aeronautics Conference, Washington, D. C., December 12-14, 1928.

Proc. Internat. Civil Aeronaut. Conf. 1929: pp. 268.—
The International Civil Aeronautics Conference of Washington was called to provide an opportunity for an interchange of views upon problems pertaining to aircraft in "international commerce and trade." total of 441 delegates from 34 countries attended the conference. This report contains a summary of the papers and proceedings of the sessions, which covered legal, economic, and technical phases of aircraft. All delegates were invited to submit supplementary papers for consideration by the conference. Sixty two such papers were received and were printed in an additional

papers were received and were printed in an additional volume entitled: "International Civil Aeronautics Conference"—Papers Submitted by the Delegates for Consideration of the Conference.—H. L. Jome.

834. WALTON, FRANCIS D. Where is aviation?

Harpers Mag. 161 (961) Jun. 1930: 108-115.—Up to the time of the famous long distance flights in 1927 the airplane was generally regarded as an instrument of war. Beginning in that year, however, aviation in the United States took on a decided commercial aspect.

The industry woke up late in 1929 to find it was manufacturing planes at the rate of 150 a week without any market in sight. The problems facing the industry today involve the development of sound merchandising methods and the creation of adequate markets, the latter being greatly dependent upon improvements both in the airplane itself and in "ground organization." Through the method of compensating the contract air mail companies the United States is really granting a huge annual subsidy to the aviation industry. The author is aviation editor of the New York Herald-Tribune. - H. L. Jome.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND **FOREIGN**

(See also Entries 4, 8, 17, 26, 28, 36, 303, 416, 420, 527, 550, 559, 580, 639, 641, 648, 650, 656, 688, 693, 713, 746, 830, 873, 877, 951, 973-974, 1137, 1215, 1228, 1269, 1279, 1353, 1358, 1417, 1470, 1472, 1477, 1483, 1486-1487, 1495, 1497, 1504, 1507, 1512, 1525, 1574)

835. AUERHAN, J. Pokus statistiky zbytečného dovozu. [An experiment on the statistics of superfluous import.] Československý Stat. Věstník. 11 (5-6) Jun. 1930: 342-365.—The author distinguishes three kinds of superfluous imports: (1) products which are not now produced but which might be produced in Czechoslovakia; (2) products made in Czechoslovakia, which are imported either because of their quality or because home production does not answer the requirements of Czechoslovak buyers; (3) unwholesome luxuries, under which the author includes all wants which do not contribute to the moral or physical development of the nation. In addition, products of which the exaggerated prices are out of proportion to the insignificant advantage which their use must present to buyers.—

Leopold Sauer.

836. BERGLUND, ABRAHAM. The tariff act of 1930. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 467-479.— The tariff act of 1930 is partly an outcome of the postwar agricultural depression. In form it is much like its predecessor. The general level of rates is appreciably higher than that of the law of 1922. The flexible provision which appeared in the act of 1922 is retained, and on this provision President Hoover relies to reduce imperfections. The protest of the economists is fairly representative of the feeling of a large part of the public. In tariff legislation we are national minded, while our economic interests are becoming more and more in-

ternational.—Amer. Econ. Rev.

ternational.—Amer. Beon. Rev.

837. BERLINSKY. Notre exportation de magnésie. [Our exportation of manganese.] Vie Écon. d. Soviets. 6 (119) Jul. 15, 1930: 8-9.

838. BIDWELL, PERCY W. "New" flexible tariff merely old scheme restated—basic weakness persists. Annalist. 36 (912) Jul. 11, 1930: 51-52.

839. BIDWELL, PERCY W. The Smoot-Hawley tariff and its influence on America's export trade. Annalist. 36 (912) Jul. 11, 1930: 52-52.

tariff and its influence on America's export trade. Annalist. 35 (910) Jun. 27, 1930: 1355-1357.
840. BREGLIA, ALBERTO. Qualche chiarimento fondamentale, a proposito del concetto di produttività, del commercio. Some economic concepts, in relation to the productivity of commerce.] Gior. d. Econ. 44 (10) Oct. 1929: 797-808.—Goods are distinguished as economic personal goods and economic real goods. Economic real goods subject to control are the only ones included in wealth, and political economy should be called the science of economic real goods subject to human control. The influence of man on wealth constitutes production, enjoyment means consumption, and the passage from the moment of production to that

of consumption gives rise to commerce. On this basis and on the basis of the opinions of Smith, Mill, and Ferrara, the author then judges the productivity of commerce.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

841. COOPER, LYLE W. The tariff and organized

labor. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 210-229. Protective tariff was endorsed in 1881 by the American Federation of Labor, followed in 1882 by a declaration of neutrality. Beginning in 1906, the Federation has approved requests from affiliated organizations with regard to specific tariff proposals. In 1928 America's Wage Earners Protective Conference was organized.—

Amer. Econ. Rev. 842. COX, HAROLD. Tariffs and Empire. Nine-teenth Cent. 107 (639) May 1930: 648-661.—The proposal to link the Empire by tariffs goes back to the 17th and 18th centuries, and the experience of that period should be a warning of its dangers. As in 1902, preference to the Dominions must include a tax on foreign food, while the complex question of raw materials is also raised. The dominions are unlikely to give up protection of their industries against British manufactures. Figures indicate that Canadian trade with the U. S. is increasing faster than her trade with England, that British exports to foreign countries increased from 382.4 million pounds to 405.1 million while the exports to empire countries decreased from 1927 to 1929, and that England still leads the world in export of articles wholly or partly manufactured. These figures indicate from both the British and the dominion points of view the folly of putting a ring fence around the empire when the most profitable trade tends to follow different channels. Interference with free trade would also hurt the shipping and merchanting industries.—J. E. Bebout. 843. CROFOOT, A. BURDET. Foreign assembly

plants account for almost half American sales abroad.

Automotive Indus. 63 (10) Sep. 6, 1930: 325-327.
844. EULENBURG, F. Commercial policy and its scientific method; A reply. Quart. J. Econ. 44 (4) Aug. 1930: 698-705.—In this reply to Frank D. Graham's review of his Aussenhandel und Aussenhandelspolitik the author expresses surprise that his reviewer had taken him for a protectionist. His "preference is rather for qualified free trade—no different from that of Smith and Ricardo." On the question of method, the reviewer was in error in describing it as historical. "On the contrary, the deductive-analytical method of isolating abstraction is used wherever it is a question of clarifying functional relations." The methods used in the book follow Ricardo, Marshall, and Pigou. Formulas are given to show the analytical method in contrast with the historical.—Victor P. Morris.

845. FELLNER, WILHELM. Über den "Sinn" des Zollschutzes. [The "sense" of tariff protection.]

Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 63 (3) 1930: 575-607.—The problem of tariff protection can never be understood so long as we do not consider nationalism and its effects upon the economic behavior of man. A discussion of the economic and political aspects of the various types of protective tariffs, including reciprocal measures, is presented. A transition to free trade would require a considerable decline if not a complete discontinuation of nationalistic motives. In an appendix the problem of tariffs in regard to population poli-

cies is dealt with in greater detail with the aid of mathematical formulae.—Erich A. Otto.

846. FOWLER, WILLIAM A. Portland's share in export traffic from North Central United States to Trans-Pacific markets. Univ. Oregon Studies in Busi-

ness #7. Aug. 1930: pp. 45.
847. GRIES, C. G. Foreign trade of the United States, annual, 1790-1929: Wheat and wheat products and rye and rye products. U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ., Foreign Sec. Report #46. 1930: pp. 85.

848. GR... KOV, B. ГР... КОВ, Б. Роль частного сектора в снабжении продовольствием городского населения. [The part played by private trade in supplying food to the cities.] Советская Торговля. (8-9) 1930: 3-5.—The role of private trade is rapidly decreasing, especially in the large cities: in Moscow the percentage was 16.1% last year and is 4.5% at present. In Leningrad the proportion has fallen from 14% to 8.4%. In some regions a stabilization is obtained. The decrease is not so large as regards food. Wholesale trade is practically in the hands of state and the cooperatives. There are only a very few private wholesale enterprises in small, non-industrial private wholesale enterprises in small, hon-industrial towns. Private trade has nearly disappeared so far as regulated products are concerned. Tables are given comparing Nov. 1928 and Nov. 1929, for Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Donets-basin, Baku, and the USSR as a whole.—G. Méquet.

849. HIRSHFELD, G. The commercial hopeless-

ness of North Atlantic shipping development. Annalist.

35 (909) Jun. 20, 1930: 1307-1308.

850. JEBB, RICHARD. Preference and the refer-Nineteenth Cent. 107 (639) May 1930: 634-647.—The tariff referendum proposed by Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook, is neither new nor a solution of the dilemma which has confronted tariff reformers. The difficulty has always been that, while the cost of food duties has been certain, the advantages have been uncertain, since it has always proved impossible to secure in advance any definite offer of preference from the Dominions. The referendum was proposed and defeated in 1910. The referendum is obviously a subterfuge. The modern proposal of a treaty arranging preference for a term of years is hopeful. The dilemma would vanish, however, if a tariff policy based on the tariff principles of the Dominion were adopted. It would recognize the importance of revenue, amounting to about £30,000,000, derived from a low tax on all competitive imports and would not grant complete exemption to the Dominions until the final stage of reciprocity. -J. E. Bebout

851. KLEIN, JULIUS. "Invisible items" in our balance of trade. Protectionist. 42(6) Oct. 1930: 275-

852. KONKOLY THEGE, GYULA. Magyarország külkereskedelmi forgalma és a mezőgazdasági kivitel jelentősége. [Hungary's foreign commerce and the significance of agricultural exports.] Közgazdasági Szemle. 75(5) May 1930: 338–366.—In 1929 imports were 1,063,000,000 pengo, exports 1,040,000,000 pengo, giving an excess of imports of 23,000,000 pengo. This is a favorable sign in view of the very marked excess of imports in 1928 and 1927. Foreign commerce is greatest with Austria, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, 55.2% of exports coming from these countries and 58.3% of the exports being destined for them. Of the other countries, Rumania played a large part in Hungary's foreign commerce with 4.5% of the exports and 9.2% of the imports. Commerce with the United States is steadily growing. Imports doubled during the past five years and her share of Hungary's exports has quadrupled (now 4.5%). Finished goods were the most important group of products in imports, making 40%, although this percentage is diminishing. In 1925 it was 49% and in 1913, 60%. This decrease is due principally to the development of Hungary's industry and not, as commonly assumed, to the decrease of internal purchasing power. Agricultural products played the largest part in exports, food stuffs 50% and living animals 15.4% of the total exports. Agricultural exports in 1929 were 24% less than in 1913.—William Nötel.

853. MELCHETT, LORD. Die wirtschaftliche Zukunft des Britischen Reiches. [The economic future of the British Empire.] Nord u. Süd. 53 (6) Jun. 1930: 527-533.—A plea for rationalization of industry and commerce in the British Empire. The resources and economic forces of the British Empire are being wasted owing to the lack of unified efforts to establish a British system of industry and commerce. There is no British Empire system of tariffs, nor is there a British Empire trade system. The only means to reestablish economic equilibrium is to bring about a greater unity in regard to production and distribution. The first step is an empire system having as its purpose the exploitation of all raw material sources and possibilities available in the British Empire. Empire unity is primarily a business and not a political problem. Tariff difficulties should be solved with the aid of government and should be considered secondary to the more vital problems of an organized system of economic efficiency. The other problem is one of distribution. Production and consumption within the boundaries of the whole empire should be related to each other in such a way that each producer can depend on a definite market, while each consumer may be assured of a steady supply at reasonable prices. Such an organization is known as "rationalization" and has developed in the business world by vertical and horizontal combination.—Erich A. Otto.

854. MILLER, Dr. Die Standardisierung von Rauchwaren und Pelzrohstoffen der UdSSR. [The standardization of furs and pelts in the USSR.] Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R. 9 (13) Jul. 1930: 40-43.
855. OBRADOVIĆ, S. The Jugoslav free zone at Salonica. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 5 (6) Jun. 1930: 133-

856. PHILLIPS, MATILDA. United States trade with Latin America, fiscal year 1929-30. Bull. Pan-Amer. Union. 64(10) Oct. 1930: 1019-1021.

857. SISSON, FRANCIS H. Financing foreign trade. Corporate Practice Rev. 2(9) Jun. 1930: 9-18.

858. UNSIGNED. America's balance of payments in 1929. The task accomplished and the task ahead. Midland Bank, Ltd., Monthly Rev. Jul.-Aug. 1930:

859. UNSIGNED. Le commerce extérieur des colonies, protectorats et des pays sous mandat français en 1929. [The foreign commerce of the colonies, protectorates and countries under French mandate 1929.] Agronomie Coloniale. 19 (151) Jul. 1930: 12-20.

860. UNSIGNED. De herkomst van onzen import. [The origin of our imports.] Mededeelingen v. de Handelsvereeniging te Medan. 16(10) May 1930: 1-3.— The share of the Netherlands in East Indian imports has relatively somewhat decreased (in 1913, 19%, in 1926, 13%, in 1929, 17%). The principal cause of the lowered percentage of the Dutch and English imports is the great change in the composition of the imports in consequence of the changed manner of living of the European as well as of the native population. The European as well as of the native population. new articles, for example, motor cars, bicycles, phonograph records, do not come from the Netherlands, but from America and Germany. At present, a great quantity of artificial manure and of machinery is imported, which come only to a small extent from the Netherlands.—Cecile Rothe. 861. UNSIGNED. International trade in petro-

leum and its products, 1929. U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser. #99. 1930:

pp. 175. 862. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie-le commerce pendant l'année 1929. [The commerce of New Caledonia during 1929.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 70.—The colony's trade for 1929 totalled 240,874,829 francs, a decline of 17,908,585 over 1928. Imports were valued at 149,308,213 francs, a decline of 10,630,936 over 1928. Exports fell from 98,844,265 francs to 91,566,616 in the same period.— Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

863. UNSIGNED. The organization and financing of Soviet foreign trade. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 5 (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 252-254.—A survey of Soviet methods in foreign trade. Imports and exports are handled by the Commissariat and a system of special licenses. The character of the foreign trade of the USSR is determined by a preconceived plan so far as feasible. Numerous special organizations have been set up to handle either exports alone or imports in order to enable the Commissariat to control trade movements. One of the major difficulties in the trade relations of the USSR is the establishment of sufficient credit to enable the country to import more readily. In order to improve industrial conditions within the country, more foreign equipment is necessary which in turn requires more credit and for extended periods.—Eugene Van Cleef. 864. UNSIGNED. La taxe d'extraction sur le

chrome. [The export tax on chromium in New Caledonia.] Océanie Française. 26 (n.s. 114) May-Jun. 1930: 70.—A sliding ad valorem export duty on chromium shipped from New Caledonia was instituted at the close of May, 1930. A committee is to determine the official value per ton at stated intervals. If exports in the previous year exceeded 40,000 tons, the rate is to be 4% of that value; if exports exceeded 36,000 tons, the rate

is to be 3%; if exports exceeded 32,000 tons, 2%; if 28,000 tons, 1%.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

865. YOUNG, RALPH A. European-American balance of payments, 1928–1929. Commerce Reports.

(40) Oct. 6, 1930: 3-4.—European-American trade balance of the second s ance financed partly by invisibles—triangular settlements important—Europe pays yearly about \$7,000,-000,000 by roundabout trade.

866. ZAŁĘCKI, G. Polski bilans płatniczy a nasze procesy migracyjne w świetle najbliższych możliwości. The Polish balance of payments and Polish migration in the light of immediate possibilities.] Ekonomista. 30(1) 1930: 127-137.—Poland's emigration policy has not resulted in much profit to Poland's balance of international payments. Suitable government policies might have a very favorable effect on this balance. Changes should be made in the present credit organization. A Polish merchant marine should be built up for

transportation of emigrants.—O. Eisenberg.
867. ZIVANSKY, BORDAN. Les relations commerciales belgo-tchécoslovaques d'apres la dernière statistique tchécoslovaque du commerce extérieur. [Commercial relations between Belgium and Czecho-slovakia as reflected in the latest statistics of Czechoslovakia on foreign trade.] Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 343-347.—Lawrence C. Lockley.
868. ZUCKERMANN, S. O. Die Handelsbezie-

hungen zwischen der UdSSR und den USA. [Commercial relations between the USSR and the United States.] Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R. 9 (13) Jul. 1930:

MARKETING

(See also Entries 749, 771, 897, 970, 1052, 1134, 1170, 1479)

869. BARTLETT, R. W. Price plans for marketing milk. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station Circ. #358. Jul.

1930: pp. 19.

870. BOOTH, J. F. The marketing of grain by farmer-owned associations in the United States. Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32(1) Jul. 1930: 245-263.—The article briefly gives the history and economic background of cooperative grain marketing in the United States. Cooperatives are well organized at country points and handle about 35% of the nation's grain, but slow progress has been made in terminal marketing by them.

Since 1929 new efforts have been set forth towards the extension of terminal marketing by consolidating cooperative marketing interests among producer-owned organizations, the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the creation of the Federal Farm Board and the Farmer's National Grain Corporation.—A. E. Janzen.

871. CROWTHER, SAMUEL. Cash and carry. World's Work. 59 (7) Jul. 1930: 42-46.—Survey of U. S. \$5,000,000,000 chain store industry.—E. D. McGarry.

872. FANTINELLI, CARLO. Vendita su campione. [Selling by sample.] Diritto e Pratica Commerciale. 9 (3) 1930: 217-240.

873. GOLDEN, N. D. Markets for American motion-picture equipment in Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #701. 1930: pp. 46.

874. GOODELL, FRANK R. The major sales problems of 1930. Bull. Taylor Soc. 15(3) Jun. 1930: 151. 165. Sole problems of simply the surface major.

151-165.—Sales problems are simply the surface manifestations of underlying forces, as for example unemployment, and increased buying of articles formerly made in the home. Specific sales problems mentioned include retail price cutting, methods for securing better retail cooperation, the problem of increasing retail efficiency, room on dealers' shelves, control over styling and pricing and reducing the number of cheap imitations of inherently worthwhile merchandise. In general, supply and demand are out of balance. "Buying supply and demand are out of balance. "Buying fatigue," especially of the pocket book, is common and buyers are using selective methods. These conditions combined with a high degree of unemployment seemed to justify a prediction as early as May 1, that 1930 would not be a prosperous year in many lines of sales.-H. H. Maynard.

875. HEBB, RICHARD D. Fundamentals of com-

pany publicity. Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser. #111. 1930: pp. 16.
876. LUCAS, D. B., and BENSON, C. E. The recall values of positive and negative advertising appeals in adults and children. J. Applied Psychol. 14 (3) Jun. 1930: 218-238.—Another study made by these two authors shows that there has been a rapid increase in negative appeals since 1920. Several coupon tests show negative appeals to be as effective as positive. growth of personal appeals in present day advertising results in an increased number of negative appeals. Since many advertised products vary but little in intrinsic value, recall processes are especially significant. The authors made a series of tests on both high school and college students to determine the relative recall value of negative and positive appeals. Thirty advertisements were tested. By the pure recall method, negative appeals have the advantage of 6.1%, by the aided recall methods, positive appeals were 5.2% ahead. Hence there would seem to be little difference in the two two types of appeals. There were practically no sex differences. Tests on high school students show a definite superiority for positive appeals which decreases as the mental age of the students approach that of an adult.—H. H. Maynard.

877. McINTYRE, H. H. How Canada markets its wheat. New Republic. 62 (806) May 14, 1930:

344-347. 878. MOFFETT, L. W. Installment sales losses lower than open credit. Automotive Indus. 62 (23) Jun.

21, 1930: 939-940.

879. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Sales and profit trends in "5 and 10" variety, and grocery chain stores, 1927-1929. Annalist. 36 (911) Jul. 4, 1930:

880. RASMUSSEN, M. P. Some facts concerning the distribution of fruits and vegetables by wholesalers and jobbers in large terminal markets. New York Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #494. 1929: pp. 115.—By far the greater proportion of fruits and vegetables is

handled in the large terminal markets on a commission basis. That is, the charge for selling is a certain per cent of the gross sales of the produce. Some are bought outright by wholesalers and some are handled on a jointaccount basis. In the latter case the usual practice is for the country shipper and the city wholesaler to share costs, profits, and losses. In Pittsburgh, the functions of wholesalers differ from those of New York City in specialization and in method of display and sale of produce. Wholesalers in Pittsburgh to some extent are also jobbers. The Pittsburgh wholesale market is very largely a car-door market and is popularly known as a "market on wheels." The detailed study of the operating statements of several produce firms in Pittsburgh, New York City, Boston, Detroit, and St. Louis reveals that wages of employees is one of the highest operating costs. Bad debts also rank high. Rent, interest on investment, commission and brokerage, and telegraph are generally fairly high.-W. F. Knowles.

881. RICKEY, LACEY F. Business procedure in shipping grain direct from producing to consuming sections. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station Cir. #359. Jul.

882. RUCKER, ALLEN W. An industrial sales plan should take into account this law of interval. Class & Indus. Marketing. 20(8) Jun. 1930: 42-44.—There exists a normal or average period of time between purchases and repurchases of staple commodities." Illustrations which show the possible uses of this "law of interval" with resulting reductions in the cost of advertising per inquiry are given, and some of the effects on the use of advertising media are predicted. Six conclusions which the author believes are fairly well established complete the article.—Fred E. Clark.

883. SISSON, FRANCIS H. Advertising as an economic force. Corporate Practice Rev. 2(10) Jul.

1930: 37-43.

884. STEFFLER, C. W. The truck jobber—a new factor in distribution. Trade Winds. 9(6) Jun. 1930:

885. UNSIGNED. National interest in local markets. N.I.C.B. Conference Board Bull. (42) Jun. 25, 1930: UNSIGNED. National interest in local mar-336-339.

WISE, EARL G. Chain store distribution of tires and tubes. Ohio State Univ., Bur. Business Research Publ. (Ohio Conference of Statisticians, Business Stat. Sec.). Jun. 1930: 30-48.

STOCK AND PRODUCE **EXCHANGES: SPECULATION**

(See also Entries 2-16310; 950, 983)

887. BRIGGS, L. L. Margin transactions and law. Accountancy. 50(2) Aug. 1930: 99-113.—The relations of margin customer to stock broker give rise to numerous legal questions with respect to ownership of shares, rights of pledgor and pledgee, and duties and rights of customer and broker toward each other both in the duration of the contractual relationship and at its end. Numerous decisions of state and federal courts are cited to illustrate the points involved and to substantiate the rules laid down as to each matter.—H. F. Taggart

888. FISHER, IRVING. The stock market panic in 1929. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl. 25 (169-A) Mar. 1930: 93-96.—Of the increase in stock values brought about during the bull movement 65 to 75% are held to be justified by the soundness of the business conditions upon which it rested. The increased prosperity of American business owes much to the increased number of inventions that enabled corporations to increase earnings. The high values on stocks were largely justified

by their future possibilities based on new inventions and patents. The remaining 25 to 35% of the increase in stock values was due to the unjustified expansion of loans, brought on by the fact that investors found themselves confronted, on the one hand, by the wonderful opportunities to make money and, on the other, low rates for loans. In short, both the bull movement and the crash are largely explained by the unsound financing of sound prospects.—W. F. Crowder.

889. WARD, HERBERT S. The market crash—

a disease or a symptom? Soc. Sci. 5(3) May-Jul. 1930:

351-356.

890. ZAŁĘCKI, G. Problem polskiej giełdy bawełnianej. [The problem of a Polish cotton exchange.] Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego. 4(1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 251-278.—The Polish textile industry needs for its development increasing transit facilities. This industrial branch greatly depends on German capital which is invested to a large extent in it. In order to advance this industry it is of great importance to create a cotton exchange in Gdynia and in Lodź. --O. Eisenberg.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 1867)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 672, 1442, 1862-1866)

891. BÉCHET, JEAN. L'assurance crédit en France. [Credit insurance in France.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 144 (428) Jul. 10, 1930: 122-133.

892. BOGNETTI, GIAN PIERO. Sui primordii dell' assicurazione. [The beginnings of insurance.] Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale. 28 (3-4) Mar.—Apr. 1930: 274-299.—There is proposed here a variant interpretation of a present from an insurance decument drawn. tation of a passage from an insurance document drawn up at Grosseto, April 12, 1329, which was discussed by Valeri in an earlier issue of this review (1928, I, p.

601).—E. Ruffini Avondo.

893. BROWN, P. G. Irish Free State life table. J.

Inst. Actuaries. 61 (301) Jul. 1930: 96-105.

894. ELLIOTT, GEORGE W. Insurance and prevention—fire, accident, criminal. Amer. Management Assn., Finan. Management Ser. #34. 1930: pp. 10.—Fire losses have been greatly reduced through community educational campaigns and through stressing the moral responsibility of the individual in the community. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, a per capita fire loss of \$7.78 in 1923 was reduced in 1929 to \$1.01 largely through an extensive educational campaign. The annual cost of highway accidents and deaths in the United States is estimated at \$850,000,000 or \$7.72 per person. The total industrial accident and death bill in the United States is estimated at one billion dollars annually. The losses through dishonest business failures in 1925 were \$100,000,000. Relief is to be found in emphasis on the personal and moral factors in insurance.

-William Haber. 895. GEFFS, JACOB. Fraternal insurance societies readjustment of rates. Illinois Law Rev. 25 (2)

Jun. 1930: 180-189.

896. GIBB, D. E. W. International barriers to insurance. World Trade. 2(6) Apr. 1930: 132-136.—
This is a plea against the requirements by different countries of special deposits from insurance companies of foreign countries, all based on the assumption that insurance is essentially international so that no highly developed country can afford to assume all its insurance risk. The argument is that this tends to produce a monopoly or semi-monopoly for local companies which

is costly to the insured, which does not encourage the development of insurance and does not produce greater security because it leaves the security of the native policyholder in the hands of foreign reinsurers instead of in the hands of foreign direct insurers.—James S. Elston

897. HERZFELDER, EMIL. Die Automobil-Kreditversicherung. [Automobile credit insurance.] Z. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch. 30(3) Jul. 1930: 290-300.—Instalment buying of automobiles is becoming a fairly important adjunct of automobile sales practice in Germany. The author believes it to be undesirable, unnecessary, and unsound in principle. Some of the nonsense regarding consumption credit, and the encouragement of "conspicuous consumption," in the

United States is set forth critically.—E. W. Kopf. 898. KÜRSTEN, OTTO. Der Brandbegriff der Allgemeinen Feuerversicherungsbedingungen. Scope of for Germany.] Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.
30 (3) Jul. 1930: 263–275.—Discusses the scope of cover in fire policies following the definition of "fire" given in Section 1 of the new fire insurance stipulations in Germany. A "fire" must have originated in a definite place, or must have spread from a definite place unaided by extraneous forces. Scorching, and allied incidental damage, also damage from fumigating, broiling, cooking, frying, drying, ironing, and other bagatelle causes, are not considered to be fire damage.—E. W. Kopf.

899. McTAGGART, IVOR A. British officers' assurance experience 1863–1893. J. Inst. Actuaries. 61

(301) Jul. 1930: 90–95.

900. MIURA, JOSHIMISHI. Versicherungswissenschaft in Japan. [Insurance science in Japan.] Z. d. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch. 30 (3) Jul. 1930: 313-315.—The extent of scientific work in the field of insurance in Japan first became known on an extensive scale through the writings of Dr. Paul Mayet, the wellknown German medical statistician. The present article traces the history of the more significant insurance literature of Japan from Fijisawa's text on actuarial science, from Professor Okano's legal writings, to the present day activities of Awodzu, Kamedo, and Sumio. The formation of the Japanese Society for Insurance Science in 1895 under Tamaki, Shida, and Awodzu, and of the Japanese Actuarial Society under Tsuneto Yano in 1899 is related. The insurance seminar (1906) at the Imperial University in Tokyo, the Institute for Insurance (1928, in Tokyo) and the courses in insurance at Chuo and other universities are described briefly. Historical papers on Japanese life insurance were presented at the third and fourth International Congresses of Actuaries in 1900 and 1904 by Messrs. Yano and Aso, respectively.—E. W. Kopf.

901. PENINGTON, ROBERT. Insurance and its

bearing on corporate finance. Corporate Practice Rev. 2 (10) Jul. 1930: 25-32.

902. RAY, RALPH D. Insurance: incontestability clauses: death of the insured within the period of contestability. Cornell Law Quart. 15(2) Feb. 1930: 298-303.—In a recent case a new type of incontestability clause was presented: the new wording provided, in conformity with a Nebraska statute, that the policy should be incontestable after it had been "in force during the lifetime of the insured" for one year. A sound construction would seem to indicate that where the insured dies within the contestable period this wording would be held to leave the policy open to contest at any time.—F. R. Aumann.
903. RIEGEL, ROBERT. Die Kreditversicherung

yos. Riedel., Robert. Die Riedrich eine den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Credit insurance in the United States.] Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch. 30(3) Jul. 1930: 300-310.—Professor Riegel of the University of Buffalo contributes a brief article describing the singularities of credit insurance

in the United States. The history of this branch of

insurance since 1889 is related.—E. W. Kopf.
904. RYBNIKOFF, SERGIUS. Die Reform des
Versicherungswesens in Sowjet-Russland. [Insurance reform in Soviet Russia.] Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch. 30(3) Jul. 1930: 310-313.—On October 1, 1929, insurance in Soviet Russia was reorganized along new and fundamental lines. By decree of the Central Executive Committee on September 4, 1929, a uniform system of property insurance for state, communal, and cooperative institutions and enterprises was ordered. The breadth of coverages decreed is said to be unmatched in any other country in the world. The new law does not affect export or import insurances. Property covers are provided as follows: fire, lightning, explosions of all kinds, floods, earthquakes, cloudbursts, storms, hail, tornados and ice-storms. Analogous coverages, such as inland transport (water and land), livestock, dampness, drought and frost insurance are also offered. Indirect or consequential damages are not covered. "Insured persons' includes not only individ-uals but "trusts" or combines, syndicates, and intracommunal organizations. Article 3 of the decree stipulates the "insurance values." Property in general is to be insured for full value, without allowance for depreciation or obsolescence, that is to say, at "replacement value." Article 4 outlines the rate structure of the system. (A rebate of 40% is allowed on a fire premium for sprinkler protection.) Article 5 deals with the manner of paying premiums and Articles 6 and 7 regulate loss settlements.—E. W. Kopf.

905. SMITH, HARVEY A. Economy in public

905. SMITH, HARVEY A. Economy in public school fire insurance. Teachers College, Columbia Univ., Contrib. to Educ. (428) 1930: pp. 113.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 987, 993, 1012, 1092, 1104, 1407, 1511)

906. ANDREWS, JOHN B. Progress of social insurance in America. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 10 (3) Sep. 1930: 317-324.—Workmen's compensation acts, 51 in number, cover upwards of 17,000,000 workers yielding approximately \$150,000,000 annually to the families of disabled or killed workers. All but four states—Delaware, Kansas, Vermont and Washington—are cooperating with the Federal Government in retraining industrial cripples. Thirty-nine thousand disabled persons have already been rehabilitated and in 1929, 16,000 other cases were in process. Only four states—Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and New Mexico—are without mothers' pensions for the support of helpless mothers and children in case of premature death of husband or father. Thirteen states, including Alaska, have old age pensions systems. Voluntary group insurance to the extent of \$5,600,000,000 was in effect during 1928. New York State alone pays out \$100,000,000 a year on account of accident compensation, mothers' pensions and old age assistance.—G. A. Bowers.

907. AREVALO, FRANCISCO. How a million workers benefit by social insurance in Chile. Chile. 8(50) Jun. 1930: 264-266, 299.

908. BONDFIELD, MARGARET. Unemployment insurance in Great Britain. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 237-248.—Indicates general principles of unemployment insurance and the work of the Employment Exchange Services. The suggestion is made that in America the problem deserves scientific examination and treatment since relief work can no longer be left to indiscriminate unorganized charity.-G. A. Bowers

909. COMMONS, JOHN R. Unemployment compensation. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 249-253.—Self-insurance or cooperative insurance by employers against unemployment are the best inducements for the prevention of unemployment. are any employee contributions, they should be volun-The Huber Bill, seriously considered by the Wisconsin legislature, provides for unemployment benefits, paid by the employer, to the extent of one dollar a day for 13 weeks. Federal and state cooperation is urged in the matters of state insurance funds and public employ-

ment offices.—Ernestine L. Wilke.
910. COWDRICK, EDWARD S. Shall the state pension the aged? Nation's Business. 18(7) Jun. 1930:

54, 56, 58, 182,

911. GILSON, MARY B. Great Britain's experience with unemployment insurance. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 262-266.—The term "dole" conveys an erroneous impression of the unemployment insurance scheme of Great Britain. The principle of insurance has not been abandoned and is stoutly supported by the vast majority of industrial, labor and political leaders in England today. The solution is re-construction so as to remove from the shoulders of the bona fide insured groups the burden of carrying in-definitely the "permanently" unemployed who stand little or no chance of being reabsorbed in industry.-G. A. Bowers

912. HUBERT, RENÉ. La nouvelle loi du 30 avril 1930 sur les assurances sociales. [The new Act of April 30, 1930, on social insurance.] J. d. Ēcon. 97 Jul. 15, 1930: 3-17.—This amending Act does not effect any profound changes in the principal Act passed in 1928. It confers a greater degree of autonomy on friendly societies, and simplifies administration. It reduces, for the first ten years, the contribution from 10% to 8% of wages, without lowering benefits, but at the expense of the Augmentation and Solidarity Fund. The most important amendments, however, concern agriculture. An independent scheme of insurance for agricultural workers is established, administered by agricultural friendly societies. A specially low rate of contribution and a heavy state subsidy are provided for.—M. R. Stack.

913. KLAPPHOLZ, MAX. Die schlechte finanzielle Lage der Tiroler Krankenkassen und ihre Ursachen. The bad financial position of the Tirol sick fund, and its causes.] Arbeiterschutz. 41 (15) Aug. 1930: 282-285.

914. KOÓS, MICHAEL. Társadalombiztositás vagy társadalomgondozás? [Social insurance or social care?] Mezőgazdasági Közlöny. 3(5) May 1930: 229-236.—In the post-war period two main problem. The be solved, unemployment and social insurance. The 236.—In the post-war period two main problems are to book of Béla Kovrig: Gegen die antisocialische Strömung seeks a solution of this question. The present system of social insurance is unsound. Its principal fault is in its complicated administration. The book finds the solution in the extension of insurance to all citizens, a so-called people's insurance. The progressive increase of income and property taxes could serve to cover expenses and would not mean any increase of public burdens. At present there is an anti-social tendency in general insurance.—Adam Schmidt.

915. LEDERER, MAX. Die österreichische Landarbeiterversicherung. [Austrian agricultural laborers' insurance.] Amtliche Nachr. f. Reichsversicherung. (Spec. #1) Jan. 25, 1929: 47-51.
916. LUCIEN-BRUN, PIERRE. La révision de la

loi instituant les assurances sociales. [The revision of the social insurance law.] Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit. 68 May-Jun. 1930: 245-266.

917. RICHTER, LUTZ. Zur Vereinheitlichung der Sozialversicherung. [The unification of the social insurance systems.] Justiz. 5 (10) Jul. 1930: 619-643.

918. ROSENFELD, SIEGFRIED. Aus der Statistik der schweizerischen Unfallversicherung. [Statistics

of Swiss accident insurance.] Arbeiterschutz. 41(15) Aug. 1930: 285-289.

919. SAND, R. Social insurance. Colorado Medic. 27 Apr. 1930: 120.

920. STEIN, OSWALD. Die Rationalisierung der Sozialversicherung in internationaler Betrachtung. [Rationalization of the international aspects of social in-surance.] Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch. 30(3) Jul. 1930: 249-263.—The present article sets forth four basic problems of international interest: (1) social insurance as a branch of economics; (2) scope of social insurance; (3) social function of social insurance; and (4) development and results of social insurance. The newer developments during 1929 in the principal countries are reviewed. (List of the most recent works on social insurance in the several countries.)—E. W. Kopf.

921. TEAD, ORDWAY. The social view of premature retirement. Personnel. 7(1) May 1930: 25-32.— After a statement of economic principles underlying the solution of the problem of the prematurely and normally retired the author concludes that the problem requires attack in two directions: (1) drawing on the capital resources of the community by legal means, thus increasing the proportion of national income used in consumption. (2) In addition, each corporation should promote the intelligent utilization of persons of the older ages. A pension plan which starts at 65 or 70 years of age is inadequate, for the prematurely retired

are as vital a part of the problem as the normally retired.—G. T. Schwenning.

922. UNSIGNED. New social insurance law in France. Monthly Labor Rev. 31(3) Sep. 1930: 76-87.

923. UNSIGNED. Promptness in compensation

payments, 1929. Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull. #27. Jun. 12, 1930: 1-12.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 735, 1260, 1272, 1421, 1423, 1434, 1451)

924. BADULESCO, VICTOR V. La situation monétaire de la Roumanie. [The monetary situation in Rumania.] Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan. 28(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 183-201.—After a brief survey of the prewar monetary system of Rumania and of the upset brought by the war, the paper outlines what has been done in recent years. Since late in 1927 the Rumanian government has followed a definite program directed toward monetary stabilization. Each of the steps taken to carry out this program is examined and then the monetary and credit policy of the National Bank of Rumania is given some attention. Stabilization of the currency, accomplished in February, 1929, is not an end in itself, it is only a preliminary to the economic revival of the country. Particularly is there need of more of the country. Particularly is there need of more capital. Since Rumania is an agricultural nation capital must be loaned for a long term.—J. A. Maxwell.
925. BRZESKI, TADEUSZ. Polityka pieniężna.

Zakres, cele, metoda i układ zagadnień. [Monetary

policy; its scope, aim, method, and problems.] Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol. 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 179-190.—O. Eisenberg.

926. COYAJEE, SIR J. C. Some currency ideals of the day. Muslim Rev. 4 (4) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 1-9.—The present tendency is away from the pre-war gold standard. The decline in the production of gold and the concentration of gold reserves in America is an obstacle to the general resumption of the practice of gold currency. The gold exchange standard requires some form of international organization in order to secure a reasonable stability of prices. The gold bullion standard marks an advance upon the gold exchange standard, for it fixes the value of the local currency directly in terms of gold.—Dudley J. Cowden.

927. HARRIS, EMMETT. Gold inflation or price depression. Amer. Bankers Assn. J. 23(1) Jul. 1930: 19.--Economy in the use of gold through central pools or central banks establishing seasonal drains upon their gold supply is the logical solution of the problem of

controlling exchange fluctuations.—Helen Slade.

928. LEE, KAN. The anti-silver proposals. China
Critic. 3 (26) Jun. 26, 1930: 605-608.—The continuous drop in silver prices constitutes a great strain on business and has given rise to wide-spread speculation.-

 $M.\ McCollum.$

929. LEWIŃSKI, JAN STANISŁAW. Powstanie pieniądza. [The origin of money.] Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol. 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 216-228.— Money as a means of exchange is commonly considered a great step of progress regardless of the conditions of its circulation. But if the expenses connected with the introduction of money are taken into consideration: viz., coinage, creation of a mint, wear and tear through circulation, there may be circumstances under which money as a means of exchange is not economic. The advantages of money appear most clearly when the exchange of goods is carried on at great distances.—O. Eisenberg

930. SCAGNETTI, GIULIO. Oro e prezzi. [Gold and prices.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20(4) Apr. 1930: 387-395; (5) May 1930: 461-481.—After reviewing the principles of world monetary policy and the distribution of gold in the world, the author shows that the fear of scarcity of this metal has no basis in fact. He examines also the influence of gold upon the general level of prices, a level which, in his opinion, will not tend to fall in the future. He sees many reasons why the price level will tend to rise slowly but steadily. While the demand for money purposes is being gradually reduced, the supply in the long run can be maintained at a high

level .- Mario Saibante.

931. VERMES, ANDREAS. A pénzérték "jövede-1931. VERMEL, ANDREAS. A penterter jovede-lem" elmélete. [The income theory of the value of money.] Közgazdasági Szemle. 75 (5) May 1930: 367– 378.—The income and the quantity theories of money constitute in essence "laws of tendency" (Tendenz-gesetzmässigkeit). The difference in the two theories lies in different definitions of the value of money. The quantity theory determines the law of the general price level; the income theory the law of the price level of consumption goods. Most of the differences between the two theories flow from this distinction. So far as the value of the two theories as theories is concerned, neither of them has any advantage over the other. The theories of Schumpeter which follow from the fundamental thought of the income theory do not touch this thesis. In the theory of the value of money there are only two-sided causal connections. Proceeding from the idea of the income theory an equation is set up which emphasizes the connection between value of money determined by the price level of consumption goods and the sphere of production. This equation has the purpose simply of bringing new factors into a formula for the value of money and are not intended as a new theory of the value of money.—Ladislaus Rosenheim.

BANKING

(See also Entries 650, 773, 949, 956, 976, 1156, 1459)

932. ALBIG, W. ESPEY. Recession in industry affects school savings banking. Amer. Bankers Assn., Eleventh Ann. Report. 1930: pp. 31.
933. DAWES, HENRY M. Henry M. Dawes on branch banking as presented to House Committee in-

quiry into subject—says development of holding company control of unit banking probably precipitated present unrest. Commercial & Finan. Chron. 130 (3387) May 24, 1930: 3981-3983.

934. ESPADA, DIEGO ROSADO de la. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco commercial: el departamento de cuentas corrientes. [Organization, functioning and accounting for a commercial bank: the department of current accounts.] Contabilidad y Finan. 5 (1) Jul. 1930: 19-37.

935. FRICKEY, EDWIN. A statistical study of bank clearings, 1875–1914. 2. Individual cities, 1875–1914. Rev. Econ. Stat. 12 (3) Aug. 1930: 112–138.—This article, the third of a series, constitutes an analysis of monthly bank clearings for a group of 14 individual cities for the period 1875-1914, and for 16 cities during 1903-14. Most of the series are adjusted for secular trend (fitted on a tripartite division) and seasonal variation (progressive for several of the series, 1875-1902), further corrected for irregularities of the calendar, and expressed in units of standard deviation. As a preliminary to the determination of indexes of seasonal variation, the author studies the influence of cyclical fluctuations in original figures upon the selection of time intervals for the study of progressive seasonal variation and determines criteria for the selection of the time intervals. Comparisons at various steps indicate a correspondence with data for the seven-city aggregate presented in an earlier study. The cyclical movements of all except two of the individual cities are more or less similar to those of the seven-city aggregate, and a lag relationship between these movements existed for only one city. An index of the average dispersion of the adjusted items of 13 cities for the years 1875-1914 shows a pronounced downward drift and an amount of dispersion at the end of the period only about one-third as great as that at the beginning. The correlation ratio, applied to the quarterly averages of the adjusted figures for the 13 cities, indicates for the period as a whole about a constant closeness of cluster of these quarterly figures about their respective arithmetic averages .- A. M. Matthews.

936. HEYMANN, HANS. Wirtschaftliche und soziale Zukunftsaufgaben der Weltbank. [Economic and social future tasks of the world bank.] Nord u. Süd. 53 (6) Jun. 1930: 550-563.—Germany expects of the Bank for International Payments more than a quasineutral role of a negotiator in reparation matters. A chief task is (1) safeguarding the whole system of gold currencies. The bank is expected to assist the central banks in their efforts to maintain their national gold standards. Countries with paper or silver currency are excluded from participation in the affairs of the bank. In the face of opposition from the central banks, the whole system of regulation can be made feasible only with the aid of free understandings in regard to gold covers and usages. A uniform and systematic regulation of the demand and supply of gold may eventually lead to the establishment of a uniform world means of exchange. Possibilities of further development of an International Economic Organization are outlined.—
Erich A. Otto.

937. HOVEY, ROY A. State limitations asked for group or branch banks by Roy A. Hovey, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner—would confine national bank privileges to local regulations—views expressed before House Committee inquiry into subject. Commercial & Finan. Chron. 130 (3387) May 24, 1930: 3645-3646.

938. UNSIGNED. The Bank of Finland in 1929. Yearbook, Bank of Finland. 10 1929: 19-33.

939. UNSIGNED. The joint stock banks in 1929. Yearbook, Bank of Finland. 10 1929: 34-41.

CREDIT

(See also Entries 891, 959, 1017, 1127)

940. BANKOV. La réforme du crédit en URSS et le commerce extérieur. [Credit reform in the USSR and foreign commerce.] Vie Écon. d. Soviets. 6(118)

Jun. 20, 1930: 7-8.

941. EUTSLER, ROLAND B. Agricultural credit and the Negro farmer. Soc. Forces. 8(4) Jun. 1930: 565-573.—This study is an analysis of credit used by Negro tenant farmers in North Carolina. Of farmers interviewed 88% puchased fertilizer on credit. In most cases the crop lien was given as security and average term of this credit was eight months. Credit prices for fertilizer were found to be much higher than cash prices. The per annum interest rates calculated for fertilizer credit in this study averaged 37.2%. Over half the farmers depended upon credit from merchants for the purchase of provisions and feed. The per annum costs of merchant credit are so high as to place a heavy burden upon the farmer. The merchant assumes heavy risks in extending credit to Negro tenants and this factor of risk is a major cause of the high costs of credit extended by time merchants. Almost two-thirds of the cases interviewed reported the crop lien as the security required by merchants. Most of the merchant credit is granted over a period of from five to nine months. In summary, the causes for high costs of agricultural credit are poor business methods, risks, and the utilization of

credit for consumptive purposes.—E. C. Johnson.
942. HELLER, WOLFGANG. Das Kreditwesen und Kreditpolitik in Ungarn. [Credit and credit policy in Hungary.] Ungarische Jahrb. 10(1-2) Apr. 1930: 91-112.—Not until 1867 was a really unified and suitable credit structure erected in Hungary. The creation of Hungarian industry called banking institutions into being. In addition to large Budapest banks a network of provincial banks and saving banks was developed. This, however, showed an unhealthy development. The number of small banks increased with too great rapidity. The government set up a central currency institute (Geldinstitutszentrale) the duties of which were supervision (Revision) of the banks connected with them, placing them on a sound basis, and supervision over their liquidity. In the field of cooperation the idea of supervision had already been adopted. The central co-operative fund was founded in 1898. The credit policy of the pre-war years showed a liberal character. Hungarian banks survived the test of the World War with satisfactory results. After the war the state finances and currency were reorganized. The Hungarian National Bank was founded in 1924. To make up for the disappearance of industrial capital the central bank had to help out at the beginning with a note issue. The League of Nations loan of 1924 was available for investment purposes in Hungarian economy. The winning of the English and American capital markets for Hungarian bonds was especially important. The regulation of mortgage law and the emission of industrial bonds has already been accomplished by the government.— Ladislaus Rosenheim.

943. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. The tangled web of farm finance. Nation's Business. 18 (7) Jun. 1930: 43-46, 142, 144.—The second of four articles on the Federal Farm Loan System, showing how the system was handicapped by political and other influences. E. C. Johnson.

944. LEDERER, EMIL. Ort und Grenze des zusätzlichen Kredits. [The limitation of artificial credit.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 63 (3) 1930: 513-522.—During periods of rising business activity, the volume of credit is constantly expanded. These additional loans by the banks are based either upon larger deposits ensuing from savings and profits (natural

credit) or, they are based upon a favorable ratio of reserves in the banks; these loans are "artificial credit." It is inevitable that artificial credit should be employed in periods when the ratio of savings is lagging behind the ratio of increased business activity. Such artificial credit is without danger if used merely for the financing of short-term transactions; the increased sales result automatically in a greater volume of claims. But if these credits are used for the financing of long-term investments or for the production of goods which cannot be liquidated, the result will be an inflated price level. While the total of notes has increased, the quantity of commodities in the market has remained unchanged. Such a process of inflation during a period of increased business activity is inevitable, as the means ensuing from savings are insufficient to satisfy the growing demand. According to Lederer, the illiquidity of concerns employing artificial credit for the financing of long-term investments is in turn responsible for a reverse of the business cycle. During the period of business depression, the ratio of bank reserves tends to increase considerably and forms the basis of artificial credit granted in periods of business expansion.— S. Flink.

945. MANGARINI, PUBLIO. Credito commerciale e credito finanziario. [Commercial credit and financial credit.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20 (2) Feb. 1930: 133-138.-The basic element in the distinction between commercial credit and financial credit is represented by time. Both have a definite term: the former assumes repayment at maturity, the latter presumes partial or total renewal or postponement of the date of maturity. It is often difficult to distinguish between commercial credit and financial credit operations. In a bank examination experts, unless they personally know the borrowers, cannot tell the real condition of a bank. A more substantial distinction between commercial credit and financial credit is based upon the intentions and the kind of economic activity of the enterprise that has recourse to credit. In commercial credit, the enterprise has recourse to credit by acquiring goods for re-sale; in financial credit, it has recourse to credit in order to use the goods. Another distinction lies in the different risks to which these forms of credit are exposed. While commercial credit is subject solely to risks of purely commercial character, financial credit is subject to risks of an industrial nature. Finally, while commercial credit offers in general greater security for the creditor, financial credit offers less security and one which is more difficult to realize upon.—Mario Saibante.

946. MINTY, L. LE M. The agricultural credits act, 1928. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 249-258.—As

act, 1928. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 249-258.—As compared with farmers in other countries, the English farmer has suffered in the past from certain disadvantages in the matter of obtaining credit. These disadvantages were accentuated by the post-war financial difficulties. The situation was investigated by several official bodies, and, largely as a result of the "Enfield Report" the Agricultural Credits Act of 1928 was passed. This Act sets up machinery for the supplying of both long and short term credit requirements. Long-term credit is supplied through the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation which began business in January 1929. This Corporation is financed (1) by ten shareholding banks, (2) by a loan from the government, and (3) by the issue of debentures guaranteed by the government. It makes long-term loans up to 60 years at rates of interest not higher than required to meet its expenditure and pay a dividend of 5% to the shareholding banks. The act also enables the farmer to obtain short-term credits from the joint stock banks on the security of an agricultural charge.—Edgar Thomas.

947. UNSIGNED. Present position of agricultural credit in Spain. Internat. Rev. Agric. 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 130-137.—The development of agriculture rests upon

the basis of the credit applied to it. The benefits of credit must extend to the most remote places. In recent years a succession of legislative measures have aimed to bring credit to agriculture as needed. There will soon be some 8,000 institutions well distributed in Spain which will loan with mortgage security, on pledge of crop or stockbreeding products, or on personal credit. These loans may be made for from one to ten years at 5%. Mortgage banks lend on real property a sum equal to half of its taxation value. The Small Holding Development Fund provides financial assistance for social purposes including agriculture. The Foreign Bank of Spain effects credit operations in connection with export, and import commodities between Spain and other countries. The National Service of Agricultural Credit gives assistance to growers on small and medium-sized holdings. It is difficult to think of an agricultural need not provided for in Spain.—A. J. Dadisman.

948. UNSIGNED. La réforme du crédit en URSS. [Credit reform in the USSR.] Vie Écon. d. Soviets. 6 (117) Jun. 5, 1930: 3-4.

949. YOUNG, ROY A. Safer brakes for American credit machinery. Amer. Bankers Assn. J. 22 (12) Jun. 1930: 1137.—Foresight on the part of member banks in preparing for a possible market break enabled them promptly to step in to take over the burden of gigantic withdrawals. The Federal Reserve System stood by the banks, averting a panic and collapse of our credit system. Yet with an excellent banking system we nevertheless came to the brink of a collapse. Brokers loans and security loans in general are safe only because there is an instant market for the collateral; but large sales of collateral may result in a drop in the value of the collateral back of more than one half of the bank credit outstanding in this country. Bankers must look beyond the safety of the collateral offered for a loan, to the safety of the aggregate volume of collateral being offered for loans at all the banks.—Helen Slade.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 689, 857, 863, 878, 901, 1007, 1172, 1402)

950. BASTER, A. S. J. A note on Australian example. *Econ. J.* 40(159) Sep. 1930: 466-471.—A group of banks in England and Australia fixes exchange rates and changes them without n tice. This introduces an arbitrary factor into the quotation. Since the war there have been periods of strain when it was difficult or impossible in one country to secure exchange in the other. Just now it is difficult in Australia to obtain exchange on London. Australia has had recently a heavy adverse trade balance. Prices in Australia have not fallen so much as in England. The failure of a change in the quotation for exchange has meant an artificial stimulus to Australian importers and has forced "rationing" of exchange. London funds have been sold in Australia at prices that undervalued them. The tariff has been used in an attempt to check excessive imports coming in response to the high price level in Australia. This situation would not have arisen had the trade balance been corrected by changes in the exchange rate and the resulting out-flow of gold. Australia needs a free exchange market, not the present system in which rates are fixed by a group of non-competing banks that monopolize the business. Australia also needs a central bank to vary interest rates and thus check the increase in bank credit and bring Australian prices into line with world prices.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

951. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. American industry abroad. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 569-582.

952. HALLER, MAX. Finanzfragen der deutschen Elektrowirtschaft. [Financial questions of the German electric industry.] Tech. u. Wirtsch. 23 (6) Jun. 1930: 144 - 150

953. HAVERSON, FRANCIS L. Investment bankers' functions. Corporate Practice Rev. 2(9) Jun. 1930:

54 - 62.

954. KINDERSLEY, SIR ROBERT. British foreign investments in 1928. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 175-183.—The methods and form of this study have been changed since the publication of results in 1929, the present figures relating only to those overseas loans to governments and corporations which were included in the Stock Exchange Official Intelligence and upon which service was to some degree effected in London in 1928. This study shows £1,400,449,000 owned by residents of the United Kingdom invested overseas on Dec. 31, 1928. £15,576,000 of repayments were made thereon during 1928. The average rate of interest was 4.4%. About three fourths of these investments were in the British colonies and overseas possessions. About one-third was in Australia and New Zealand, one-About seventh in India, one-eighth in Africa, and one-ninth in America exclusive of Canada. Foreign nationals own a considerable portion of loans to foreign countries originally issued in London. The United Kingdom is saving

much less than before the war.—Robert Schwenger.

955. MOSER, A. W. Principles of investing. J.
Accountancy. 50 (1) Jul. 1930: 23-37.—The author applies the theory of probability to problems of investment, and works out formulae and examples to illus-

trate the relationship between the rate of return and the degree of risk.—H. F. Taggart.

956. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Making Paris an international acceptance market. Annalist. 36 (917) Aug. 15, 1930: 292-293

957. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Paris as a new inter-

957. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Paris as a new international money market: changes made and making. Annalist. 36 (916) Aug. 8, 1930: 253-268.
958. PASVOLSKY, LEO. Paris as a new international money market: why capital export is vital. Annalist. 36 (912) Jul. 11, 1930: 53-54, 71-74.
959. PEASE, W. CURTIS. Financial statement diagnosis for credit purposes. Certified Pub. Accountant. 10 (6) Jun. 1930: 183-185.—In analyzing a balance sheet one finds it helpful to keep in mind five common business ailments: insufficient capitalization, overinvestment in fixed assets, insufficient net profits, overinvestment in receivables, and overinvestment in inventories. The large amount of information required for a complete analysis is set forth by the author in the form of an analytical chart. While no standardized procedure of analysis is possible the chart is particularly valuable as a guide.— H. G. Meyer.

960. POMERANCE, ROBERT. Corporations: validity of by-law changing preferences of shareholders. Cornell Law Quart. 15(2) Feb. 1930: 284-288.—The reorganization of the Gladys Belle Oil Co., and the subsequent trading in new shares indicate that at the time of dissolution many of the common shares were held by new owners. Since these new owners could not have discovered by examination of the record any agreement that preferred stockholders should have priority in the distribution of capital, the court properly held the bylaw inoperative against them. But if any of the original common share-holders still held shares in the corporation, they should have been bound by their agreement to give preferred shareholders priority in the distribution of capital. The policy of protecting prospective

investors does not require that a by-law changing priorities be held void for all purposes.—F. R. Aumann.

961. ROELSE, HARLD V. Security loans in recent years. Rev. Econ. Stat. 12(3) Aug. 1930: 109-111.—
The author presents for three dates figures for total security loans, classified as (a) loans to brokers and

dealers in securities-broken down into (1) member bank loans, (2) loans for others (reported by the New York City member banks and by Stock Exchange members), and (3) loans to New York City brokers for nonmember banks and other out-of-town lenders—and (b) loans by member banks to customers other than brokers and dealers in securities. Brokers' "loans for others," a widely fluctuating group, supplied most of the increased demand for funds to finance the expanding security trading of the past four years. Brokers' loans of New York City member banks for their own account, also sensitive, represent adjustments between the demand for loans and the supply of funds from other sources. All security loans of reporting member banks after deducting the brokers' loans of New York banks for their own account have moved similarly to all other (largely commercial) loans of reporting banks; the first class has expanded somewhat more rapidly than general business, the second, somewhat less rapidly. A recent study by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of the security loans of 118 member banks in the Second Federal Reserve District outside of the larger cities indicates, on the whole, good conditions.—A. M. Matthews.

962. ROVENSKY, JOHN E. The market for money. Bankers Mag. 121(1) Jul. 1930: 65-68.—The fundamental money market is the world market, though broadly speaking one money market can be divided into three sections, commercial, security and real estate. Formerly the open commercial paper market was the basic one, but the great decrease in the volume of paper has lessened its influence. The open market paper has now become the dominant factor. European conditions affect our acceptance rates. In this feature the acceptance market and the call money market jointly occupy the position of the most immediate media of communi-

cation with the world's money market.—Helen Slade.
963. UNSIGNED. The American experience with investment trusts. Univ. Denver Business Rev. 6(6) Jun. 1930: 2-7.—An historical sketch of British and American investment trusts of both the fixed and managerial type. Statistical comparisons of investment trust securities with other securities are also shown.-

Clay Rice Smith

964. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des internationalen Geld- und Kapitalmarktes und der Märkte einzelner Länder während des Jahres 1929. [The developments of the international money and capital market and the markets of individual countries during 1929.] Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat. 132 (6) Jun. 1930: 859-884.

965. UNSIGNED. Indochine—les capitaux investis en 1929. [Capital invested in Indo-China in 1929.] Asie Française. 30(281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 232.—Investments in agricultural enterprises in the country by 1929 totalled 99,800,000 francs; those in mining, 118,800,000; those in transportation, 52,000,000; and those in banking, 36,800,000.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

966. UNSIGNED. La réorganisation de marché de Paris. [The reorganization of the Paris money market.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (622) Jan. 11, 1930: 1-103.—This number is devoted to a detailed analysis of the financial and banking situation, and to proposals for modernizing and reorganizing the money market.—Luther H. Evans.

967. UNSIGNED. United States capital in Latin America. Index (N. Y. Trust Co.). 10(6) Jun. 1930:

105-111.

968. WINKLER, MAX. Prosperity and foreign investment. Foreign Policy Assn., Infor. Service, Suppl. 6 May 1930: 1-22.—During 1929 the American investing public showed a marked apathy toward investing in fixed income-bearing issues both domestic and foreign, but especially foreign. Not a single issue of a foreign government, state, or municipal loan publicly sold in the United States since the close of the war is in default. Large sums continue to be sent abroad which do not take the form of public offerings. A somewhat detailed tabulation of investment companies and the amount of securities purchased is given.—L. Deere.

PRICES

(See also Entries 627, 690, 735, 795, 869, 927, 944)

969. BILIMOVIČ, ALEXANDER. Die Preislehre von Othmar Spann. [The price theory of Othmar Spann.] Schmollers Jahrb. 54 (4) 1930: 653-678.—Spann's criticism of the individualistic price theory does not differentiate sufficiently between two essentially different phenomena: phenomena of households, factories, public enterprises, which represent teleological units and which therefore must be handled as whole entities (nach "ganzheitliche" Methode), and phenomena of the present day national and world economics which represent a system of independent economies and therefore can be approached only by the individualistic method. Spann's criticism of Gossen's law does not suffice to shake the usefulness of it for the representation of the typical course of the satisfaction of wants. His explanation of value in terms of the amount of individual labor goes back to the metaphysical view, present as early as Marx, according to which exchange value was determined even before actual exchange on the market, whereas in fact the price is actually determined on the market. Spann's theory of the equal value of all parts of a whole is refuted by his own differentiation between superfluous and indispensable members. His "equal weight on the basis of interchangeability of units" leads to a crude quantitative price theory. So far as concerns Spann's idea that the fundamental error of all previous value and price theories lies in the fact that they conceive price and value as definite calculable quantities, there is a theoretical calculability of price, on certain assumptions, although not a practical calculability. With his criticism of economic theory, Spann is right in that up to the present time economic theory has not made its results sufficiently concrete.—Horst Jecht.

970. BOWLEY, A. L. The relation between wholesale and retail prices. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Monthly Rev. 1(4) Jun. 1930: 103-110.—Because of the many stages in the passage of goods from first producer to final consumer there are many wholesale prices to one retail price. Wholesale and retail prices not only relate to different stages in production but are also determined by different methods of marketing. Movements of by different methods of marketing. wholesale and retail prices have no immediate and automatic connection and the relation will vary according to the commodity. There are three tendencies that can be partly measured by statistics—retail prices move later than wholesale, their variations have a smaller range and over short periods they are stationary while wholesale prices vary. In the only group for which exact measurement can be made, that of food prices, it is found that during the past eight months retail prices have reflected the fall of wholesale prices. The lesser fluctuations of retail prices is due to the relative stationariness of wages and other intermediate costs. - Helen Slade.

971. DONNER, OTTO. Bestimmungsgründe der [Factors that determine cotton Baumwollpreise. prices.] Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch. Spec. #15. 1930: pp. 64.—A study is made of the factors which determine the price of American, Egyptian, and Indian cotton. Fluctuations in the price of cotton depend upon quite definite, statistically demonstrable economic facts, and can only be very slightly modified by specula-

tion, and only for a brief period of time. That the chief factor in the determination of cotton prices is supply is proved by a study of the yearly fluctuations since the end of the World War. A knowledge of the basic causes which determine the price of cotton gives an insight into the probable trend of prices in the cotton market.—A. M. Hannay.

972. NORTON, L. J., and WILSON, B. B. Prices of Illinois farm products from 1866-1929. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #351. Jul. 1930: 487-566.

973. OHLIN, BERTIL. International price relations. Sugnets Handelshapken Index. 5 (56) Aug. 1930:

tions. Svenska Handelsbanken Index. 5 (56) Aug. 1930: 156-163.—General restoration of the gold standard has resulted in less discussion of the inter-relation of price levels in different countries, possibly because of the false assumption that under a gold standard régime with stabilized exchange rates the problem of changes in the international price relations would no longer be an important economic problem. The problem is no longer one of varying degrees of inflation causing variations in exchange rates, and "the true nature of international price relations" must now receive attention. Various factors cause changes in the prices of products in different countries, including those which are objects of both international and domestic trade. The idea of a world market with a uniform price for all international goods The factors affecting price levels in is untenable. different countries are: (1) production conditions; (2) demand conditions; (3) transportation conditions; (4) tariffs and other trade obstacles; (5) international movements of capital. The idea of a normal relation between the price levels of different countries is absurd. -F. L. Thomsen

974. SILVERMAN, A. G. Monthly index numbers of British export and import prices, 1880-1913. Rev. Econ. Stat. 12(3) Aug. 1930: 139-148.—The basic data for this study are wholesale market prices, which are more sensitive than average import and export prices obtained by dividing values by quantities. All important, accessible, and relatively homogeneous series were These cover 48 export commodities classified into 6 groups and 38 import commodities classified into 7 groups. The indexes are aggregates on the base 1890-1904, with the 1890-1904 average monthly export quantities of United Kingdom produce and net quantity imports as weights. The export index is admittedly not completely representative, but its annual averages closely parallel Taussig's more comprehensive annual index of average export prices. Striking divergences appear in a comparison of the monthly import and export indexes with Sauerbeck's monthly price index numbers, attributable chiefly to the composition and weighting of the series. Sauerback's index, essentially an import index, follows more closely the import prices. When (1) the import index, (2) Knibbs' world wholesale price index, and (3) Sauerbeck's index, all three on an annual basis, are compared, the import price index is found to be clearly representative of world prices. The annual average import and export price indexes are more sensitive than Taussig's import and export series—which are based upon average import and export prices,—and avoid the danger encountered in them by the use of such an abnormal year as 1900 as a comparison and weighting base. - A. M. Matthews.

975. STAMP, JOSIAH. National and international burdens of price instability—some possible remedies. Annalist. 36 (918) Aug. 22, 1930: 331-332. 976. STAMP, JOSIAH. A stable price level. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Monthly Rev. 1 (5) Jul. 1930: 143-148.—"No instructed authority is seeking the establishment of a price level without any fluctuations whatment of a price level without any fluctuations what-ever." "It is not the object of stabilization to eliminate entirely short-period fluctuations. Nor will much harm result from permanent differences in the purchasing power of the monetary unit over a long period such

as a century." Evils arise from large changes in the purchasing power of money in periods lasting several years up to a generation.— Helen Slade.

977. THOMAS, W. PRESTON. Prices of farm products in Utah. Utah Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #217. Jun. 1930: pp. 60.—The bulletin gives both actual and relative prices for all the important farm products. of Utah. Relative prices are compared graphically with index numbers of prices paid by farmers in the United States for commodities they buy. The prices of farm products are combined into a weighted index of farm prices for Utah and the index is compared with other important price indexes. The method of computing the index is similar to that used in constructing index numbers of farm prices in other states and for the United States which makes it readily comparable with other index numbers.—C. M. Purves.

978. UNSIGNED. Wholesale prices, 1929. U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #521. Aug. 1930: pp. 83.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 653, 690, 813, 932, 944, 1856-1857)

979. AXE, EMERSON WIRT, and HOUGHTON, RUTH. Records show that business recoveries precede commodity price's upturns. *Annalist.* 36 (913) Jul. 18, 1930: 102-103.

980. DEMARIA, GIOVANNI. Saggio sugli studi di dinamica economica. [Studies of economic dynamics.] Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie. 38 (3) May 1930: 222-257.—A survey of the most recent and valuable contributions to the statistical study of the recurrence of economic phenomena. - Ottavio Delle-

Donne.

GRAUE, ERSIN. The relationship of busi-981. ness activity to agriculture. J. Pol. Econ. 38(4) Aug. 1930: 472-478.—Graue defends Bagehot's suggestion that there is an inverse price relationship between agriculture and urban industrial enterprise. Decreasing food prices result in increased urban business activity through increased purchasing power available to the urban population. An index of bank debits outside of New York City, as indicative of business activity, is compared with a food price ratio found by computing the ratio of an index of food prices to an index of prices of manufactured products. Except for the periods 1895-96 and 1908-9 the purchasing power of food prices in terms of manufactured products has usually moved inversely to the index of business activity. As food production decreases prices rise, thus reducing urban purchasing power although benefiting the rural population. When another good harvest year occurs, and prices sag, urban purchasing power increases, factories expand production, and a period of business activity is launched. The contention that the cyclical position of urban industry correlates positively with that of agriculture does not seem to hold. Nor does it seem possible to support the theory that reduced activity in urban enterprise can be traced to the loss of purchasing power suffered by the farm population. In urban enterprises increasing output takes place in response to "generous prospects" of price gains. In agriculture increasing output is much less incidental to promising price position

than it is to the varying influence of weather conditions upon supply.—A. G. Black.

982. KING, WILLFORD I. Is there a business cycle? J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 207–209.—Review of speeches at the American Statistical Association's New York meeting last February. Col. M. C. Rorty suggested that the concept of a departure from a line representing full-time employment of those normally employed would be more satisfactory than from the usual statistical "normal."—D. E. Church.
983. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Wirtschafts- und

Aktien-Konjunktur. [Business and stock market conditions.] Finanzpol. Korrespondenz. 11(26) Jul. 16, 1930: 1-2.

984. KUVIN, LEONARD. Productive overca-pacity. Bull. Taylor Soc. 15 (2) Apr. 1930: 113-117. —After estimating from census data the productive activity of different industries we observe that there is a considerable range of idleness in different industrial groups and that this idleness varies from year to year in the several industries. The author attempts to examine different reasons and factors of above, such as risk of loss, changes in demand, retarded demand, changes brought in by increased efficiency of machinery and plants, those due to inefficiency of labor and the steady influx of new enterprises when business conditions are favorable, as well as the unstable price level. The solution of the problem will have to be 'met by economists

and financiers rather than by engineers.—Lazare Teper.
985. SMITH, B. B. The economic explanation of a business forecasting index. Ohio State Univ. Bur. Business Research, Ohio Conference of Statisticians, Business Stat. Sec. Jun. 1930: 1-18.—Statistical devices designed to forecast business activity, according to the author, must be based on a workable hypothesis of economic causation. Taking the view that money is the motivating force in our business economy, he traces step by step the way in which the flow of goods through the processes of production and distribution is induced by the expenditure of money by the final buyers. This flow finds its counterpart in the flow of money from consumers back to the original producers, with this difference: each one in line strives to stow away a surplus in the bank. To the degree that the banks return this flow of surplus to industry or increases it by credit expansion there is business prosperity. To the degree that the flow is restricted by credit contraction there is business depression. A forecast of business activity therefore can be obtained by discovering the factors which influence this return flow of money through the banks. These he finds to be changing interest rates adjusted for changing bank reserves, changing bond yields and bond volume, collateral loans corrected for trend, and the federal reserve ratio. Of these, changing interest rates he concludes, are the best single indicator of changes in business activity. - F. F. Elliott.

LABOR AND WAGES GENERAL

(See also Entries 680-681, 687, 719, 743, 751, 841, 1069, 1217, 1412–1413, 1460, 1567, 1580, 1608, 1655, 1713, 1768, 1799, 1822)

986. BERGLUND, ABRAHAM; STARNES GEORGE TALMADGE; VYVER, FRANK TRAVER de. Labor in the industrial South. Univ. Virginia, Inst. Research in Soc. Sci., Inst. Monog. #9. 1930: pp. 176.—In the United States the industrialization of the South may be said to have begun in the decade between 1880 and 1890. A rapid growth in manufacturing industries took place in an environment of agricultural and plantation traditions. This feature makes the labor situation of the South unique. From 1880 to 1927 the value of manufactured products in the 11 states which formed the Southern Confederacy increased from \$275,304,627 to \$6,401,780,877 or over 2,300%. This increase was about twice as rapid as for the country in general. This rapid growth has been based in part on so-called "cheap-labor," although the natural resources of the South have been a more potent factor. In industries which are fairly typical of wage conditions in the industrial South, workers receive materially less than they do in the North for similar tasks. In the

cotton textile industry in 1927 it was found that for a number of selected tasks the average full time weekly earnings in the South were \$6.71 less than similar earnings in the North. In the lumber industry southern workers are employed eight to ten hours longer each week than corresponding laborers in the Northwest, but receive 20 to 30 cents less per hour. In the manufacture of furniture relatively low money wages and long hours prevail. Offsetting these low wage rates, however, are elaborate welfare systems in many instances and low and even nominal rents for houses. Food costs in some instances are lower. Making allowance for these offsetting conditions, wages in the South are still so low that the standard of living which the workers are able to maintain is materially lower than similar workers in New England. New capital flowing into the South, with the increasing diversification of industry will open greater opportunities to the laboring classes with resulting improvement in living standards. —Abraham Berglun $ar{d}$

987. BOWERS, GLENN A. Employment. Social workers look at industry. Factory & Indus. Management. 80(1) Jul. 1930: 73-74.—Digests of papers on economic old age, National Conference of Social Work, Boston, June 8-14, 1930. Public and industrial points of papers of papers on economic old age, National Conference of Social Work, Boston, June 8-14, 1930. Public and industrial points of papers of papers of papers. of view regarding methods of dealing with old age de-

pendency are given.—G. A. Bowers.

988. BRATSCHI, ROBERT. Le droit de discussion dans les enterprises fédérales. [The right of workers' participation in the management of Swiss public undertakings.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 101-115.—The recognition given to employee representation in the management of the Swiss national railways is emphasized. The operation of four distinct types of agency in Switzerland—commissions on pensions and sickness relief, personnel, equality of treatment, and discipline—show that fruitful functioning of workers' representation demands that: (1) workers' delegates find a solid support in a strong union; (2) representatives be sufficiently competent to resist encroachment by the administrative authorities; and (3) jurisdiction of the several delegations be clearly distinguished from that of the trade unions. (Concise outline of the constitution and competence of the commissions.)—Allan F. Saunders

989. ELDRIDGE, RUSSELL J. Labor camps.

Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 36-41.

990. ENGELS, M. Un aspect de la question de la main-d'oeuvre au Congo Belge. [The labor question in the Belgian Congo.] Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 266-272.-In spite of the popular objection to any system of administration of native colonial workers which smacks of forced labor, the solution of the problem of getting satisfactory work from, and satisfactory remuneration for, black labor in the Congo is a strict system of discipline.—Lawrence C.

Lockley.

991. FRANÇOIS-PERROUX. L'évolution de la intérête professionnels dans les notion de défense des intérêts professionnels dans les syndicats agricoles. [The evolution of the concept of the defense of professional interests in agricultural syndicates.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 44 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 282-303.—The agricultural syndicates of France adhere generally to the existing social and economic order, and have not followed the trade syndicates in laying greater stress on a social revolutionary program than on the defense of professional interests. Since 1884 the agricultural syndicates have expanded their activities by three successive stages through the establishment (1) of commercial organizations for the purchase of supplies and the sale of products, (2) of social organizations for instruction in agricultural technique, for insurance, for credit, etc., (3) of cultural organizations for raising the general intellectual level of agriculturalists and for giving them a sense of professional honesty and

of the solidarity of their interests with the interests of consumers. Jurisprudence (decision of Court of Cassation, March 25, 1908) and legislation (law of March 12, 1920) have both taken cognizance of this evolution of agricultural syndicates. The legal scope of activity of these syndicates may be defined as follows: (1) to defend the general interests as distinct from the interests of the individual members, (2) to restrict operations of purchase and sale to commodities closely related to agriculture and to carry on these operations without profit, (3) to defend all collective interests of the profession both direct and indirect, and (4) to defend collective appelations and trade marks. - William Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.

992. GRAF, OTTO. Untersuchungen über die Wirkung zwangsläufiger zeitlicher Regelung von Arbeitsvorgängen. 1. Beiträge zur Erforschung der Arbeitsbedingungen bei Fliessarbeit. [Studies of the effect of continuous flow system. 1. Contributions to the study of labor conditions.] Arbeitsphysiologie. 2 (7-8)

May 9, 1930: 575-630.

993. HOWE, ROBERT. Industry and the aged.

Harvard Business Rev. 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 435-442.—A

résumé of industry's relation to the problem of care for destitute and dependent old people in the United States. (1) The installation of more machines which require fewer laborers is a contributing factor of major importance. (2) Despite numerous commendable efforts, industry as a whole has not provided any effective solution, and the individual concern is not the unit around which to build an effective system to eliminate old age dependency. (3) From a view-point of practical value to the business man, a scheme of social care for the depen ient aged offers little of either advantage or disadvantage. Industry should not oppose a practical scheme that will provide an income for the aged and

destitute worker.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

994. KUMMER, FRITZ. Labor conditions in the automobile industry in Germany. Monthly Labor Rev.
31(1) Jul. 1930: 29-33.—Foreign capital comes in through three channels: sale of stock to foreigners; erection of assembly plants by foreign makers; and plants built to produce cars from German raw materials. There are nine such assembling plants in Germany, seven American and two French. The two plants of the third type, the General Motors and the Ford Company, have large capacity and are reported to be able to supply the entire European market from Germany. Germany with a good highway system and an old established industry has only one automobile for every 53 persons. The low power motorcycle is having the most rapid development. In 1929 127,466 persons were reported employed in the entire industry. In motor car building (1929) 44,790 were employed. Of this number 56.6% were skilled; 21.5%, semi-skilled; 11.7% unskilled. Of the entire number 3.1% were women and 7.1% were apprentices. Piece work is the more common method of wage payment. Wages and hours are regulated through collective agreements by hours are regulated through collective agreements between employers and the labor unions. The outside limits of wages are from 0.70 to 2M per hour for the skilled; from 0.65 to 1.30M for semi-skilled; and from 0.71 to 1.30M for the unskilled; from 0.46 to 1.30M for female workers. The depression has resulted in partial or complete stoppage of some plants and an increase in unskilled and female workers. These changes have affected the strength of organization adversely. On September 1, 1929, 70.6% of workers were organized. Only 10.6% are organized in the Ford Company plant. Woodworkers are 78.4% organized; painters, 91.5%; upholsterers, 54.7%; metal workers, 63.8%.—G. G. Grant.

995. LANZILLO, AGOSTINO. I "Paneroni" della scienza economica. [Those who wish to "overthrow" economics.] Vita Ital. 18 (207) Jun. 1930: 606-625.—

The author refutes the doctrines of Professor Spirito who, though a Fascist, criticized certain provisions of

the Fascist Labor Charter.—O. Eisenberg.
996. LAPA JNE, Dr. Zur Unterscheidung der
Dienst- und Werkverträge. [The distinction between
employment contracts and contracts to do work.]
Prager Juristische Z. 10 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 409-416.— To the usual criteria distinguishing such contracts the author adds another basis of distinction. The contractor executes the work in a single act of performance whereas the employee executes the work assigned to him in a

number of such acts of performance.—Morris Ploscowe.
997. LEVIN, Dr. Schutz der freien Rechtsanwaltschaft. [Protection of the unorganized legal profession.]

Deutscher Anwaltverein Druckschr. (24) 1930: pp. 42. 998. LORIA, ACHILLE. Le ripercussioni psicologiche della organizzazione scientifica del lavoro. [The psychological repercussions of scientific management.] Scientia. 46 (212-12) Dec. 1929: 395-405.
999. NEMIROVSKY, M. Labor developments in

Jewish colonies. Analysis of the 1930 census of Jewish labor in Palestine. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 5 (12-13) Jul. 1930: 239-242.

1000. SUHR, OTTO. Das Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit. [The national bureau for rationalization.] Arbeit. 7(7) Jul. 1930: 454-464.—A critique of the work, activities, and publications of the Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit from the point of view of the trade unions.—Jürgen Kuczynski.
1001. SUNDARAM, LANKA. The Royal Com-

mission on Labour in India. Comtemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 753-759.—Contrary to widespread belief, India, far from being predominantly agricultural, has attained an impressive industrial development. industries, the size of which make present day India one of the eight principal industrial states of the world, employ 18,250,000 persons. It is around this group that India's labor problem centers—a problem, incidentally, which appears to be singularly difficult of solution. Not only is the character of Indian labor rendered peculiarly heterogeneous by the various castes and creeds, each speaking a different language or dialect, but the element of emigrant labor,—often made up of people from different and distant parts of the country who, during the slack agricultural season, make periodical pilgrimages to the nearest city in search of a lucrative opening,—complicates the situation still further. Again, the extreme illiteracy, ignorance and fatalism of the Indian laborer kills all desire on his part to ameliorate his lot. ing conditions and housing facilities—especially in the larger cities—are deplorable. The Indian Government has been active in passing legislation designed to protect the interests of the laborer. Yet much remains to Indian labor's most urgent need is a living wage; the Royal Commission estimates that even today 50% of the industrial strikes in India owe their origin to wage disputes. The trade union movement, since its inception in 1918, has grown steadily stronger.—J. E.

1002. THRONE-HOLST, J. Employés ouvriers "actionnaires" de l'industrie qui les occupe. [Stockholding employees.] Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930: 301-306.— Lawrence C. Lockley.

1003. UNSIGNED. Conditions of labour and methods of recruiting in Malaya. [Résumé of Dr. A. G. Vreede's report, #4, Labour Office, Dutch East Indies.]

Internat. Labour Rev. 21(3) Mar. 1930: 426-428.—
The Dutch East India Government, having determined to abolish all vestiges of compulsory labor, sent two of the officials of its labor office to investigate conditions on the rubber and other plantations of the three British colonies, the Straits Settlement, the Federated Malay States, and Ceylon, in which the compulsory labor system was abolished some years ago. This step not only

led to a radical improvement of the condition of the coolie laborers, but also proved satisfactory to the planters. Labor costs have not been greatly increased, and there is far less difficulty in managing coolie workmen than formerly. This result is attributed mainly to the excellent governmentally supervised recruiting methods used to obtain labor in the Madras Presidency for the plantations in Malaya. It is recommended that similar recruiting methods be adopted by the Dutch East Indian Government, plus measures to preserve the superior Dutch methods of plantation administration.

E. E. Witte. 1004. UNSIGNED. Country and town workers in Porto Rico. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (2) Aug. 1930: 46-

1005. UNSIGNED. Decisions of courts and opinions affecting labor, 1927-1928. U.S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #517. Jun. 1930: pp. 516. 1006. UNSIGNED. Economic and social status

of borrowers from small loan companies. Monthly

Labor Rev. 31 (2) Aug. 1930: 42-44.

1007. UNSIGNED. Employee stock purchase plans and the stock market crisis. Natl. Indus. Conference Board Service Letter on Indus. Relations. (61)

Jul. 15, 1930: 1-3.

1008. UNSIGNED. An enquiry into conditions of work and wages of agricultural workers in Czechoslovakia. Internat. Labour Rev. 21 (6) Jun. 1930: 857-867.

—In 1926 the Academy of Agriculture conducted an inquiry into the position of agricultural labor. Agriculture is faced with the problem of labor shortage. At the time of the 1921 census, only one-third of those gainfully employed in agriculture were hired workers. Young men and women have joined the rural exodus, permitting the older persons to constitute a considerable part of the hired labor group. Farmer's wives are less prone to work in the field, and even engage domestic servants to perform menial tasks at home. The labor servants to perform menial tasks at home. The labor shortage can be attributed to: low wages, long hours, attraction of the town, instability of employment, defective housing, absence of old age insurance and the development of the family farm. The solution lies in the improvement of conditions of labor by rationalizing agricultural production, applying modern legislation to the position of the laborer, and improving the facilities for vocational education.—Solomon Barkin.

1009. UNSIGNED. Il lavoro forzato nelle colonie. [Forced labor in the colonies.] Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie. 38-3 (2) Sep. 1939: 89-103. 1010. UNSIGNED. Legislative provisions on Sun-

day labor. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 69-74. 1011. UNSIGNED. Profit sharing and co-partnership in 1929. Ministry Labour Gaz. 38(7) Jul. 1930:

1012. UNSIGNED. Public-service retirement system: Federal employees' retirement act of 1930.

Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (2) Aug. 1930: 72-80.
1013. UNSIGNED. Report of Director of International Labor Office on vocational training in 1929.

Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (2) Aug. 1930: 127-131.
1014. UNSIGNED. The trend of industrial home work in Pennsylvania. Labor & Indus. 17 (6) Jun.

1930: 3-6.

1015. UNSIGNED. Vocational guidance in Germany. J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. 4(8) Oct. 1929: 454-456.—Psychol. Absts., 4: 3165.

1016. YARBROUGH, DEAN S. Facing the future after twenty years: impressions of the National Urban League Conference. Opportunity. 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 208-210.-Negro jobs as such have passed, but the gains colored workers have made in industry more than offset these losses and their condition is far better than it has ever been. The Negro has forced the issue of industrial equity into new circles. In several cities a campaign is successfully under way to obtain the employment of

Negroes in establishments conducted in the Negro section, and in those seeking colored patronage. Chicago more than 5,000 jobs for Negroes have been obtained through giving publicity to the plan of having Negroes trade with firms that employ Negroes. The Urban League has aided by training workers in salesmanship, office practice, domestic service, and waiting. $-E.\ L.\ Clarke.$

1017. ZORBAUGH, GRACE S. M. Credit-union experience in Iowa. Amer. Federationist. 37(8) Aug.

1930: 966-968.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 321, 994, 1374, 1873)

1018. BROWN, GEOFFREY C. management cooperative committee. Amer. Federa-

tionist. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 674-675.

1019. CLARK, MARJORIE RUTH. French syndicalism of the present. J. Pol. Econ. 38 (3) Jun. 1930: 317-327.—Since 1922, the workers in France have had a dual organization—the older Confédération Générale du Travail being the conservative and "reformist" body and the eight-year-old Confédération Générale du Travail Unitaire being revolutionary and communist. In eight years the breach between the two bodies has widened. The C. G. T. charges the C. G. T. U. with subordinating syndicalist aims to communism, while the latter charges the former with cooperating with employers, contrary to accepted syndicalist philosophy. Both charges are correct. Before the war, the French syndicalist movement was devoted to the class war prosecuted through direct action: strikes were hailed, and political action was taboo. The C. G. T. has now repudiated the general strike of Sorel, clamps down on all strikes except as a last resort, supports conciliation in labor disputes, favors the Government's social insurance program introduced in 1928, looks favorably upon "rationalization" if helpful to the workers, and more and more is veering toward political action. On the other hand, the C. G. T. U. still believes in industrial and general strikes per se, although now choosing and planning the time for them more cautiously. It opposes arbitration and collective bargaining, rationalization, social insurance in theory, and its majority has entered into a working compact with the French communist party. It claims a membership of 525,000, as against 675,000 claimed by the C. G. T. Both claims are probably exaggerated.-Bertram Benedict

1020. JOHNSTON, G. A., and SPATES, T. G. Industrial relations in the London traffic combine. Internat. Labour Rev. 21(4) Apr. 1930: 494-518; (5) May 1930: 613-642.—There are seven divisions in the London Traffic Combine employing 44,000 workers. The management raises no objection to signing trade union agreements for each of these, though always reserves the right to control all management policies including discipline. On the railways, besides union agreements staff councils have been set up so that wherever possible the employees can come to agreements with the management directly. In the omnibus division this has not been necessary because union units are the same as the managerial units of the company, and so they can easily meet together. In each case suggestion schemes have proved valuable. Sixty per cent of the operating expenditure goes to wages. There has been a recent increase in real wages of over 14%. This has

resulted because the cooperation of management and men improved efficiency.—W. Ellison Chalmers.

1021. POPE, FREDERICK RUSSELL. Samuel Gompers: A character appreciation. Amer. Federationist. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 686-693.

1022. PORTUS, G. V. The Australian labor movent. Pacific Affairs. 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 923-932. Despite changes of leadership, the Australian labor movement pursues the same policy and stands for the same ideas it did 25 years ago. From its rise in 1890 as a political labor movement to the present it has controlled a considerable number of governments, although actually in power less then 13 years. It has forged in parliaments the weapons on which it relies: arbitration, shipping acts, workers' insurance, child endowment and particularly the national doctrine known as the white Australia policy. This policy has become generally popular; but of all parties, Labour probably accepts it most dogmatically. In recent years communism has appeared, a creed of internationalism startlingly at variance with the nationalism of Australian labor. Australian labor movement is not greatly interested

in Pacific affairs.—Constantine Panunzio.

1023. REID, IRA De A. Lily-white labor. Opportunity. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 170-173.—Twenty-two national unions, 11 of which are affiliated with the A. F. of L., exclude Negroes from their membership. As a result not less than 225,000 Negro workers are denied trade union affiliation. The A. F. of L condones other discriminatory practices affecting Negro workers, such as segregation in separate unions, exclusion from shops employing whites, and denial of opportunity to advance in a trade. Between 1919 and 1929 the number of Negro locals declined from 169 to 21, or from 18.7 to 5.4% in the total number of locals. Despite its Negro membership of 61,032 workers the A. F. of L. has less positive power and influence among Negro workers than at any other time in the last 30 years.—E. L. Clarke.

1024. SCHARRENBERG, PAUL. The labor movement in Japan. Amer. Federationist. 37 (7) Jul. 1930: 809-818.—Labor unions now existing in Japan date back not earlier than 1912. Since then there has been a steady growth rising to a membership of 125,551 on December 31, 1923, and to 321,125 in June, 1929, in spite of internal warfare between conservatives and the left wing. Nearly all the unions are purely local. The two best organized unions are among seamen; these grew out of the participation of the Japanese seamen in the International Seamen's Conference held at Genoa, Italy in 1920. Shipowners have cooperated in making these organizations national instead of merely local. In labor conferences the Japanese prove active and wideawake, dealing, for example, with recognition of trade unions; unemployment; eight hour day; health insurance; strike funds; and reform of dormitory system in factories. Active plans are under way for an Asiatic Labor Congress. Compulsory education and the activity of labor organizers have changed the picture of labor conditions in Japan.—Victor P. Morris.

1025. SIEGEL, OTTO. Das Gewerkschaftswesen

der Tschechoslowakei. [Labor organizations of Czechoslovakia.] Prager Juristische Z. 10(13) Jul. 1, 1930: 498-501.—Discusses statistics of workers and salaried employers' organizations in Czechoslovakia on

Dec. 31, 1928.—Morris Ploscowe.

1026. TA CHEN. Labor in China during the civil wars. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (1) Jul. 1930: 1-19.—The guild system is disintegrating in China due to the passing of handicrafts, political propaganda, and superiority of trade unions and collective bargaining. The labor movement is spreading rapidly. China, though an agricultural country, is facing difficulty due to the rapid rate of its industrialization. Industrial friction would be less if the transition were slower. Machines are forcing readjustments with unemployment; dexterity in hand work does not mean skill in managing machines, causing waste in production. Radicalism was a companion of industrialization and came to China from St. Simon and Louis Blanc via French Indo-China. It was followed by studies of living conditions prompted by German socialism. The student movement of 1919 brought Japanese socialists. A communist party appeared in 1920, affiliated with the Third International. Between 1924 and 1927 the growth was rapid, unions increased in number and their demands added political elements to the economic. Farmers' Leagues became part of the general development. The Nationalist Government is making an effort to improve conditions through legislation. There is an arbitration act (1928) to adjust labor troubles, prevent strikes and restrict the closed shop efforts of the unions. The right of association is assured (a limited right) by the labor union law (1929). Working conditions are regulated by the factory law (1929), but its administration is ineffective. Extraterritoriality brings its own peculiar difficulties, as many of the factories are owned by foreigners. Political unrest has hindered the industrial development in many parts of China.—G. G. Groat.

unrest has hindered the industrial development in many parts of China.—G. G. Groat.

1027. UNSIGNED. Les fédérations syndicales suisses en 1929. [The Swiss trade unions in 1929.]

Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22 (7) Jul. 1930: pp. 40 (Suppl.).

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 1224, 1226, 1411, 1419, 1429)

1028. GREENWAY, ROSCOE B. The "yellow dog" contract. *Internat. Molders*" J. 66 (8) Aug. 1930: 461-464.

1029. MICHELL, H. An analysis of industrial disputes in Canada, 1901–1929. Indus. Canada. 30 (7) Nov. 1929: 46–48.—According to statistics compiled from the Labour Gazette there were 3,255 disputes involving 926,549 workers and causing the loss of 25,563,076 working days in Canada in the period from 1901 to 1928. The smallest number of disputes (43) occurred in 1915 and the largest number, 298, in 1919. Considered in five year periods there has been a marked increase in the number of days lost—about three times as many in the last period as in the first. Strikes are becoming increasingly important as a means of negotiation. Three industries, building, metal and clothing, were responsible for 40% of the disputes. Unionism has been responsible for the rapid increase in strikes. As in other countries the workers win in disputes occurring in periods of industrial activity—for example 1918–1919, and lose in periods of depression as in 1920. Unionism tends to increase in good times and to decline in bad times.—H. A. Innis.

1030. PENNOCK, G. A., and PUTNAM, M. L. Growth of an employee relations research study. Per-

Growth of an employee relations research study. Personnel J. 9 (1) Jun. 1930: 82-85.—The article traces the evolution of a series of studies in employee relations which have been conducted over a six year period at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company. An effort to determine precise relations between illumination and output brought the management face to face with significant facts about mental attitudes as related to a wide circle of conditions, personal as well as material, outside as well as inside the factory walls.—

J. B. Stone.

1031. RANDOLPH, A. PHILIP. Porters fight paternalism. Amer. Federationist. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 666-673

1032. UNSIGNED. New South Wales. Industrial disputes and lost time in 1929. Monthly Labor Rev. 31(2) Aug. 1930: 139-141.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 1083, 1109, 1650)

1033. ALTSHULER, I. M. Psychiatry in industry and commerce. Michigan State Medic. Soc. J. 29 Jun. 1930: 451-453.—Finding the right man for the right position is a task which can be adequately met only by a group of competent persons composed of physicians.

psychologists, psychiatrists, and sociologists. Each misplaced man is not only an economic loss but may become a source of misery and danger to society. It is painful to see the most precious resource, man power, turned into waste through ignorance, misuse, and neglect. The time is ripe for the industrial psychiatrist to develop into a social therapist.—E. R. Hayhurst.

to develop into a social therapist.—E. R. Hayhurst.
1034. BRIDGMAN, DONALD S. Success in college and business. Personnel J. 9(1) Jun. 1930: 1-19. The article deals with the progress of college students in the Bell Telephone System in relation to their earnings, their participation in activities, and in scholarship rank. Information was secured from more than a thousand graduates four or more years out of college who had spent at least half the time since graduation in the Bell System. Salary as compared with years since graduation was used as a criterion to measure success. A median was established for all men by geographic areas and individual salaries were weighted to a common base in accordance with the differences found. Achievement in campus activities was determined on the basis of actual offices, team membership, etc., which each man held. The information thus secured was charted and the results seemed to indicate that good scholarship, campus achievement, early graduation in that order are significant factors for success. The author also points out that those who have not had successful college careers may, after discovering their own interests and abilities, even surpass the ones having spectacular college achievements. Numerous charts and tabulations showing the methods used in the study are included in the article.—M. Richter.

1035. CHENEY, HOWELL. Credit rating. Natl. Indus. Conference Board Service Letter on Indus. Relations. (59) Jun. 15, 1930: 1-2.—Employees should be rated according to their abilities and values in their work. Standards for determining such credit rating should guide management not only in determining maximum and minimum wages, but also in promotions, transfers, lay-offs and discharges. The system described in this article evaluates the importance of (a) service, (b) attendance, (c) quality, (d) productivity, (e) community status, (f) versatility, and (g) cooperation, as factors to determine the point between the minimum and maximum wage at which the worker's rate should be set. It is to be used as a basis of adjusting rates every three months on the basis of the individuals "credit" on the factors cited.—William Haber.

1036. COWDERY, KARL M.; FRYER, DOUGLAS; KITSON, HARRY D.; PATERSON, D. G.; STRONG, E. K.; UHRBROCK, R. S. The outlook in the measurement of interests. Personnel J. 9 (2) Aug. 1930: 176–183.—Interests are coming to be regarded as an important psychological factor in the personnel examination both in industry and in education. A research committee to consider the problems of interest research developed as a result of a meeting of the National Guidance Association. Before measures of interests are given authority in guidance and selection, more should be known of their validity, reliability, and standards. The committee has planned a survey of existing problems of research, classified into various fields.— Ü. B. Stone.

1037. DASHIELL, J. F. Personality traits and the different professions. J. Applied Psychol. 14(3) Jun. 1930: 197-201.—Report of a test devised to show the fundamental fallacy in two common assumptions: that (1) the learned professions require the same sort of psychological traits for their successful pursuit, and (2) a given personality trait points towards a specific career. An experiment conducted in the five professional schools at the University of North Carolina showed that the traits listed had but little differentiating value between professions and that a given individual may do as well in one professional line as another

if he is given the same training and motivation.— U. B. Stone.

1038. DENNISON, HENRY S., and KEIR, JOHN The selection, assignment and training of workers. Personnel. 7(2) Aug. 1930: 42-51.—This article describes the methods of selection and assignment, training program and educational activities at the Dennison Company. Psychological testing falls into five general classes: (1) clerical aptitude and intelligence, (2) specialized office skills, (3) performance tests for factory workers, (4) tests of specialized trade knowledge, and (5) tests of personality make-up, social intelligence, and vocational interests. On one series of tests 90% of the high score girls turned out to be satisfactory clerks and of this 90% over a third were out of the ordinary. Of those who made low scores, less than half turned out to be satisfactory clerks. With the clerical groups alone, through the use of tests there has been an estimated potential saving of \$50,000. The training and educational program of the Dennison Company includes (1) factory and clerical operatives, (2) foreman, (3) salesman, and (4) works committee representatives. training of factory and clerical workers is done in the production department, under the direction of a staff specialist. The educational program, under the direction of an Educational Advisor, provides for continuous education for executive and staff members.—William Haber

1039. EFIMOFF, W. W.; SALZGEBER, O. A.; MITROFANOFF, P. P.; SARCH, M. N.; KRJUTSCH-KOWA, A. P.; ITINA, N. A.; LEWINA, A. J. Die vergleichende physiologische Wirkung der Arbeit beim individuellen, beim manipulationsweisen und beim Konveyorsystem. [The comparative physiological effect of labor performed without specialization, under a division of processes, and with the aid of a conveyor.] Arbeitsphysiologie. 3(3) 1930: 218-229.—Twelve women, working in the ironing room of a Moscow plant, were studied by members of the staff of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Moscow Bureau of Labor. Each worker was first asked to complete the ironing of an entire shirt; later she was kept at one of five separate operations, passing the garment on to her neighbor for the next process; and finally she was told to perform the same operation, but with the aid of a conveyor for receiving and passing on the partly-ironed shirts. All working conditions were confined to the smallest possible variation throughout the tests. Results showed that the expenditure of energy was less and the output greater under the conveyor system than under the other two methods, and that the pulse, blood pressure, and other physical reactions exhibited no significant differences under the three methods. The conveyor system offers no real danger to the health of workers and some acceleration in the speed of the moving belt is permissible, provided that definite limits are set after careful study. These conclusions apply only to the type of conveyor involving physical effort, and not to the type which requires both physical effort and nervous strain.—Elmo P. Hohman.

1040. ENGELMANN, WALDEMAR. Die Grundlage des psychotechnischen Gutachtens in der Berufsberatung. [The basis of psycho-technical judgment in vocational guidance.] Indus. Psychotech. 7(6) Jun. 1930: 177-182.—Vocational guidance should be based upon the personality, aspirations, and financial status of the individual as well as upon his physical, mental and moral qualities. The vocational counselor should consider the economic status of the candidate in order to avoid directing him toward an occupation that will require educational or other preparation which he cannot afford. In vocational guidance the first step is to eliminate the occupations for which the candidate plainly is unfitted and narrow the choice to possibilities. The counselor should then use tests and other methods

of learning individual aptitudes. Sample tests and the results of their use are described.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

1041. FAIRCHILD, MILDRED. Skill and specialization. A study in the metal trades. 1—The nature and measurement of skill. Personnel J. 9 (1) Jun. 1930: 28-71.—Skill in light machine shop work was broken up into 12 skill-factors; (1-3) adaptation to machine, to materials, to tools; (4) accuracy of movement, (5) motion saving, (6) adaptation of energy to need, (7) self confidence, (8) plan, (9-11) sensitivity of eye, of ear, of touch, and (12) kinaesthetic sensitivity. The work of 75 typical workmen employed upon ten machines in four plants was analyzed according to Gilbreth motion study. The number of skill-factors per unit of motion as found by the Gilbreth analysis of a selected job was determined and the ratio used as a basis for a skill-index, which compared the performance of the selected workman to a norm of the group. Skill, the study indicates, is made up not only of muscular coordination but also of the knowledge and trained sensory discrimination which is an integral part of the functioning. The method of finding the skill-index requires further development.—M. Fairchild.

1042. FAIRCHILD, MILDRED. Skill and specialization. 2—The significance of skill. Personnel J. 9 (2) Aug. 1930: 128-175.—An analysis, by correlations, of the relations between the skill-indexes of 75 workmen (as found by Gilbreth motion study) and ratings found by case study on the workmen's production standing, wages, habits of work, attitudes toward work and management, education and trade training. The correlations indicate the validity of the skill-index and tend to show certain significant relationships between skill and the various ratings attempted. The findings indicate that where skill exists and is given play it tends to become the first and greatest source of satisfaction to the workman; and that specialization of work may certainly be associated with lesser skill in workmen. A determinable reduction of skill occurs in accordance with the degree of specialization of work.-Mildred Fairchild.

1043. FARMER, ERIC. A note on the relation of certain aspects of character to industrial proficiency.

Brit. J. Psychol. 21 (1) Jul. 1930: 46-49.

1044. FARMER, ERIC. Psychological study of accident proneness. Personnel J. 9(2) Aug. 1930: 115-120.—The Industrial H:alth Research Board of London reports a series of experiments in accident causation conducted during the past ten years. Accidents are not a mere chance but are associated with certain external working conditions, such as unfavorable temperature, individual constitution, nervous integration, occupational proficiency, personal habits, preoccupations and attitudes.—U. B. Stone.

1045. FORD, ADELBERT. A check on character

1045. FORD, ADELBERT. A check on character analysis. Personnel J. 9(2) Aug. 1930: 121-123.—A check on the value of character analysis under a phrenological system called "Vitosophy." The test tended to show that the ratings gave no higher average correlation than would be obtained by chance.—U. B. Stone.

1046. HALL, O. MILTON. An aid to the selection of pressman apprentices. *Personnel J.* 9(1) Jun. 1930: 77-81.

1047. HELLER, WALTER J. Industrial psychology and its development in Switzerland. Personnel J. 8 (6) Apr. 1930: 435-441.—The science of industrial psychology from its origin to present-day principles as promoted by the Swiss Institutes of Industrial Psychology is described. Their program consists of: (1) selection and vocational guidance; (2) apprenticeship and training; (3) the psychological phase of the scientific management of labor, and (4) the psychological aspects of human relations and leadership. Each activity of the work is discussed in detail to show the practical application of industrial psychology in several fields. The

function of the Institutes consists in educating psychologists in collaboration with the universities and in developing scientific research in this field by means of programs established by the Institutes.—M. Richter.

1048. KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR W. Industrial psychology in England, Germany and the United States. Personnel J. 8 (6) Apr. 1930: 421-434.—Industrial psychology in England, Germany and the United States is discussed with a view to determining the characteristic and distinctive features of the work in each country. The scope of the work is described on the basis of comparison of psychological training of engineers, research in industrial problems, experimental develop-ments and extent of interest. Progress in the United States is hindered largely by lack of opportunity for research in industry and by lack of financial support and effective organization. In England and Germany the desire to conserve human resources and utilize them in a nationally efficient way has influenced the thinking and work of psychologists. The author points out the wide field for work of this kind.—M. Richter.

1049. LUITHLEN, W. Die Eignungsprüfung für Facharbeiter-Lehrlinge bei der AEG. [Aptitude tests for specialty apprentices in the German General Electric Company.] Indus. Psychotech. 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 161-166.—Aptitude tests, which have been used for apprentices for more than ten years, lately have been extended to technical graduates and experienced workers. The present article is confined to methods used for apprentices. The candidate, after filling out an information form and having an interview with the personnel executive, is put through a series of tests occupying two forenoons separated by at least one day. The first tests are easy in order to overcome preliminary nervousness. The tests are both physical and psychological and the qualities tested include aptitude for work, quickness of motion, attention and concentration, general intelligence, technical intelligence, reactions and physical characteristics.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

1050. MARBE, KARL. Über Psychologie des

Befehlens. [The psychology of giving orders.] Indus. Psychotech. 7 (7) Jul. 1930: 193-198.—Discusses the effect of various ways of giving orders. When several orders are given at once the subordinate is likely to become confused and forget some of them. If a subordinate receives a general order and at the same time a specific instruction constituting an exception to it, there is danger that he will carry out the latter and forget the former. In certain circumstances and with some types of employees, the contrary may be true. Some experiences (for example, that of a locomotive engineer who ran past a signal which had just been put into service after being out of operation for two years) show the danger that old instructions of a general nature will become so firmly fixed in the mind that new ones will be forgotten in times of emergency. The writer details various experiments upon which some of his conclusions are based. (An address delivered June 12, 1930, at the Seventh Congress of German Practical Psychologists held at Dortmund.)-Edward S. Cow-

MUNRO, M. S., and RAPHAEL, WINI-FRED. Selection tests for clerical occupations. J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. 5(3) Jul. 1930: 127-137.—An account of an investigation carried out on behalf of the Institute for Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates Ltd.

1052. PALMER, JAMES L. Supervising industrial sales forces. Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser. #2. 1930: 3-16.—Discusses the usefulness of the more important control devices in managing industrial salesmen. These include selection, training, incentives, performance standards, working plans, inspection, and records and reports. No system of management is complete unless all these devices are in use. Some of the more difficult problems encountered in employing sales quotas and compensation plans are discussed.-J. L. Palmer.

1053. SIMONSON, ERNST, and DOLGIN, PE-TER. Rationalisierung industrieller Arbeit nach physiologischen Gesichtspunkten. [Rationalization of industrial labor from the physiological standpoint.] Arbeits-physiologie. 3(3) 1930: 254-275.—A detailed analysis of the physiological reactions of four workmen employed in operating a new type of moulding machine introduced into a Frankfurt-on-the-Main factory. The physical activities involved are split into their component parts, and each sub-operation is subjected to a series of microscopic tests. Tables, charts, and illustrations accompany the article.—Elmo P. Hohman.

1054. SLOCOMBE, C. S., and BRAKEMAN, E. E. Psychological tests and accident proneness. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 21(1) Jul. 1930: 29-38.

1055. STEWART, ESTELLE M. Personnel research agencies. 1930 ed. U.S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.

#518. Jun. 1930: pp. 197.

1056. TINSLEY, JOHN. Selecting, training and appraising foremen. Natl. Indus. Conference Board Service Letter on Indus. Relations. (63) Aug. 15, 1930:

1057. UNSIGNED. Discussion of personnel prob-lems at International Mental Hygiene Congress.

Monthly Labor Rev. 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 67-70.

1058. UNSIGNED. Effect of noise upon efficiency. Monthly Labor Rev. 30(6) Jun. 1930: 1-10.—In an experiment conducted by Donald A. Laird of Colgate University, the effect of noise on the working efficiency of four expert typists was measured. Under quieted conditions the increase in speed amounted to 7.4% for the fastest typist, while the average energy expenditure of the four persons was reduced nearly 30%. A tabulation of more than 11,000 complaints, made to the Noise Abatement Commission of New York City showed that traffic noises accounted for 36.3%, transportation (including elevated and street cars and the subway) for 16.3%, radios in homes, streets, and stores for 12.3%, while the remaining 35% were scattered among a variety of noises. The noise level, frequency of occurrence, and character of noise are definitely correlated with annoyance. - U. B. Stone.

1059. UNSIGNED. Suggested tests for head laundryman. Pub. Personnel Studies. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 89-93.

1060. UNSIGNED. The use of performance tests of intelligence in vocational guidance. J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. 4(6) Apr. 1929: 354-357.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 3307.

1061. WINDMÖLLER, OTTO. Die Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitsschnelligkeit und Arbeitsgüte. [The relationship between speed and quality of work.] Psychotech. Z. 5(3) Jun. 1930: 65-78.—A description of a series of experiments to determine the connection, if any, between speed and quality in performing manual operations. The author's conclusions are as follows: (1) An individual worker continues to show either quality or speed by the repetition of the same task. (2) A worker who exhibits quality in one kind of work is likely to do so in another. This observation, however, does not apply to speed, since it appears that a worker may be fast at one kind of work and slow at another.
(3) No uniform correlation was observed between speed and quality of work.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 1044, 1054, 1404-1405, 1802, 1821)

1062. BOIVIN, HENRI. Les dépositions des spécialistes sur la question du surmenage. [The testimony given by specialists concerning the question of overwork.] Rev. Universitaire. 39 (5) May 1930: 401-415. 1063. FEIG, JOHANNES. Statistik der Arbeitsunfälle. [Statistics of industrial accidents.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24 (2) 1930: 557-564. (French

summary, 565-566.)

1064. GORTER, R. A. Betriebssicherheit und moderne Betriebsführung. [Shop-safety and modern shop-management.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 10 (20) 1930: III 145-148.—Beginning with a short history of workers' protective legislation in the Netherlands, the author, director of the Dutch Workers' Protective Museum, discusses the relations between accidents, productivity, efficiency, and profits in modern industry.—Jürgen Kuczynski

1065. HO, C. J. Health and labor turnover in a department store. Personnel J. 9 (3) Oct. 1930: 216–221.—In analyzing the reasons for quitting work at the R. H. Macy Co., New York City, Dr. Ho discovered that 7% of all separations occur on account of ill-health. The rate varies from department to department according to environment as well as type of job. Women are found to leave because of ill-health more frequently than men. Sickness cases are more numerous in spring than fall.— U. B. Stone.

1066. HOFFMAN, IRA O. A new technique in safety work. Nation's Business. 19 (7) Jun, 1930: 50, 52. 1067. HOMAN, S. W. What size of plant is most hazardous? Labor & Indus. 17 (7) Jul. 1930: 4-7.

1068. KUMMEL, M. Medico-legal aspects of occupational diseases. New Jersey Medic. Soc. J. 27 May

1930: 443.

1069. LIPMANN, OTTO. The German industrial inquiry. Some findings with reference to the psychology of labor. Personnel J. 9 (1) Jun. 1930: 86-91. (Tr. by Morris S. Viteles.)—Discusses the findings of the efficiency committee of the German Industrial Inquiry Board with reference to two major problems. Newly introduced machinery is objected to by mine workers on the ground that the work involves increased mental strain, resulting from the noise and the greater claims upon attention. Older pick men are unwilling to break fixed habits and believe that machines deprive them of jobs. Benefits of machines are not acknowledge because of the workers' violent objection to them, and the possibility of stricter control in plants equipped with machinery. A second major problem deals with sickness and accident rates. Newly employed workers have about three times as many accidents and twice as many cases of sickness as older employees; the duration of illness is longer and the effects of accidents are more marked in the case of employees with greater length of service; and insufficient attention is given to safety if

the wage rate is too low, as the worker is anxious to earn a given amount.—M. Richter.

1070. MILES, G. H. The psychology of accidents.
J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol. 5 (4) Oct. 1930: 183-192.

"'More attention to the human, as distinct from the returned covered for existing the reduce the foll. of material causes of accidents might reduce the toll of road casualities." An analysis of 160,000 records of accidents kept by a number of large firms revealed the fact that some workers are peculiarly liable to accidents. In 22% of the cases in one retraining experiment, adverse mental attitude to the work, or a personality defect was found to be the main cause of accidents. Reinstruction was successful, and incidentally greatly increased the efficiency of the individuals. "In many cases it is possible to detect 'accident-proneness' by tests, and thus to prevent a man from engaging in work in which he is likely to be a danger to himself and others." Reductions in accident rates have been obtained abroad by the use of such tests .- Helen Herr-

1071. SHELLOW, SADIE M. The accident clinic. How it functions and what it accomplishes. Personnel J. 9(3) Oct. 1930: 207-215.—The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company conducts a clinic composed of representatives of the departments concerned to discuss each accident and recommend a course of action to reduce maladjustments. A careful follow up supplements the findings at the time of the accident. Lack of ability and faulty attitude were discovered to be the most frequent causes of accidents. Records show a decided improvement under this system .- U. B.

1072. TEUTSCHLÄNDER, O. Richtlinien zur Verhütung insbesondere beruflicher Krebse. [Regulations for prevention of occupational cancers.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 10 (17) 1930: III 119-120.-Jürgen Ku-

1073. UNSIGNED. Nature and location of industrial injuries. Labor & Indus. 17(6) Jun. 1930: 7-20. 1074. UNSIGNED. Occupational anthrax in Germany from 1922 to 1928. Internat. Labour Rev. 21 (5)

May 1930: 694-700.

1075. UNSIGNED. Physical impairments among males of different occupational classes. Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull. 8 (3) Jul. 1930: 57-68.—This study analyzes records of 100,000 insured persons of the higher social levels, who have passed the physical examination of the Life Extension Institute, in order to compare the incidence of physical defects in different occupational groups, including agriculture, professions, executives, merchants, builders, salesmen, clerks, skilled trades, and miscellaneous. The results, corrected for age, show surprisingly similar percentages of defects.— Eleanor Larrabee Lattimore.

1076. UNSIGNED. Sickness and accidents in American industry. A factor in plant efficiency. Index (N. Y. Trust Co.). 10(8) Aug. 1930: 161-164.
1077. UNSIGNED. Working for safety in the

modern dairy plant. Devices and arrangements which tend to reduce the number of accidents. Amer. Creamery & Poultry Produce Rev. 70(8) Jun. 25, 1930: 367-372.—A report made by the National Safety Council.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 1112)

1078. COIT, ELEANOR G., and HARPER, ELSIE Why do married women work? Survey. 66(2) Apr. 1930: 79-80.—The Industrial Department of the Y.W.C.A. studied 519 married woman workers in 66 communities. The median wage was \$16. Sixty-eight percent of the women had children. Only 25% reported steady employment. The reasons given for working outside the home included expense of children's education, accumulated debts, or the husband's inability to earn. A very small number of those reporting included interest in the work and loneliness at home among reasons for working.-F. W. Binkley.

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 1654)

1079. MATTHEWS, ELLEN NATHALIE. Children in fruit and vegetable canneries. A survey in seven states. U. S. Children's Bur. Publ. #198. 1930: pp. 227.—A report of the only extensive survey of child labor in canneries in many years. One-third of the 3,304 children under 16 found at work were under 14 years of age. Of these 882 were under the legal working age in their states. The number of children under 14 found illegally employed in the seven states ranged from 2 to 43% of the total children at work. The usual working day was at least 10 hours. More than one-fifth of the children under 16 had worked 12 hours a day or over and nearly two-fifths had worked at night. In some states children were employed under unsatisfactory conditions because of the exemption of canneries from the child labor laws, and in states not exempting canneries many were employed in violation of the laws.

An adequate state child labor law that does not exempt canneries is necessary to prevent the exploitation of children in cannery employment, and enforcement of the law depends upon a well-administered employment-certificate system. The best results are obtained in states having an intelligently and carefully administered system of state supervision of employment-certificate issuance. The importation of family groups for cannery work makes necessary the formulation and enforcement by a state agency of regulations as to construction and sanitation of labor camps, and special consideration of the problem of the care of young children in such camps.

—Ellen N. Matthews.

1080. UNSIGNED. Child labor in fruit and vegetable canneries. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (3) Sep. 1930:

WAGES

(See also Entries 986, 1008, 1020, 1596)

1081. ESCHMANN, E. W. Die Lohnfestsetzung im faschistischen System. [Fixing wages under Fascism.] Arbeit. 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 364-371.—After having explained the relations between workers' organizations and the state in Italy, Eschmann investigates the wage-fixing machinery in the corporate state and comes to the conclusion that the state itself and the state alone regulates wages in Italy.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

1082. HÜRLIN, RALPH G. Salaries in family case work in 1929. Family. 11(5) Jul. 1930: 139-148.—A detailed salary table for the most common positions in family case work shows median salaries ranging from \$1,300 for case workers to \$3,050 for case work supervisors. Executives draw much larger salaries and case workers in training much less. Size of organization and specialization of position have the most influence on salaries. Clerical personnel is related to other personnel as 1 to 2; case workers in ration of 1 to 3. Executive positions tend to be occupied by men who draw larger salaries than women in like positions. Jewish organizations pay somewhat higher salaries than others.—Rupert B. Vance.

1083. UNSIGNED. The salary rate of \$5000 and above for public officials. Pub. Personnel Studies. 8 (7)

Jul. 1930: 98-103.

1084. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1929. U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull. #515. Jul. 1930: pp. 338.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 909, 921, 1065)

1085. ALLEN, G. C. Labour transference and unemployment. Econ. J. 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 242-248. An area with a highly diversified economic life is capable of weathering periods of change from decaying to advancing trades with greater ease than a specialized center. For this reason in Birmingham and Wolver-hampton, England, the problem of the maldistribution of labor, although existent, has been minimized. The contrary is true in Stourbridge, where glass making, and in Walsall where saddlery and harness manufacturing, were the chief industries. Here insignificant distances have proved a barrier to mobility of labor. Economics derived from local specialization have been exaggerated since they do not take account of the ever changing character of economic life and the great social and capital losses caused by periodic industrial migrations. National policy should be framed with the object both of satisfying the immediate requirements of employers for labor, site, and materials and of building up industrial areas which would be less vulnerable in times of

change than specialized centers.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes. 1086. ANDERSON, NELS. Hornswoggling the un-employed. New Freeman. 1 (21) Aug. 6, 1930: 490-492.

-The vicious practices of private employment agencies. — H. C. Engelbrecht.

1087. ARNOT, R. PAGE. The empire "solution" for unemployment. Labour Monthly. 12(9) Sep. 1930:

1088. BAKER, ELIZABETH F. Unemployment and technical progress in commercial printing. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 442-466.—Widespread mechanization including automatic press feeding has taken place in the commercial printing pressroom since 1912. Has this progress caused unemployment among pressroom employees? Investigation in representative plants in New York City reveals less man displacement than was anticipated. While this may be partly exthan was anticipated. While this may be partly explained by the impossibility of allocating all dislodged men owing to high labor turnover and absence of employment records, a major explanation is that the in-dustry is growing and the transfer of men from old to new techniques is frequent shop practice. However, the semi-skilled press assistants or "feeders" are definitely losing ground while relative demand for the highly

skilled pressmen increases.—Amer. Econ. Rev.
1089. CHASE, STUART. The nemesis of American business. Harpers Mag. 161 (962) Jul. 1930: 129–138.—The increased use of machinery and demand for "this new" in the United States "things" in the United States have so stimulated scientific discovery and invention that an endless cycle of more machinery and less men employed seems to have been established. Unemployment is classified as: seasonal, technical, cyclical, residual (the creation by the above conditions of a permanent class of unemployed), stopwatch (where efficiency methods reduce labor), and consolidation (result of mergers). Figures showing the extent of unemployment in 1929-1930 are followed by suggested remedies. Suggestions include: (1) shorter hours so that labor may share the benefits of technical advance, (2) free national employment service, (3) raising the working age limit of children from 14 to 16 years, (4) the use of a "dismissal wage" by industry to be provided for by reserves for unemployment during prosperous times.— Helen P. Edwards.

1090. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Fluctuation of employment in automobile manufacturing and related industries in Ohio, 1923 to 1928. Monthly Labor Rev. Jul. 1930: 40-47.— Fluctuations of employment in the manufacture of automobiles and auto parts, rubber tires and tubes, and in garages and automobile repairs shops in Ohio and in leading counties are shown, based on tabulations, in part unpublished, of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations. In the manufacture of automobiles and auto parts the data for 1928 cover 186 firms employing 63,197 persons. For the six-year period studied the variation of employment from the maximum month in each year ranged from 11,055, or 17.9%, in 1923 to 23,909, or 41.3%, in 1924. In the manufacture of rubber tires and tubes the data for 1928 cover 47 firms employing 59,314 persons. The variation of employment from the maximum month in each year ranged from 5,405 or 8.7%, in 1928 to 18,743, or 33.4%, in 1923. The 1,771 garages and automobile repairs shops included employed 19,382 persons in 1928. The variation of employment from the maximum month in each year ranged from 1,504, or 9.9%, in 1924 to 2,772, or 21.8%, in 1923.—Frederick E. Croxton.

1091. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Fluctuations of employment in mining and quarrying in Ohio, 1914-1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* **31**(2) Aug. 1930: 12-23.

1092. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Can management prevent unemployment? Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 273-281.—Although their methods have proved to be both financially and economically sound, the example of employers who have been successful in stabilizing their industries is not enough to induce all

other employers to follow their lead. Stabilization is almost impossible in industries affected by the weather and changes in style; in the case of technological unemployment, good management creates unemployment instead of lessening it; the business cycle puts the individual employer in a helpless position, and only a stabilization of the price level will mitigate the effects of the business cycle. Douglas urges as a remedy for unemployment a system of insurance whereby industries would be grouped according to the amount of seasonal and cyclical unemployment they have caused and rates fixed accordingly. Business would be spurred into renewed action to reduce unemployment, the costs of average seasonal unemployment would be placed on the consumer, and the insurance payments would check the decline in workers' purchasing power.—Ernestine L. Wilke.

1093. DRAPER, ERNEST G. What employers are doing to combat unemployment. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20(3) Sep. 1930: 282-286.—The achievements of the Dennison Manufacturing Company and other examples of success in stabilization to avoid seasonal and cyclical unemployment are reviewed. An encouraging sign is the changed attitude of employers during the last decade, as evidence by the fact that wage scales have been maintained during this depression as they never have been during previous depressions.—Ernestine L. Wilke.

1094. DYCK, J. Z. van. Arbeidsbemiddeling, werkverschaffing, armenzorg. [Labor exchanges, provision of work, poor relief.] Locale Belangen. 17 (10) May 1930: 481-486.—In the Netherlands East Indies labor exchanges have been established in Batavia, Bandung, Djocja, Cheribon, Surabaia, Magelang and Ambon with agencies in Tegal, Sukabumi and Medan; they are state-aided municipal institutions. In a tropical country the labor exchange meets with special difficulties. It is important to separate the provision of work from the real work of labor exchange; up to now many inferior laborers have been enrolled, so that the labor exchange was not always appreciated. The institution of labor exchanges by municipalities is not yet prescribed by law; thus, the municipality of Semarang has no labor exchange. A great number of persons have been enrolled at the different exchanges, especially estate assistants and clerks.—Cecile Rothe.

estate assistants and clerks.—Cecile Rothe.

1095. GOTTSCHALK, MAX. Employment and unemployment in some great European ports. Internat. Labour Rev. 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 519-539.—A survey of four important ports indicates a similarity of arrangement for the handling of employment for dock workers. Offices have been set up, in Hamburg and Rotterdam by employers, in Liverpool by the Board of Trade and in Antwerp by the Unemployment Emergency Fund. Each serves as a clearing house, and reduces unemployment caused by a scattered demand. Workers are divided into grades according to skill, experience, and regularity. This reduces the number of workers dependent on the docks and insures steadier work; employers are assured of better workmen and greater reliability. Unemployment can also be certified here for the unemployment insurance funds. The effectiveness of the scheme depends on how wide the door is open to new labor. If not enough latitude is allowed, a floating supply of labor will accumulate, operating outside the regular scheme; if too many workers are registered, it will only mean more unemployment.—W. E. Chalmers

1096. HOGAN, E. K. Stabilization of employment of railway employees. *Amer. Federationist.* 37 (8) Aug. 1930: 920-922.

1097. HOGG, MARGARET H. Sources of incompatibility and error in employment-unemployment surveys. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 284-294.

—Employment-unemployment surveys have failed to

give complete and comparable results because of differences in procedure. Standardization of method is highly desirable. The two fundamental totals required are the total unemployed and the total liable to unemployment. Employers, independent workers, and those habitually unemployed, should not be included in the totals on which unemployment rates are based. A distinction should be drawn between unemployment and enforced retirement. The total of persons usually employed should be subdivided to indicate those at work, those idle from lack of a job, those idle from sickness or injury, and those idle from miscellaneous causes. Classification by age is desirable. The numbers of days elapsed since the last employment should be reported. Rates of unemployment and idleness should be computed. When the survey is partial, sampling by households is the most desirable procedure. It is necessary to demonstrate that the selection is perfectly random as well as representative.—G. R. Davies.

1098. HORAND, FRITZ. La réglementation internationale de la durée du travail pour les employés. [The

1098. HORAND, FRITZ. La réglementation internationale de la durée du travail pour les employés. [The international regulation of hours of labor for workers.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22 (6) Jun. 1930: 165-168.

1099. KELLER, L. E. Efficiency and unemployment. Amer. Federationist. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 676-680.

ment. Amer. Federationist. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 676-680. 1100. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Arbeitslosenstatistik. [Statistics of unemployment.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 10 (19) 1930: II 298-301.—A survey of world unemployment statistics, the type of workers covered by them, and the different agencies collecting these statistics; points out the difficulties of international comparison.—Lirgen Kuczunski.

statistics; points out the difficulties of international comparison.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

1101. MEEKER, ROYAL. The dependability and meaning of unemployment and employment statistics in the United States. Harvard Business Rev. 8(4) Jul. 1930: 385-400.—In spite of their importance, unemployment and employment statistics in the United States are highly inadequate and inaccurate. Government unemployment censuses for 1889, 1899, and 1909 (the latter never having been tabulated) were not based on suitable questions and are virtually useless. Probably the most nearly accurate statistics on unemployment were those collected during 1915 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, though this survey was open to grave objections. Several carefully planned and thoroughly carried out regional studies have been made, but for the country as a whole, all current conclusions are sheer estimates made on not too plausible assumptions. Not till the 1930 Census is published will there be any authoritative basis, and even this will give the picture only for April 1, 1929. Employment figures are furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Federal Reserve Board, and the National Industrial Conference Board. These are based on sampling and, while better than data on unemployment, leave much to be desired.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1102. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. Staggered holidays. Forum. 83(6) Jun. 1930: 368-372.—A six-day production and service basis for industry, with shifts working five days each week would increase the productivity of each worker, would increase the number of workers employed by 20%, and would render far more enjoyable the holiday involved.—Helen Herrmann.

1103. OBLATH, ATTILIO. The campaign against unemployment in Italy. Internat. Labour Rev. 21 (5) May 1930: 666-693.—Until the stabilization of the lira in 1927, the general economic activity of Italy after the war was characterized by extreme fluctuations which had a direct effect upon the labor market and unemployment. The article first analyzes the four economic periods through which Italy has passed since the war: depression until 1922, the period of inflation, the revalorization of the lira with acute unemployment fol-

lowing, and finally the stabilization of currency and a return to normal conditions. An intensive campaign against unemployment began in 1929. The various remedies used are mutually supplementary: a system of compulsory unemployment insurance is supervised through employment exchanges; workers not covered by the insurance (agricultural workers in particular), are employed by the state in an extensive program of public works. A government-regulated system of internal migration helps put in effect the governmental policy of rural development and land improvement. Ernestine L. Wilke

1104. PIC, PAUL. La crise mondiale de chômage et l'assurance obligatoire. [The world unemployment crisis and compulsory insurance.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 142 (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 374-388.—Up to the present time France has preferred, to compulsory unemployment insurance, efforts to prevent unemployment and to alleviate the unavoidable residue through voluntary benefit associations. This attitude has been caused by a lack of unemployment, by immigration agreements with other European countries that make it possible to decrease the labor supply when necessary, and by the expense, but chiefly, in the opinion of the author by the fact that no system has yet been devised which would not break down in a crisis as, he claims, the English system has done. - Helen Herrmann.

1105. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. Orderly marketing for labor. New Republic. 63 (818) Aug. 6, 1930: 342-344.—The labor market is even more disorganized than the farmers' market. There is need for a Federal Labor Board to apply the idea of "orderly marketing" to human services. Such a board might organize the Federal Employment Service, study the entrance of young people into industry; investigate blind alley jobs; make vocational adjustments for men rejected because of physical impairments; study the problems of disabled workers, discrimination against older workers, and un-

employment reduction; and in general eliminate waste in the marketing of labor.—William Haber.

1106. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Employment of Mexicans in Chicago and the Calumet region. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 206-207.—Of significance in recent years is the appearance of Mexican immigrants in our industries. A statistical survey of 16 railroads in Chicago and in the region of Gary, Indiana, shows an increase of Mexicans as laborers in maintenance of way. In 1923 when they first entered this service, they numbered 21.9% of the total employees, in 1928, 42.9%. A survey of 15 industrial plants in the same area shows an increase from 9.3% of the total employees in 1925, when they first appeared, to 10.7%in 1928. It is believed that figures for 1929 would show a small increase in number of Mexicans above 1928.-Agnes M. H. Byrnes.
1107. UNSIGNED. Employment in coal mining in

1930. Monthly Labor Rev. 31(3) Sep. 1930: 138-161.

1108. UNSIGNED. Holiday observance in collective agreements. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (2) Aug. 1930: 1-12.

1109. UNSIGNED. Report of study of possibilities of employment of handicapped persons in Minneapolis, Minnesota. U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Educ., Bull. #146. Jun. 1930: pp. 79.—A study of 2,515 cases with 28 types of handicaps. Conclusions: (1) there are enough jobs open to the handicapped on a purely economic basis to warrant a placement agency; (2) without such an agency many problems would go unsolved. Such a bureau would cost from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year and would require a high class personnel. - Helen P. Edwards.

1110. UNSIGNED. A sample analysis of the unemployed in Great Britain in 1929. Internat. Labour Rev. 21(6) Jun. 1930: 867-876.—The fifth annual study of the incidence of unemployment by the British Ministry of Labour was made on Mar. 6, 1929 and Sep. 16, 1929. This report concludes that employment is mainly a problem affecting male workers, who constitute the largest group and are most subject to severe and re-curring spells of unemployment. Most of the unemployed suffered only short periods of unemployment though a considerably number, derived chiefly from the depressed export industries, were unemployed for periods of one year or more. The survey revealed that Great Britain was suffering from a high rate of labor turnover. The oldest age group, 60-64, reflects the handicaps which age imposes both by extending the total amount of unemployment and the length of each spell.—Solomon Barkin.

1111. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in Bloomington, Indiana, February, 1930. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (1)

Jul. 1930: 37-39.

1112. UNSIGNED. Variations in employment trends of male and female workers. Monthly Labor Rev. 31(1) Jul. 1930: 19-28.—In the curves of employment for men and women the similarity in trends is a striking fact. In clerical classifications the increased proportional importance of women is striking. In manufacture in general there is little permanent change. In subdivisions of manufacture there are differences. There are many examples of increased importance of women, as in iron and steel and their products and electric machinery. In tobacco manufacture the change is due to decrease in the number of men. Machinery in the tobacco industry causes preference for women. The shoe industry gives preference for women as fancy work and style importance are emphasized. Seasonality is another factor in some classifications. Strikes caused considerable variation. A steel strike affected women only slightly. A strike in pottery, terra cotta and fire clay products affected women more than men.—G. G. Groat.

1113. WEBER, MAX. La durée du travail dans les fabriques suisses. [Working hours in Swiss factories.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 22 (6) Jun. 1930: 182-190.—The revised factory law of 1919 allows the communes and cantons to authorize supplementary working hours beyond the 48 set up by the law. So many authorizations have been granted that the working class is hard put to it to prevent the normal working day from degener-No record is kept of the number of workers ating. affected by these exceptions-perhaps because the extent to which the 48-hour week exists only in theory is greater than is generally supposed. In 1929, 1,544 factories, or 18.4% of those in Switzerland, received permission to extend the working week. A factory census in that year showed more than 106,000 workers employed over 48 hours weekly, compared with 102,000 in 1923. Only 5% work less than 48 hours, while 67% work 48 hours. Hence 28% have still to gain the 48-hour week. Among the industries in which more than half the workers are employed longer than 48 hours are textiles, embroidery, wood, clocks and watches, artificial stone, and tiles and bricks. Recently the number of authorizations for extension of working hours has been slightly reduced .- Solon De Leon.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 1141, 1402)

1114. UNSIGNED. Standard of living of employees of Ford Motor Co. in Detroit. Monthly Labor Rev. 30(6) Jun. 1930: 11-54.—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of actual budgets of 100 families of Ford employees in Detroit. Each family had husband, wife, and two or three children under 16, receiving their whole support from the husband's earnings and making no contributions to the support of other families, and in each case the breadwinner worked 225 days or more during the year 1929 at a wage of

approximately \$7.00 a day. The average income and the average expenditures of these families were very close to \$1,700 for the year. Expenditures were analyzed: food amounted to 32.3% of the total, food consumption was, on the average, sufficient in quantity and well balanced as regards the important constituents; clothing 12.2%, and housing 22.6%. The "typical" home consisted of a separate house or separate floor in a two-story dwelling, with four or five rooms, and bath. Fuel and light took 6% of the total, furniture and house furnishings, 5.2%, and smaller expenditures were analyzed for insurance, carfare, sickness, school, cleaning, barber and miscellaneous items. Forty-seven of the hundred families owned automobiles, and 59 were buying one or more articles on the installment plan. Carter Goodrich.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 766, 879)

1115. CLARK, GRENVILLE. Reform in the bank-ruptcy administration. Harvard Law Rev. 43 (8) Jun. 1930: 1189-1216.

1116. D., F. H. Copyrights—restitution on the bankruptcy of the publisher. Illinois Law Rev. 25 (2) Jun. 1930: 204-206.

1117. FELLNER, FREDERIC de. La fortune nationale de la Hongrie actuelle. [The national wealth of present-day Hungary.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24 (2) 1930: 380-450.—De Fellner discusses the difficulties encountered in estimating the national wealth of any country. The national wealth is the sum total of wealth not only of individuals in the state, but also of corporate personages (municipalities, associations, and the state). It is the sum of all private and public wealth. Debts within a nation do not affect the national wealth, but debts due to and from foreigners do. The national wealth is the result of those dead, as well as those now alive. Taxation is not a good basis as it omits religious properties and other wealth not subject to taxation. The method used has been to get the average amount inherited from and donated by those dying in one year and multiply this by the average number of years in a generation. This gives what de Fellner calls the social generation. This gives what de Fellner calls the social wealth. In Hungary the mortmain tax gives a basis on which to evaluate wealth not owned by individuals or the state, and this added to the social wealth gives the total national wealth. The estimates of the national wealth are then shown by different classifications. First, real estate and farm lands are computed. Then the value of mines and of buildings (for which there is an abundance of data—rents, taxes, deeds recorded, etc.) complete the value of land and its direct appurtenances. Next is evaluated the means of transportation and communication. This wealth consists in real property, buildings, and moving stock: roads, canals, stations,all of which were omitted from the first categories so as to prevent double counting. Included in this clas i-fication are the following; highways, waterways, bridges, railroads, post, telegraph, telephone, and motor vehicles. The method used in estimating the value of movables was to use fire insurance as a basis and also to get the ratio of damage to movables and damage to immovables and apply this ratio to the total immovables of the country. In this classification are utensils, money, libraries, collections, notes, etc. Then were estimated the credits owing to and from foreigners, both capital and interest. Finally is given a table which shows the wealth of Hungary before and after the war, under the five classifications mentioned above, and to the sum (gross wealth) of which is added or subtracted foreign

debts or credits thus giving the net wealth .- James D.

1118. LANDAU, LUDWIG. Wsprawie problematyki obliczeń dochodu społecznego. [The problem of the calculation of social income.] Ekonomista. 30 (1) 1930: 80–88.—O. Eisenberg.

1119. REDIADIS, PERICLIS D. The Greek national income and wealth in 1929. Metron. 8(4) 1930: 121-141.—An estimate of the Greek national income was referred to as early as 1884. The first Greek attempt at the problem was made in 1891. Since then a number of estimates have been made, some of them accompanied by descriptions of sources and methods. The author estimates the Greek national income for 1929 on the basis of the value of commodities produced and services rendered by Greek wealth and also on the basis of the value of consumption of commodities by the Greek people. Both estimates give almost the same amount. Where statistical data are not available for Greece itself information is drawn from countries the economic situation of which is analogous. Methods of procedure used are outlined and sources of information given. Having arrived at an estimate of 35,000 million drachmas for the Greek national income in 1929 the author calculates the increase of each income estimate from its date up to 1929. The mean of the combined incomes for 1929 is 32,000 million drachmas, lower than the original estimate by only 3,000 million drachmas. On the basis of these income estimates a rough approximation of the Greek national wealth is made, using as the comparative percentage of income to wealth a figure derived from those for Greece in earlier years and those for several other countries in more recent times. $-Lillian\ Epstein.$

1120. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Reichtum und seine Verteilung. [Wealth and its distribution.] Arbeit. 7 (6) Jun. 1930: 405–411; (7) Jul. 1930: 483–492.—Tonnies surveys the subject of wealth and its distribution in different countries and in former centuries; he concludes with more detailed studies of wealth in Prussia in 1895 and the first decade of the 20th century. The sociological implications involved are pointed out.—Jürgen Kuczynski.

1121. UNSIGNED. Wealth of nation and states. Conf. Board Bull. (38) Feb. 25, 1930: 301-306.—Rough estimates of the national wealth 1912 to 1928 are made by linear interpolation and extrapolation on the de-flated census figures, 1912 and 1922. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index in used for deflation and inflation. The totals are apportioned to

the states on the basis of linear percentage interpolations and extrapolations.—M. A. Copeland.

1122. ZAWADZKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Zagadnienie bogactwa społecznego. [The problem of national wealth.] Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjol. 10(1) Jan.—Mar. 1930: 246–252.—National wealth is not an until the state of the difficulties original in its varying notion; hence the difficulties arising in its definition. These can only be overcome if the determination of the national wealth takes place with regard to the purpose which is intended and to the problem to be solved.—O. Eisenberg.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 870, 991)

1123. BALOGH, E. de. The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. 7-Hungary. Internat. Cooperation. 22 (11) Nov. 1929: 403-409.
1124. CARMIN, MAURICE. The structure and

organi ation of the cooperative movement. 6—France. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 22 (10) Oct. 1929: 372-379. 1125. DIETL, ANTON. The structure and organi-

sation of the cooperative movement. 5-Czecho-Slo-

Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 22(9) Sep. 1929:

1126. FAUQUET, G. L'évolution des organismes centraux d'approvisionnement des sociétés coopératives de consommation. [The evolution of central organizations for supplying consumers cooperative societies.] Rev. d. Études Coopératives. 9 (35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 288-293.—For many years cooperative wholesale societies were inclined to model themselves after those established at Manchester and Glasgow which not only bought and sold but also managed industrial plants. With age, these wholesales have often become complex in structure, non-progressive, and autocratic. In 1919, a committee of the British Cooperative Union indicated the need for reform but it has been difficult for the English societies to change their form of organization. On the continent, however, where the societies are younger and the industrial conditions different, new methods are being tested. The wholesale is losing its function of banker to cooperative banks, its function of manufacturer to specialized groups of (retail) co-operative societies, and its name may even cease to be associated with great warehouses, since the larger retail societies are beginning to acquire their own storage facilities. In France and Switzerland a change is also taking place in its function as a buyer, since, under a special contract, it is becoming merely a commission agent for some of the large retail cooperatives.—F. A. Fletcher.

1127. FAUQUET, G. La vente à crédit et les co-opératives d'épargne et de crédit. [Credit sales and savings and credit cooperatives.] Rev. d. Études Co-opératives. 9 (35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 305-322.—Two developments of interest in connection with this subject are the mutuality clubs in the consumers' cooperatives of Great Britain and the credit unions of the United States and some other countries. Despite rules to the contrary, the British cooperatives are increasing their credit sales and the mutuality clubs are the most recent way by which this is done. As in other credit clubs, members subscribe for shares and, after making two or three payments, are allowed goods to the full value of their shares but, in the mutuality clubs, there is a much greater effort made to recruit new members. Protests against the adoption of such credit schemes by cooperatives are increasing yet it is recognized that the cooperatives must adopt some way of assisting customers in their larger purchases. Henry Wolff suggests that the cooperators who need credit should form a credit cooperative. The cooperative credit organization permits only useful spending. The credit unions of the United States are excellent examples of credit cooperatives.-F. A. Fletcher.

1128. KETO, J. W. Structure and organization of the cooperative movement. 9—Finland. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 23 (2) Feb. 1930: 57-64.

1129. LECLERCQ, ROBERT. La rationalisation du mouvement coopératif. [Rationalization of the cooperative movement.] Rev. d. Études Coopératives. 9(35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 294-304.—Cooperatives are beginning to show a genuine interest in applying the principles of scientific management to their enterprises. Committees appointed by the Congress of Royan and the Fédération Nationale have already made studies of methods of accounting for cooperatives and of a model exterior for the cooperative stores. After the report of the first committee, the most important societies began plans for a central accounting office at Paris which should furnish aid and instruction on the best accounting practices. The committee on the model store has agreed on a store front and a show window and suggested a trade-mark to be placed on all goods. Other plans remain to be developed.—F. A. Fletcher.

1130. SERWY, VICTOR. The structure and organ-

isation of the cooperative movement. 2-Belgium. Rev.

Internat. Cooperation. 22 (5) May 1929: 168-176.
1131. TARTAKOWER, ARIEH. Jewish cooperative societies in eastern Europe. Ann. Collective Econ. 5(3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 333-342.—About 80% of the Jews of eastern Europe, exclusive of Russia, are connected with some type of a cooperative. Before the war the cooperatives were primarily tradesmen's credit societies. The war annihilated the major portion of the capital belonging to Jews. There was a consequent occupational shift. This is reflected in the nature of the membership of existing cooperatives: artisans and farmers now bulk large. To cater to the needs of the new elements producers' cooperatives, consumers' cooperatives, and raw materials cooperatives were or-

ganized.— H. Delson.
1132. TRICOCHE, G. NESTLER. Quelques données statistiques sur les coopératives aux États Unis. [Some statistics on cooperatives in the United States.] Rev. d. Études Coopératives. 9 (35) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 323-328.—Statistics on cooperatives in the United States are very unsatisfactory. In 1922, the Secretary of Agriculture estimated that there were 14,000 agricultural cooperatives but a report of 1924 seems to verify the existence of only 10,160. About 70% of these are in the North Central area. In the 1924 report, 3,134 societies are listed as in the grain business, 1,966 in dairy products, 1,598 in cattle, and 1,232 in fruits and vegetables. Most of the remainder are engaged in wool, cotton, poultry and eggs, nuts or tobacco. According to the claims of the principal cooperatives, they did a total business of over a billion and a quarter dollars annually in the period just prior to 1926. The total membership of the cooperatives is as uncertain as the number of societies. Figures are given which indicate that there are almost a million and a quarter members in seven of the leading cooperatives. As for cooperative stores, the Cooperative League of America states that there are about 3,000, while the Secretary of Agriculture finds only 1,009, though acknowledging that this is evidently below the true figure.—F. A. Fletcher.

1133. UNSIGNED. Agricultural cooperation in Scotland. Scottish J. Agric. 13 (3) Jul. 1930: 268-272.— A discussion of a report made by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State in 1929 which enquired into the conditions of agricultural cooperation in Scotland and into the possibilities of its further development. Financial assistance from the state was one of the chief recommendations of the committee. - W. G. Murray.

1134. UNSIGNED. Cooperative gasoline stations in 1929. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 11-18.
1135. UNSIGNED. The cooperative movement—a selected bibliography. Monthly Labor Rev. 31 (3) Sep.

1930: 230-249.

1136. UNSIGNED. Encouragements accordés en 1929 aux coopératives. [Encouragement lent to cooperatives in 1929.] Bull. du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène. 37 (1-2-3) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 73-78.— Lists the subsidies given to various cooperatives in France.— N. R. Reich.

1137. VILLIERS, BROUGHAM. The cooperative movement and free trade. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 713-719.—The cooperative movement, since the days of the pioneer Rochdale Society, has been growing steadily and surely. Today, with societies in all the economically important countries of the western world, the combined membership embraces over fifty million persons. Freedom of trade is necessary to the cooperative movement. The first post-war Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance, sitting at Basle in 1921, definitely committed the movement to the principle of free trade.—J. E. Bebout.

1138. VUKOWITSCH, A. The structure and organisation of the cooperative movement. 15—Austria.

Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 23 (7) Jul. 1930; 241-246.

1139. WOLFF, HENRY W. Early days of the I.C.A. 6.—Our Budapest Congress, 1904. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 23 (6) Jun. 1930: 208-212.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entry 1402)

1140. NORDENFELT, PER de. Quelques données statistiques sur la consommation des tabacs en Suède et quelques conclusions générales qu'on pourrait en tirer. [Statistics of tobacco consumption in Switzerland and some general conclusions.]. Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Étude et d'Expansion. (76) Jul. 1930:

333-338.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

1141. WILLIAMS, FAITH M., and LOCKWOOD,
JULIA E. An economic study of food consumed by
farm and village families in central New York. New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #502. 1930: pp. 52.— Of the 106 families studied 56% were adequately fed, according to the standards of adequacy used in analyzing the diets. The results of the study indicate that adequate low-cost food for a man at moderate work requiring 3,400 calories a day, could be supplied for 49 cents, at the time the study was made, 1925 to 1927. For only 20% of the adequately fed families did the value of the food consumed come within this limit, however.— New York Agric. Exper. Station.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 1421, 1423, 1425, 1428)

1142. LANDAUER, EDGAR. Kapitalistischer Geist und Verwaltungsbürokratie in öffentlichen Unternehmungen. [Capitalistic spirit and administrative bureaucracy in public enterprises.] Schmollers Jahrb. 54(3) 1930: 505-521.—In place of the close connection between state administration and capitalistic organization in the era of early capitalism a varied development of state and private capitalistic organizations have oc-curred in the period of highly developed capitalism. Public enterprises have been administered by officials according to "cameralistic" methods. Since the beginning of the century and especially since the war public enterprises in the form of stock companies have arisen. By this means the conditions necessary in a rationalized and successful conduct of public business have been created. Since capitalistic large enterprises have often succumbed to bureaucracy there is no longer any fundamental difference between public and private enterprises. The question of leadership is decisive in both cases.— *Horst Jecht*.

1143. UNSIGNED. Le réorganisation de l'industrie d'état. [The reorganization of state industry.] Vie Écon. d. Soviets. 6 (108) Jan. 20, 1930: 10-12.

PUBLIC FINANCE GENERAL

(See also Entries 1246, 1354-1355, 1360, 1363, 1365, 1367-1369)

1144. DERTILIS, P. B. Le problème financier en Grèce. [The financial problem in Greece.] Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan. 28(2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 173-182.—The fiscal problems of Greece at the close of the world war were very difficult and they were aggravated by the campaign in Asia Minor and the consequent influx of refugees. At the close of 1926 a govern-

ment was elected pledged to financial reform and its efforts have been successful. The article presents figures. showing in some detail the expenditure, revenue and debt of Greece. In conclusion, the view is expressed that the refugees, who were a principal cause of the financial difficulties of the country, will be the most important factor in its economic recovery .-- J. A. Max-

1145. N., R. Économie européenne: finances rou-[European economics: Rumanian finances.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (621) Jan. 4, 1930: 6-7.—The fiscal situation has been greatly improved; the budgetary deficits are being reduced; the pressing necessity of outside capital can be met only by continued proper management of public finances.—Luther H. Evans.

1146. SHIRRAS, G. FINDLAY. Financial reform and the Indian Statutory Commission. $Econ.\ J.\ 40$ (159) Sep. 1930: 505-524.—The dominance of agriculture and the inequality in the distribution of wealth, very rich and very poor being side by side in the selfsufficing villages, give importance to indirect taxation and the land taxes. The writer indicates the principal changes in taxation and the distribution of the receipts and expenditures between the central and local governments down to the present time. The strength of the proposals of the Financial Assessor lies in the provision of increased revenues for provincial purposes; also in providing for national collection of taxes on behalf of provinces. The writer criticizes the financial proposals as to the "feasibility" of new sources of revenue and "the practical working of the Provincial Fund." He thinks an income tax and an estate tax desirable for India. The setting up of the Provincial Fund to be voted by the provinces is desirable and sound. It is not so clear that this fund should be distributed to the varying provinces on a per capita basis.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 155, 278, 330, 503, 627, 792, 810, 864, 1214, 1219, 1305, 1348, 1356-1358, 1362, 1364, 1366)

1147. ATHERTON, LELAND T. Business reorganizations and the income tax law. Natl. Income Tax Mag. 8(6) Jun. 1930: 207-211; 235-237.—Undoubtedly the general purpose of Section 112 of the Revenue Act of 1928 is to defer the recognition of taxable gain and deductible loss in transactions where there has been no substantial change but only a change in form in the property received in an exchange. Problems of reorganization arise. If the definition of reorganization is analyzed it will be observed that the term comprehends those business readjustments commonly referred to by business men as mergers and consolidations without regard to the technical signifi-cance of the terms. Technically speaking, mergers and consolidations are defined in the statutes of the various states relating to business corporations, and certain statutory requirements have to be met to accomplish a merger or consolidation. Usually the statutes do not permit a merger or consolidation between a domestic corporation and corporations organized under the laws of another state or a foreign country; although in some states they are permitted if the foreign corporation has been qualified to do business in the state of origin of the domestic corporation. The article deals with problems arising from different phases of reorganization.— M. H. Hunter.

1148. BUEHLER, ALFRED G. The general sales tax as a state revenue. Bull. Natl. Tax Assn. 15 (9) Jun. 1930: 258-262.—The great advantage of the general sales tax is its high productivity under favorable circumstances. The tax is also practicable of administration and finds support among business interests in our states. It is the practice of European countries and Canada to collect the sales tax on a national basis thus avoiding problems created by its exclusive collection in certain localities. There is evidence in some of our states that pressure from business interests and the need for large revenue may force other states into the field of general sales taxation. This movement, if it materializes, is to be regretted. In the many nations which collect a sales tax, with but few exceptions, it has not proved to be a substitute for the net income tax or the excises, but supplements the ordinary revenues. The West Virginia experience has been defended by governors and tax commissioners but the opposition among manufacturers and merchants and the adverse report on the tax by the National Industrial Conference Board indicate that the gross sales tax is still in the controversial stage.—M. H. Hunter.

1149. BURTON, JOHN E. Special assessment dangers. California can profit by Chicago's experiences.

Tax Digest. 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 228-230.

1150. FASOLIS, GIOVANNI. Il buon diritto al-

l'esercizio della trattenuta. Dell'imposta pagata salvo rivalsa. [The right to the exercise of stoppage at source. Of taxes paid subject to claim for refund.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20(4) Apr. 1930: 365-369.—The absurdity is shown of the principle according to which the right of claim to refund of taxes paid at the source, through express authorization of law, for the account of others should be denied when the custom of non-exercise of this right can be proved to exist. There is instead full right for the exercise of stoppage at source for account of others, subject to claim for refund, which rests upon solid grounds both of economic-financial and of juridical order. - Mario Saibante.

1151. FERNANDO, H. MARCUS. Taxation and its incidence in Ceylon. Ceylon Econ. J. 2(1) Mar.

1930: 1-15

1152. GRIZIOTTI, BENVENUTO. Internationale Steuerteilung und Steuerklassifikation. [International distribution of taxes and tax classification.] Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 32 (1) Jul. 1930: 203-222.—The solution of the problem of double or multiple taxation depends upon a correct understanding of taxation in its economic, ethical and legal aspects. A suitable classification of taxes recognizing all of these aspects is essential. Seligman's economic classification is inadequate because it neglects the ethical and legal bases of taxation. Only when a state renders services to or confers benefits on the taxpayers with respect to the possession, production, acquisition, or consumption of wealth does it have a legal and ethical claim to the revenue. The measure of a tax is a different matter, providing no index for the apportionment of taxes among nations, and depending upon local and political considerations. Seligman's classification of taxes as direct and indirect is not suit-The distinction cannot be based upon the uncertain shifting or upon the mode of assessment employed, but must rest on whether or not the benefit accruing to the taxpayer relates to the possession, acquisition, or production of wealth, on the one hand, or to the consumption of wealth, on the other. Taxes on wealth consumed are indirect, all others at least partly direct. Seligman's division of taxes as personal and nonpersonal does not provide a basis for the allocation of taxes among states. For example, the personal general income tax, which considers the entire income of the taxpayer, and usually is progressive, cannot be assigned wholly to the state of residence in case of a person who is a resident but whose income is derived from outside sources any more than the schedular income tax which does not consider the entire economic situation of the taxpayer. At most, the state of residence can claim the tax on that part of the income which is spent in the state, which is justifiable on the ground of benefit rather than on the ground of ability to pay.—Jens P.

1153. HIJIKATA, SHIGEYOSHI. Japanese taxation system viewed from the standpoint of social policy. Shakaiseisaku Jiho. (112) Jan. 1930: 1-13.—The ratio of revenue from excise taxes to the total revenue from national taxes is very high, and with regard to persons with an income less than two hundred yen per month the burden of excise taxes and customs duties is in inverse proportion to their income. Taxes (both inverse proportion to their income. Taxes (both direct and indirect) of a family with an income ranging from 180 yen to 200 yen are 2.27% while with a family with an income of 60 yen taxes are 5.1%. Excise taxes on textiles, liquor and sugar are the heaviest. Of these three, excises on liquor and sugar are heavier on families with smaller incomes. The same is true of tobacco. The author advocates the change of this method of taxation and the increase of inheritance taxes. (Article in Japanese.)—K. Abe.

1154. KENDRICK, M. SLADE. Public expenditure: a neglected consideration in tax incidence theory. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20(2) Jun. 1930: 226-230.—The usual examination of the incidence of a tax considers the tax only in respect to the particular supply-demand relationship of the relevant tax object. The effect of the expenditure of revenues yielded by the tax on its incidence is neglected. Because of the difficulty of isolating the expenditure of a given tax revenue from the expenditures of other revenues deposited in the public treasury, such nelgect is probably justified in most instances. But whenever the dependence of any particular expenditure on the revenue yielded by a particular tax can be determined, an examination of the effect of this expenditure on the supply curve or the demand curve of the tax object is a necessary step in the analysis of the incidence of this tax. An analysis of the incidence of a gasoline tax the revenue of which is spent on the roads is offered as an illustration of the above principle.-

Amer. Econ. Rev.
1155. MILLS, OGDEN L. The federal tax revision outlook. Natl. Income Tax Mag. 8(6) Jun. 1930: 212-214.—Receipts during the present calendar year are satisfactory, though customs duties, for the present at least, are disappointing. Income tax collections for the present year were estimated with extraordinary accuracy. The present year will close with a modest surplus. Present income tax structure is in the main surplus. Present income tax structure is in the main sound. Recent years have witnessed an improvement in administrative methods. There are some inconsistencies in rate structure. The rights of many thousand taxpayers could be safeguarded under a more simplified procedure. A graduated normal rate has always seemed inconsistent and complicated. Much discussion has arisen over the taxation of capital gains as well as over the size of rates. Double taxation between countries has also been given considerable attention.—M. H.

Hunter

1156. PATON, THOMAS B. The proposed bank tax amendment. Amer. Bankers Assn. J. 22 (12) Jun. 1930: 1117-1118.—Helen Slade.

1157. RANSOM, RONALD. Taxation as affecting estates and trusts in southeastern states. Trust Companies. 50 (6) Jun. 1930: 885–889.

1158. REILING, HERMAN T. Use of state income tax. Natl. Income Tax Mag. 8(6) Jun. 1930: 221-224.—Only 20 states at the present time have an income tax, of which five provide for the taxation of corporate income only and the state of the sta corporate income only and three tax only personal income. Those demanding an income tax have given too little attention to the manner in which the revenue is to be used. The provision for property tax offsets demanded by some is really a deceptive provision since it really can have little effect on the tax burden. Some states provide for distribution of part of the receipts to local units on the basis of where taxpayers reside or on the basis of property valuation. The mere enactment of a state income tax cannot solve state tax problems. The solution lies in finding the most equitable method for bearing the local tax burden.-M. H. Hunter

1159. ROSSI, LIONELLO. Di un caso particolare di "Abwälzung." [A particular case of shifting of taxes.] Gior. d. Econ. 44(10) Oct. 1929: 766-778.—The shifting of taxes is studed in the special case in which the taxpayer increases his own productive activity. First, the general conditions necessary for shifting to take place are clarified, including a demonstration of the general theorem for the corallaries of Barone by which the worker is induced to increase or to diminish his services rendered according as the enjoyable part per unit of increase of income is greater or less than the ratio of the elasticity of the curve of the tax divided by the elasticity of the curve of utility. Various types of utility and demand curves and proportional, progressive, and regressive taxes are discussed. The "consolidation" of wants acts always in the sense of facilitating shifting or diminishing the contrary phenomenon. (Formulae.) -Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

1160. SCHUMPETER, JOSEPH. Ökonomie und Soziologie der Einkommensteuer. [The economics and sociology of the income tax.] Deutsche Volkswirt.

sociology of the income tax.] Deutsche Volkswirt.
4 (12-13) Dec. 20, 1929: 380-385.
1161. TODD, E. S. Ohio's opportunity in taxation.
Bull. Natl. Tax Assn. 15 (9) Jun. 1930: 255-258.— Ohio has removed one of the chief constitutional barriers to tax reform. A new tax system for the state can now be constructed. The new system should be a coherent structure based on a few simple and workable basic principles. Every species of private property, directly or indirectly, should in some way help bear the burden of taxation. Every person receiving an income from property or personal services should contribute directly to the support of local government. Every business enterprise should contribute an equitable share to the support of government. So far as possible the system of taxation should be so constructed that taxes shall be borne by the property or persons intended to bear the burden. There should be a sane and workable division of revenues between state and local jurisdictions.-M. H. Hunter

1162. TSUCHIYA, DAISUKE. Incidence of taxation in rural and urban communities. Nogyokeizai Kenkyu. 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 1-23.—Although the burden of taxation borne by the farming population in Japan was greatly lightened after the Meiji Restoration by the emancipation of the farmers and the development of national economy, their burden is still heavy as compared with that of salaried men and those engaged in trade and industry. The ratio of direct national taxes to the total income of the nation averages 9.5%, and the burden of rural localities is only a little heavier than in urban localities. The ratio of prefectural taxes to the income averages 6.4%, and rural localities bear a burden twice or three times as much as that of the cities. As for municipal taxes, the average is again 9.5%, but there are many rural communities where this figure is doubled. A farmer whose annual income is less than 1,200 yen is lower in his standards of living than city workers or salaried men, but his burden is from twice to three times that of the city workers and from one and one-half to two times that of salaried men. is that land owners migrate to cities where the burden of taxation is lighter, and the burden of the smaller independent farmers becomes increasingly heavy.

(Article in Japanese.)—S. Nasu.
1163. UNSIGNED. The new single agricultural tax law. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union. 5 (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 249-251.—This law, to unify and reduce agricultural taxation in the Soviet Union, passed February 23, 1930, aims (1) to promote collectivism in farming, (2) encourage improvements along agronomic and animalhusbandry lines, and (3) to stimulate the output of wheat, cotton, and other commercial crops. Under the

new law, the tax rate for collective farms does not increase with the income, but the rate is progressive for individual peasants even of low income, and especially high for the kulaks, whose tax rate varies from 20% for the first 500 rubles to 70% for 6,000 rubles and higher income. In general, taxable agricultural income is determined on the basis of the amount of land in cultivation and livestock owned, but the rule has many variations. one of which is that in order to encourage bookkeeping on collective farms, income may be calculated on the basis of actual balance sheets. A reduction of 10% in the tax is allowed if the village community or collective farm adopts a minimum of improved methods of farming (agrominimum) or of animal breeding (zoominimum). Newly plowed land, formerly virgin or abandoned, is tax exempt for two years; income from cotton land is rated at one-half the average of all ploughed land; new areas planted to cotton are exempt for five years; alfalfa in rotation with cotton is tax exempt for the first year; breeding stock and improved sires on collective farms are wholly exempt. Many other agricultural tax devices are designed to improve farming and otherwise to promote Soviet economic policy.-Eric Englund.

PUBLIC DEBTS

1164. PALMADE, M. La debt publique française. [The French public debt.] Rev. de Sci. et de Légis Finan. 28 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 272-303.—This article gives a detailed examination of the French public debt under four heads: (1) the floating debt, (2) the redeemable debt, (3) the perpetual debt, (4) external debts and credits. Foating debt has decreased markedly in the last few years and at present is about stabilized. The redeemable debt has been greatly increased. Parpetual redeemable debt has been greatly increased. Perpetual debt has remained about constant, but it will henceforth be diminished by purchase in the market. The external debt of France is divisible into two parts:
(a) commercial, (b) political. The former, which has been a considerable burden, is now reduced and consists almost entirely of loans made in the United States. The political debt has been consolidated by the ratification of the Caillaux-Churchill and the Mellon-Bérenger agreements. By far the most important of the external credits of France is that against Germany. The article examines the effect of the substitution of the Young for the Dawes plan upon: (1) the amount of the present and future payments to France; (2) the contributions in kind; (3) the safeguards given.—J. A. Maxwell.

1165. UNSIGNED. L'amortissement de la dette publique en Belgique. [Amortization of the Belgian public debt.] Rev. de Sci. et de Légis. Finan. 28 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1930: 202–227.—The paper presents the report of the board administering the sinking funds upon its operations in the year 1929. The board has been occupied in four principal ways: (1) It has handled amortization of the consolidated debt by means of ordinary grants from the budget. (2) It has received and applied certain special resources entrusted to it. (3) It has continued to utilize the product of previous investment in preferred stock of the National Society of Belgian Railways. (4) It has proceeded with the formation of a productive reserve by investment of certain sinking funds which were temporarily not operative. What has been done under each of these heads is explained. The receipts and expenditures of the board are given in detail for the year 1929 and in summary from its formation on July 1, 1926 to December 31, 1929 .- J. A. Maxwell.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 1282, 1471)

1166. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. Reparation payments in perspective. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20(2) Jun. 1930: 199-209.

1167. DERTILES, P. Β. Τὸ πρόβλημα τῶν Βουλγαρικών ἐπανορθώσεων. [The problem of Bulgarian reparations.] Μηνιαία Οικονομική καὶ Κοινωνική Ἐπιθεώρησις. 7(3) Mar. 1930: 195–213; (4) Apr. 1930: 300–317; (6) Jun. 1930: 534–548; (7) Jul. 1930: 699–707.—Concluding his articles on Bulgarian reparations (see Entry: 2: 9468), the author deals with the first Hague Conference on this subject, held in August, 1929, and with Greece's demand for a modification of the "Young Plan." The special conference in Paris in the following month merely ratified, so far as Greece was concerned, the arrangement made by Mr. Venizelos about Franco-Greek financial relations at the Hague. The second Hague Conference, in January, 1930, which he also attended, rejected Bulgaria's claim to compensa-tion for 5,000 Bulgarian families, which had emigrated from Eastern Macedonia and Western Thrace to Bulgaria. The final result was that the Greek claims were recognized, and Greece obtained out of the Bulgarian and Hungarian reparations 76.73%, Rumania 13%, Yugoslavia 5%, Czechoslovakia 1%, and the other allied powers together 4.27%.—William Miller.

1168. GIDEONSE, HARRY D. The reparation

settlement of 1930. Foreign Policy Assn., Infor. Service. 6(5) May 14, 1930: 79-100.—A definite settlement of the reparations problem has been effected not only as concerns Germany and the Allies but also the Succession States, with a consequent clarification of the international atmosphere. At the first Hague Conference, provision was made for Rhineland evacuation and the creation of a bank for international settlements. The reparations problem has become one not of the capacity to pay of the debtor country, but of the capacity of the creditor countries to receive. The Permanent Court of International Justice was named as the competent authority to establish voluntary default on the part of Germany. Possible default was important as a political question, but not otherwise, for the more the reparation debt is commercialized the more impossible default

becomes.—L. Deere. 1169. MACCAS, LÉON. La Grèce et les charges financières de la guerre. [Greece and the costs of the war.] Acrople. 4(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 88-97.—The Greek foreign debt imposes a staggering burden on a people poorly equipped to sustain it after the serious shock of war. Greece was compelled to borrow heavily during the World War from France, England, and the United States. Since the Treaty of Lausanne, she faces the problem of attempting to liquidate these debts without adequate sources of income. The reparations scheme, first under the Dawes and later under the Young Plan, has aggravated a difficult situation, and has seriously affected Greek attitude toward the western Powers. A revision of the Young Plan on the basis of the ability of the nation to pay is a pressing need.— H. L. Hoskins.

1170. MYERS, DENYS P. The reparation settlement. World Peace Foundation Pamphl. 12(5) 1929: pp. 249.—A short historical survey of the reparations problem through the Spa Conference, the Ruhr occupa-tion and the Dawes Plan precedes a detailed analysis of the reparations settlement of 1930. The new schedule of annuities, the provisions with regard to postponement and commercialization are reviewed. The Appendix gives the text of the important documents.-Harry D. Gideonse.

1171. UNSIGNED. The final settlement of the reparations problems growing out of the World War. Internat. Conciliation: (262) Sep. 1930: 359-557. Protocol with annexes, approved at the plenary session of The Hague Conference, Aug. 31, 1929, and agreements concluded at The Hague Conference, Jan. 1930. L. Burchfield

WINSCHUH, JOSEF. Die Verstrickung der Kriegsschulden. [The interrelations of war-debts.] Z. f. Geopol. 7(3) Mar. 1930: 200-213.—Although not mentioned directly in the Young Plan, the inter-allied war debts were responsible for the final formation of the settlement. According to the Young Plan, Germany is to pay for 58 years an average annuity of about 500 million dollars. Of this amount about 67% is turned over to the United States by the Allies in redemption of their war-debts to the U. S.—S. Flink.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 797, 1142, 1223, 1243, 1361, 1365, 1430)

1173. BAUER, JOHN. New York public utility regulation. Amer. Econ. Rev. 20 (3) Sep. 1930: 381-399.—Because of changes in conditions since the Public Service Commission law was enacted in 1907, the New York legislature in 1929 created a commission to study causes of dissatisfaction with regulation. The difficulty centered in valuation; and the problem is the establishment of a fixed rate base for the variable "fair value." Division of opinion developed as to the constitutionality of a statute providing for a fixed rate base. An analysis is presented showing why such a statute would probably be sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court.—Amer. Econ. Rev.

1174. KOBE, SUSUMU. A criticism on Bye's theory of public utility rate-determination. Quart. J. Econ. 44(4) Aug. 1930: 706-710.—In stating that "in a simple case of composite demand no discrimination in the distribution of the overhead burden among different classes of consumers is justified," (Q. J. Econ. 44(1) Nov. 1929) Bye assumes that for the most part utilities are being operated as nearly as possible to the least cost point and that those having large surplus capacity, either present or potential, are ill managed. The author believes that many utilities, such as the railroads, have excess capacity. Numerous gas companies have excess pipe line capacity although their tanks may be fully utilized. In such cases a large increase in the output would necessitate a capital expenditure only on those parts of the plant which are being used to capacity. By the aid of a graph the author explains how in practice there may be discrimination in price against one class of consumers and yet that class, as well as all the others, will benefit in the long run through the extension of the use of the plant to, or near to, the least cost point.—Gertrude Glidden.

1175. MAY, GEORGE O. Further thoughts on depreciation and the rate base. Quart. J. Econ. 44(4) Aug. 1930: 687-697.—The Maryland Commission in the case of The United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore vs. West et al. held, among other things, that the allowance for depreciation in fixing a rate base should provide a fund out of which "ordinary obsolescence" might be cared for. The Maryland Court of Appeals held that the allowance for depreciation should be based on present value. Should this "present value" be the present cost of replacing the same type of plant or the cost of the most efficient substitute plant? The U. S. Supreme Court's approval of the Comission's recognition of obsolescence as an element in rate cases may be quite as important as its rejection of original cost as the base on which the calculation for the allowance should be made. The utilities' most pressing problem today is to present some constructive plan of rate regulation which will secure justice for the consumers as well as themselves. If the Supreme Court should accept the logical theory of the cost of reproducing the most efficient substitute (less depreciation) as the basis of valuation the results would gravely endanger the utilities.—Gertrude Glidden.

1176. MAYER, ROBERT W. Value of service principle used by public utility companies. Enterpriser. Jun. 1930: 14-15.—The city man often complains because he pays electric or telephone rates above cost to ball to pay the cost of supplying these services to suburban and rural dwellers. "The value of service principle is dangerous, but fundamentally sound." "An equitable distribution of goods and services is of intense interest to society." There are many examples of those with ability paying for a part of the services consumed by those who are unable to pay. Thousands of rural and suburban consumers of electricity would be unable to secure electricity if they had to pay the full cost. It costs less per unit to serve large users. Most of these are in a position to pay a little more than cost to enable rural dwellers to secure the benefits of electricity. The business house pays considerably more for a telephone than a domestic user. Only a part of this difference is due to the larger number of calls. Most of the difference is based on the greater value of the service to the business concern. "The use of the principle in setting gas rates in Chicago has made it possible for one of the poorest tenement districts to be one of the largest gas

consuming districts."—Paul D. Converse.

1177. RANSOM, WILLIAM L. Notes on the alleged "breakdown" of commission regulation of utilities. Annalist. 35 (907) Jun. 6, 1930: 1206, 1229.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 1411, 1417, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426)

1178. HOOVER, CALVIN. The new economic policy of the Soviet Union. *Econ. J.* 40 (158) Jun. 1930: 184-193.—The effects of the New Economic Policy, or NEP (which was introduced by Lenin six years ago) upon the development of private trade in Russia, and the various phases through which it has passed are described. Hoover describes the kulaki, or well-to-do peasants, and their attitude towards the introduction of collectivization of agriculture. In January and February of this year the Nepmen were almost exterminated, but a few months later they were again given the freedom of internal trade. Future policy, according to Hoover, will depend upon the coming harvest. "If the harvest should be a failure, it is barely possible that NEP, or some policy similar to it, might be re-established. If the harvest is a mediocre one, the disappearance of NEP will be postponed for a little while. If the harvest is good, the last remnants of NEP will speedily disappear."—S. P. Turin.

1179. JAVITS, BENJAMIN A.; RAUSHENBUSH, H. S.; DONOVAN, W. J. The control of our economic

development. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 149 Part I (238) May 1930: 128-149.—Javits:—The antitrust laws. With few exceptions every law passed in the United States affecting business was for the process of harassing business so that political capital could be made out of it. The anti-trust legislation—including the Webb-Pomerene Act which hinders American participation in international business agreements—should be amended in order to provide for exceptions if they are in the public interest. The Federal Trade Commission should be enlarged to correspond with a representative economic council with affirmative powers. Raushen-bush:—Government ownership and control. Present day "regulation" encourages the extraction of concealed or indirect profits through the operating accounts. A comparison of rates in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas and Ontario leads to the tentative conclusion that service to the public is likely to be cheapest in a public super-power system and most expensive in a state with a strong regulatory commission but no important municipal plants to furnish any incentive to rate reductions. Donovan:—Future regulation of business. A mass of regulatory statutes furnishes impressive evidence of our departure from the "competitive system." Recent extensions of the historical class of public utilities are those enterprises which have been legislatively declared and judicially found to be "affected with a public interest."—Harry D. Gideonse.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, **ANARCHISM**

(See also Entries 430, 472, 476, 848, 1143, 1178, 1275, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427-1428, 1580, 1620)

1180. MILIUTIN, V. МИЛЮТИН, В. Основные проблемы сплемной коллективизации. [Basic problems of general collectivization.] Большевик. (6) 1930: 7-17.—The author emphasizes the main results of the collectivization in June 1928, 400,000 farms were collectivized (1.6% of the total) and in Feb. 1930 the number of these farms was 14 millions (56% of the total). The best criterion of the willingness of peasants to join collective farms is the proportion of collectivization of the means of production: cattle, implements, etc. The aims of collectivization are an increase of production and of marketable products and the suppression of the class of well-to-do peasants (kulaks).— G. Mèquet.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 639, 641, 1699)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 172, 174, 245, 294, 304, 309, 315, 317, 448, 461, 532, 539, 573, 1443)

1181. CURTI, MERLE EUGENE. Pioneers of peace. North Amer. Rev. 229 (5) May 1930: 553-560.

—Before statesmen concerned themselves with the problem of world peace, many isolated pioneers, representing a wide variety of interests and personality traits, were criticizing the war system, formulating peace plans, and organizing anti-militarist propaganda. They derived their stimulus from Christianity (Erasmus, David Low Dodge, Tolstoy, and the Quakers); jurisprudence (Grotius, Bentham); humanitarianism (Bertha von Suttner, Vasili Vereshchagin); socialism (Marx, Liebknecht, and Gustav Hervé); and the natural and social sciences (Darwin, David Starr Jordan, Novik v, Ivan Bloch, and Norman Angell). The contributions of the chief philosophers and organizers of pacifism are evaluated (Pierre Dubois, William Penn, Abbé Saint-Pierre, Kant, Bentham, William Ladt, Elihu Burritt, Henry Richard, Hodgson Pratt, Sir Randal Cremer, Frederic Passy and Alfred Fried). These pioneers illuminated and interpreted the political science of the contribution of the chief philosophers and organizers of pacific of the chief philosophers and organizers of the contribution of the chief philosophers and organizers of the contribution of the chief philosophers and organizers of the chief philosophers of the chief philosophers of the chief philosophers of the chief philosophers o ical, social, and economic forces which were working for and against peace; focussed public attention on these forces, elaborated plans for their control, and convinced hundreds of thousands that they could and should be controlled. At last statesmen cautiously took up the work of these pioneers.-Merle Curti.

1182. SAUTER, JOHANN. Die philosophischen Grundlagen des antiken Naturrechtes. [The philosophical basis of the ancient natural law.] Z. f. Offentl. Recht. 10(1) 1930: 28-81.—Since Pufendorf it has been repeated again and again that the natural law was made use of by Plato and Aristotle only to legalize the social and political system of their time and to serve special interests. As a matter of fact, the natural law of Plato and Aristotle was founded on a broad philosophical basis. For Plato, the fundamental question was: what is the good and how can it be realized in life, particularly in politics? The degree of its realization was to him at the same time the measure of justice in the state. Insofar one can say that the idea of natural law is in the very center of his practical philosophy. The concept of justice is of fundamental importance for Aristotle also. It is the unfolding (*Entfaltung*) of all other virtues. And from his concept of justice follows the content of his natural law. Pufendorf was no less wrong in contending that the stoic natural law was superior to the Platonic-Aristotelian one.—Erich Hula.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 347, 1196, 1878)

1183. DIBBLE, CHARLES L. The Roman Catholic Church in the modern state. Anglican Theol. Rev. 11 (4) Apr. 1929: 348-355.

1184. LASKI, HAROLD I. Das Recht und der Staat. [Law and state.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 10(1) 1930:

1-27.—The juristic theory of the state is, within its axioms, unassailable. But a philosophy of the state must ask why these axioms have been set up and what their consequences are. Formalistic theory defines law as the will of the state, but a philosophy of law has to consider also the content of the law, for obedience is not just a formal legal relation. Everyone obeys the quality of law rather than its source. The assertion that the state acts in the interests of the whole community is wrong; we have to inquire into the acts of the government which speaks in the name of the state, and cannot say a priori that the decision of the government is in any moment in the interest of the whole. This judgment is reserved to those affected by the deci ion. To accept every decision is to contend that order is the highest good. A community comprises antithetic interests; we must try to bring about by institutional means that the decisions of the state take account of all interests. To succeed, we must apply the principles of the pluralistic theory which reinforces individual conscience as the real source of law. The idea of law must not be separated from the idea of justice. Man is an end in himself and must be given the conditions which enable him to pursue his aims. States are only provinces of the civitas maxima and international law is superior to state law.—Erich Hula.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 995, 1231, 1307, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1424)

1185. BEARD, CHARLES A. Government by technologists. New Republic. 63 (811) Jun. 18, 1930 Government by 115-120.—Government today must command technical competence. The scientific method is helpful, as opposed to instinctive, emotional operations of historic politics. So far technology has made no important contributions to the philosophy of government. Bolshevism insists that the masses are not intelligent and can rule only through a proletarian dictatorship. Fascism declares that only the ruling minority is "wise." In the United States "intelligence-testers" try to divide the sheep from the goats. However, the problems of today cannot be solved by intelligence alone. No permanent classification of people into sharp economic and technical groups can be effected, although the government should take advantage of the counsel of such groups to ascertain facts. The problem is to combine the highest philosophy of life with the efficient use of the instrumentalities of the modern mind. W. L. Godshall.

1186. OLGIATI, FRANCESCO. La rinascita del diritto naturale in Italia. [The renaissance of natural law in Italy.] Scuola Cattolica. 58 Mar. 1930: 233-246; Apr. 1930: 304-327.—The author examines the best publications appearing in Italy in the last years upon natural law. He discusses particularly the theories of G. Battaglia, G. Del Vecchio, I. Petrone, G. Pannun-

zio.—G. Bruni.

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entry 1701)

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 142-144, 244, 270, 271, 393, 402, 417, 500, 514, 578, 1182, 1383)

1187. HILL, G. F. The law and practice of treasure trove. Antiquaries J. 10 (3) Jul. 1930: 228-242.—The origin of the law of treasure trove in England is obscure and difficult. The law is considered by some only a specific application of the common law of the land, which provides that the estate of a person dying intestate with no known heirs becomes the property of the crown. The author quotes the definition of treasure trove given in 1886 by Judge Baylis, in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, which seems to have met with general approval. The complete right of the crown, as established by law, to all articles of treasure trove has been preserved. Every person who finds treasure trove and conceals it is guilty of a common law misdemeanor. As far as excavations are concerned, the excavators must be prepared to give such rewards to their employees as will make it worth their while to report all finds; these rewards must generally equal at least the melting value of the objects.—F. E. Baldwin.

report all finds; these rewards must generally equal at least the melting value of the objects.—F. E. Baldwin.

1188. SMITH, MARION. The first codification of the substantive common law. Tulane Law Rev. 4(2) Feb. 1930: 178–189.—The writings of Bentham on legal reform had attracted great interest in America, but the lawyers of the time seemed more reluctant to codify the substantive law than to revise and codify the procedural law. The Georgia statute of 1858 creating the commission to draft the code conferred sweeping authority to present the law in force in Georgia, whatever its source. The commission went even further, and remodeled the existing rules of law in several respects in the new code. Examples are cited. The code has been a success in operation. It has not become so rigid as to lose its adaptibility to new conditions. It is found to furnish a natural frame for classifying the case law. But for the Civil War, this work would probably have exercized a great influence on the development of other codes.—Eric Beecroft.

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 670-671, 1184, 1199, 1929, 1999, 1874, 1876)

1189. CORONINI-CRONBERG, ALBRECHT. Gegenseitige Verträge. [Bilateral contracts.] Prager Juristische Z. 10(13) Jul. 1, 1930: 473-480.—One can see how much opinion on the subject of bilateral contracts is divided by examining the new civil codes, such as the German or Swiss. When it is understood that the claims arising out of bilateral contracts are suspensively conditioned, the difficulties surrounding this subject will disappear. The plaintiff on a bilateral contract will then have to show that the condition upon which his right depends has come about, that he has performed everything that the law demands. If this be the true view of the nature of bilateral contracts, then there is no place for the conditional judgment in a suit on such a contract.—Morris Ploscowe.

1190. GYSIN, ARNOLD. Öffentliches Recht und Privatrecht. [Public law and private law.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 9 (4) 1930: 481-510.—There are three principal theories concerning the distinction between public and private law: (1) The theory of interests (Interessentheorie), goes back to Ulpian: Publicum ius est quod ad statum rei Romanae spectat, privatum quod ad singulorum utilitatem. Its weakness lies in the vagueness of the criterion of public and private interest. It touches

only upon the purpose of the norms and does not distinguish their quality. (2) The theory of subject (Subjektstheorie), developped by Otto Mayer, Fleiner etc., classifies legal relations (Rechtsverhältnisse) according to their legal subjects (Rechtssubjekten). The relations in which the state as a potentior persona participates are considered as relations of public law, the others as relations of private law. This theory is logically wrong and politically dangerous, insofar as it is in a disguised form a Machitheorie. (3) The monistic theory (Krabbe, Kelsen) teaches that there is no essential difference (Wesensunterschied) between public law and private law. This distinction, says Kelsen, tends to split up objective legal unity and destroy legal equality. It has been made only for political reasons. Gysin accepts the criticism of the monists directed against the other theories, but not their rejection of a distinction between public and private law. Public law is made up of the norms which organize the legal order (Rechtszustand). They concern the whole, the unit of society, and are only formal rules. Private law is made up of the norms which give to individuals the possibility of regulating their own affairs. Public law and private law are two polar extremes of the legal whole.—Erich Hula.

1191. HARTMANN, PAUL. Amerikanische Rechtsauffassung. [American legal conceptions.] Prager Juristische Z. 10 (13) Jul. 1, 1930: 484-491.—Impressions of a European jurist, of the American legal system, received as the result of a one year sojourn in the United States, with comparisons between American and European modes of legal thinking.—Marris Plascana

pean modes of legal thinking.—Morris Ploscowe.

1192. OTAKA, TOMOO. Theorie und Praxis in der Rechtswissenschaft. [Theory and practice in jurisprudence.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 10(1) 1930: 82-102.—
Pacitive invisoration Positive jurisprudence is a discipline of unique character, without any parallel in the realm of science. It is a complex which consists of two wholly different procedures: the practical "interpretation" which is law-producing (rechtserzeugend) and law-realizing (rechtsverwirklichend), on the one hand, and the theoretical "understanding" (Verstehen) which shows (deutet) juristic coherence in its materialwesentlichen Phase, on the other hand. The practical activity of positive jurisprudence belongs, from a logical point of view, to the realization-process of the positive legal order. The theoretically perceiving function is investigation of the objective, irrealen Sinngebilde of the law. It would be logical to distinguish these two phases and to give to the practical procedure of interpretation and to the positive theory of law independent positions and special names. But in view of the difficulties involved, it might suffice merely to show this double character of positive jurisprudence, without working out the separation. - Erich Hula.

1193. PASQUIER, CLAUDE du. Les rapports de la loi et du juge dans la doctrine moderne et specialement en droit suisse. [The relations of law and judge in modern doctrine and especially in Swiss law.] Rev. de Drept Pub. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 19-30.—Following Montesquieu's doctrine of the separation of powers the French civil code of 1804 presumed to establish abstract principles of law which the judge was meant to apply without discretion and with mathematical precision. Professors emphasized the civil code in their teaching, not the civil law. Savigny, one of the principal exponents of the orthodox view, believed that the law contains no lacunae. Nineteenth century German thought proceeded in the same direction. The sociological attack upon the mechanistic theory of the relation of judge and law is being directed

by Gény, Ballot-Beaupré, and Renard in France; Cornil and Page in Belgium; and Kantorowicz and Fuchs in Germany. Switzerland has made the most progress toward a realistic explanation of the judicial process. For the first time a national legislature has taken the view that the law necessarily possesses lacunae and errors and that the judges should follow custom and justice in rectifying such cases as they arise. Wide use has been made of this power. Some Swiss jurists contend that as a result judges are swayed too much by sentiment, and that the confounding of ab-stract principles has resulted. The writer, rector of the University of Neuchâtel, denies these claims, averring that the effect has been wholly salutary. the ultimate success of such a plan depends upon the community's confidence in the impartiality and perspicacity of the judges.—Marshall E. Dimock.

1194. UNSIGNED. La codificazione del diritto orientale. [The codification of oriental (canon) law.] Civillia Cattolica. (1918) May 1930: 289-297.—During the pontificate of Pius X and Benedictus XV the Corpus juris canonici for the Latin church was promulgated. This event will be followed, as soon as possible, by the promulgation of the Corpus for the oriental churches. The anarchy in this legislative field has been great. The Council of Trullan of 692, a few canons of the Ecumenical Councils which took place in the Orient, the last of which is the IVth Constantinopolitan (869-870), some provincial councils, some diocesan synods, and customs have been the only sources of oriental ecclesiastical discipline.—G. Bruni.

1195. UNSIGNED. Important committee reports at the convention of the Bar Association, the proposed revision of the statutes. Tulane Law Rev. 4(4) Jun. 1930: 582-588.

1196. WALINE, MARCEL. Les idées maîtresses de deux grands publicistes français: Léon Duguit et Maurice Hauriou. [The leading ideas of two great french publicists: Léon Duguit and Maurice Hauriou.]

Ann. Pol. Fran aise et Etrangère. 4(4) Dec. 1929: 385-409; 5(1) Mar. 1930: 39-63.—Duguit, far from being a strict positivist, was a moralist, seeking above all the limitation of the rulers by the law. The rules of positive law were to be tried by principles of justice. Yet he vigorously denied a belief in an ideal, absolute, natural law. He tried to find a third solution, but such a solution does not appear to exist. Profoundly impressed by the sociological theories of Durkheim, Duguit selected as his criterion that which the mass of individual consciences believes necessary to the development of social solidarity. Later, he added a sentiment of justice. Duguit is a logician. Hauriou shows a distrust in logic and an emphasis upon the observance of social facts and the study of history. He is dominated by a strong aversion to monism, and stresses the constant conflict of social forces, between which there is established at every moment a provisional equilibrium. The positive law, at a given time, is the reflection of such an equilibrium. Hauriou played an important part in the formation of French administrative law, because he was not shocked to see differing rules applying to public agents and to private persons. Checks on the arbitrary will of the government are the institution and the self-limitation of rulers. Problems of law are dominated by two or three philosophical problems which man encounters constantly, the problem of liberty and determinism, and the problem of monism and pluralism.—Eric Beecroft

1197. WILLIAMS, FRED L. Missouri annotations of the American Law Institute restatements of the law. Missouri Bar J. 1(6) Jun. 1930: 4-5.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 591, 1005, 1022, 1175, 1190, 1231, 1236, 1244-1245, 1248, 1349, 1366, 1372-1373, 1405, 1430)

GENERAL

1198. ADLER, FRANZ. Verfassung und Richteramt. [The constitution and the courts.] Z.f. Offentl. Recht. 10(1) 1930: 103-122.—The idea which underlies all rigid constitutions is sure to be effective only insofar as there is some organ in the state with the power of judicial review. This procedure means the perfection of the Rechtsstaat. There is need for such control not only in monarchies, but also in republics. Lively discussions among European political scientists prove that they begin to realize the usefulness of a judicial control more and more. The Austrian and Czechoslovak constitutions have expressly adopted it. Unfortunately the right to examine the constitutional validity of a statute is granted only to a special tribunal, and the examination can be undertaken only at the instance of certain state organs. The very fact that the courts do not decide incidenter tends to entangle them in politics. The American system has been proved the best by long experience.—Erich Hula.

KRAFT-FUCHS, MARGIT. Prinzipielle Bemerkungen zu Carl Schmitts "Verfassungslehre." [Remarks upon Carl Schmitt's "Verfassungslehre."] Remarks upon Carl Schmitt's "Vertassungslehre."] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 9 (4) 1930: 511-541.—A counterattack, from the point of view of Kelsen's "pure theory of law," against Schmitt's book Verfassungslehre (München, 1928). (1) Schmitt promises to develop a general constitutional theory, but in fact gives only a theory of the constitution of Weimar. His criticism of Kelsen's "formalism" is out of place, since a really general constitutional theory, as developed by Kelsen in his constitutional theory, as developed by Kelsen in his Allgemeine Staatslehre, cannot take account of a changeable, historical constitution. (2) Schmitt bases not only the origin but also the validity of the constitu-tion upon an act of will. The will which creates law is the will of the political unit (Wille der politischen Einheit). In the opinion of Kraft-Fuchs, this "political unit" is just a fiction. Besides, Schmitt's assertion that the political unit, the state, is a national unit is in contradiction to political reality. (3) Schmitt's theory of identity and representation, of democracy, his distinction of constitution (Verfassung) and constitutional law (Verfassungsgesetz), of a rechtsstaatlichen and a politischen concept of law, his theory of sovereignty, all tend in the same political direction: the justification of power.—Erich Hula.

1200. WALINE, M. Le pouvoir discrétionnaire de l'administration et sa limitation par le contrôle juridictionnel. [The discretionary power of the administration and its limitation by juridical control.] Rev. du Droit Pub. 47 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 197-223.-Administrators possess, at least for most of their acts, a margin of discretionary power. This power is necessary in order to introduce into the application of a rule of law the principle of equity. It is limited by legislative restrictions and by juridical control over administrative acts. The administrator must keep in mind the fact that he is working in the interests of the public and for a public purpose. He must understand the facts of the given situation. In general his freedom of decision is subject to modification in case of emergency, in case the law itself provides for the methods to be employed, and in case the law is not clear or there appears to be a conflict of laws, which makes judicial interpretation

necessary. In a few cases the courts will pass upon matters of discretion. Whenever public liberty is restricted by a police measure, the courts, if recourse is taken to them, will examine into the necessity and advisability of the measure. The rules which enable limitations to be placed upon the discretionary power of the administration are quite complex and far from clear. The administration must respect the law, but it should not be imprisoned within rules, or too great severity impede its action.—Frederick F. Blachly.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

1201. MORGAN, J. H. The legal and political unity of the empire. Engl. Rev. 51 (1) Jul. 1930: 49-58.—The Imperial Conference of 1926, which adopted the Balfour formula concerning the equality of status of the British dominions, left to a committee the preparation of recommendations for the next Conference on the legal implications of this formula. That committee now recommends that the dominion legislatures be given a general power to repeal any imperial act on the statute book. Dominion legislatures with this power might establish republics or dictatorships; they might repeal the Act of Settlement, which is at the basis of the legal unity of the empire; Ireland might repeal any and every part of the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1922. In the preamble there is a proviso requiring assent of all the parliaments of the Commonwealth to any alteration touching the succession to the throne. These proposals would destroy the legal unity of the empire. It were far better to retain the present practice in which the imperial government gladly gives effect to the requests of the dominion governments.—H. D. Jordan.

BULGARIA

1202. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione Bulgara. [The constitution of Bulgaria.] Europa Orient. 10(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 133-163.—The first Bulgarian constitution dates from 1879. It was successively changed in 1893 and 1911. The constitution is modelled after those of Belgium, France, and Italy and is, for national purposes, adequately adapted to the prevalent religion. It involves all the defects of the parliamentary system of the occidental democracies and of the monarchic regime. The constitution provides for a plebiscite when national questions of great importance should be decided; a special assembly is elected to decide the question at issue. Bulgaria has a one-chamber system. An upper chamber was recently proposed, but was strongly combated.—O. Eisenberg.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1203. PESKA, ZDENEK. Après dix années. Le développement de la constitution tchécoslovaque. 1920-1930. [After ten years. The development of the constitution of Czechoslovakia.] Rev. du Droit Pub. 47 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 224-259.—Especial attention is given to the following topics: the president of the republic; elections and the electoral tribunal; the system of two parliamentary chambers; the political responsibility of the government and the parliamentary system in general; national minorities. A special court, the constitutional tribunal, was established to safeguard the constitution. Theoretically, any law contrary to the constitution is invalid; but in practice it may happen that an ordinary law has the effect of altering the constitution.—Miriam E. Oatman.

1204. SANDER, FRITZ. Die Gültigkeit der Gesetze nach der Verfassungsurkunde der tschechoslovakischen Republik. [Validity of laws according to the Czechoslovakian constitution.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 9 (4) 1930: 542-576.—Sander gives both an ex-

planation and a criticism of the provisions of the Czechoslovakian constitution which deal with the conditions of the validity of laws, in the terminology he uses in his Allagmeine Gesellechtfelder Frieh Wells

uses in his Allgemeine Gesellschaftslehre.—Erich Hula.

1205. ZEBO, KARL. Die Gemeindeautonomie in ihrer Entwicklung und heutigen Gestaltung. [Development and present status of communal autonomy.]

Prager Juristische Z. 10 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 420-426.—

The Austrian law of Mar. 17, 1849 gave to the communes complete autonomy within their sphere of activity, an autonomy considerably curtailed in fact. Such curtailment, however, never reached the stage of illegal attacks upon communal autonomy. Moreover, immediately after the World War the current turned in the other direction. In Czeckoslovakia, however, communal autonomy has been swallowed up by the central authority of the state.—Morris Ploscowe.

FRANCE

1206. BONNARD, ROGER. La nature juridique de la nomination des fonctionnaires publics dans le droit positif français. [The juridical nature of the appointment of officials in French positive law.] Rev. de Drept Pub. 5 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 1-18.—French employees are legally of two classes: functionnaries or officials, who are employed permanently; and auxiliary workers, whose employment is temporary and intermittent. The writer is concerned with the first class. Moreover, there is between the appointment and the election of permanent officials a formal difference of law. The writer deals only with the consequences of appointment. An appointment is considered a contract. It does not possess all of the earmarks of a civil contract, however. Moreover, there is uncertainty as to its unilateral or its mutually binding effect. The decisions of the Council of State differ with respect to various categories of officials. Jèze holds that the appointment contract is unilateral and hence limited by the continuance of volition. The prospective employee may refuse the appointment and is not subject to discipline. Duguit argues that there is no right of retraction, that nomination and investiture are inseparable, and that disciplinary measures are effective at once. The subject is confused and there is no one rule for all cases.—Marshall E. Dimock.

1207. JEZE, GASTON. Théorie générale des contrats de l'administration. [General theory of contratts and a by the administration.]

1207. JÈZE, GASTON. Théorie générale des contrats de l'administration. [General theory of contracts made by the administration.] Rev. du Droit Pub. 47 (2) Apr.—May—Jun. 1930: 260—344.—This article deals with the formation, the execution, and the annulment of contracts made by the administration in France. The jurisprudence of the council of state has considerably restricted the discretionary power of the administration in various contractual relationships.—Frederick F. Blachly.

1208. SMEREK, MIECZYSŁAW. Sprawa oby-

1208. SMEREK, MIECZYSŁAW. Sprawa obywatelstwa wychodźtwa polskiego we Francji. Prawo francuskie o obywatelstwie. [The question of citizenship of Polish emigrants in France. The French law on citizenship.] Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego. 4(1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 284-319.—The purpose of the French law of Aug. 10, 1927 on citizenship is to render easier the assimilation of immigrants. It provides that children born in France are French citizens; the acquisition of French nationality is made much easier; a French woman married to a foreigner retains her French nationality. Through this new system a great number of the Polish residents in France will be absorbed. But even assimilated, French citizens of Polish origin are capable of yielding great advantages to their former mother-country.—O. Eisenberg.

GERMANY

1209. ISAY, ERNST. Die Rechtsprechung des preussischen Oberverwaltungsgerichtes im Jahre 1929.

[Jurisprudence of the Prussian administrative court in 1929.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 10(1) 1930: 123-140.— The article reviews the decisions of the highest Prussian administrative court which are concerned with the clausula rebus sic stantibus in public law, the distinction between contracts of public and private law, the expounding of legal concepts, and the revocation of state acts .- Erich Hula.

1210, WEBER, H. von. Das neue reichsdeutsche Republik-Schutzgesetz. [The new protective law of the German Republic.] Prager Juristische Z. 10 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 416-420.—The 1922 law protecting the German republic went out of existence a year ago. This law simply completed the dispositions in the criminal code relating to treason. The new law is created to fill the gaps. An important provision is article 4, which penalizes participation in organizations if they "undermine" the state or possess unauthorized weapons. The use of the term "undermine" makes possible the punishment of conduct not illegal. Article 5 is directed against insults to the form of government or the national colors. Punishment of at least three months imprisonment is provided. The law is not a permanent solution, but one responding to the necessities of the moment.—

GREAT BRITAIN

1211. MORSTEIN-MARX, FRITZ. Bemerkungen zur Reform der englischen Lokalverwaltung. [Remarks upon the reform of local government in England.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 9(4) 1930: 583-605.—This article outlines the principles of English local government before and after the reform act of 1929. This must be considered as a step towards centralization. The smallest local units, in particular, will be unable to keep up their standard .- Erich Hula.

UNITED STATES

1212. BACON, SELDEN. How the tenth amendment affected the fifth article of the constitution. Virginia Law Rev. 16 (8) Jun. 1930: 771-791.—If the doctrine in Leser vs. Garnett concerning the amending of the U.S. constitution be applicable to all provisions which can be adopted by amendment, legal power to destroy all rights in reality rests with some 1,300 Difficulties in securing the original ratification of the constitution resulted precisely from fear that rights of the people might be destroyed; and the first nine amendments to the constitution were added with a view to protecting these rights. The tenth amendment deals not with rights but with powers. The only power delegated otherwise than to the U.S. is the power of amendment conferred by the fifth The tenth amendment is pointed directly at article. article five. Adoption of the former resulted in this situation: ratification of a proposed amendment by state legislatures is legitimate only where the state has the power to grant the power conferred by the proposed amendment; otherwise the alternative method should be employed. The eighteenth amendment is the only one which has involved a delegation to the national government of added power over the people and their individual rights, a delegation which only the people and not the states could make. Therefore, ratification by state legislatures instead of by conventions was illegitimate.—R. K. Gooch.

1213. BARD, ALBERT S. The latest billboard decision. Amer. City. 43(2) Aug. 1930: 113-114.—
The case of General Outdoor Advertising Company v. the City of Indianapolis expressly recognizes the evolution of the law relating to aesthetic factors in modern urban development. An ordinance prohibiting the location of a billboard within 500 feet of any park, parkway, or boulevard was upheld as a proper exercise

of the police power.—Harvey Walker.
1214. CLOUSE, RUTH. State taxation of the gross receipts of domestic corporations engaged in interstate commerce. California Law Rev. 18 (5) Jul. 1930: 512–522.—In a recent New Jersey case the U. S. Supreme Court has held unconstitutional a tax on corporation franchises measured by gross receipts, including those from interstate commerce. This tax was in addition to one already levied on the tangible property of the corporation. In other cases, however, where the state has taxed only a part of the tangible property, a tax on the rest, measured on total gross receipts has been upheld; as it has also where the gross receipts tax has been in lieu of all other state taxes. Intangible property, therefore, can be taxed, but not where all tangible property has already been taxed. These cases and the dissent of Justices Holmes and Brandeis indicate that the court could have upheld the tax without any great strain on the precedents.—John H. Leek.

1215. DOBIE, ARMISTEAD M. Seven implications of Swift vs. Tyson. Comml. Law League J. 35 (7)

Jul. 1930: 329-335.

1216. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The Supreme Court and the public. Forum. 83(6) Jun. 1930: 329-

1217. HUBBLE, GEORGE H. Constitutionality of the Missouri workmen's compensation act. Missouri

Bar J. 1 (6) Jun. 1930: 9-11.

1218. HUG, WALTER. Der Abbau des amerikanischen Anti-Trustrechts. [Trust favoring tendencies in American legislation and jurisprudence.] Kartell-Rundschau. 28(1) 1930: 1-20.—Since 1914, a great change in the attitude of the legislature towards the formation of trusts is observable. (Shipping Act of 1916; Webb-Pomerene Act of 1918; Transportation Act of 1920; Merchant Marine Act of 1922; Copper-Volstead Act of 1922.) In all these acts the legislature has admitted the economic waste of free competition in certain branches of industry: transport companies, agriculture, and export industries. A similar liberal attitude has been assumed by the U. S. Supreme Court, emphasizing that "the public interest is of paramount importance," denying motions for dissolutions on the ground that free competition might in the last analysis be harmful to the general public (U. S. Steel Corp. vs. U. S.). Various federal departments charged with the enforcement of the anti-trust laws have assumed the attitude of advisory bodies rather than that of prosecuting offices.—S. Flink.

1219. LEAPHART, C. W. The use of the trust to escape the imposition of federal income and estate taxes. Cornell Law Quart. 15 (4) Jun. 1930: 587-608.—
It is impossible for judicial decisions to show to what extent the trust is used; but the attitude of the treasury and certain attempts on the part of congress to strengthen legal stipulations in the matter indicate that a belief in such employment exists. Federal income tax on private individuals may be minimized, in the first place, through avoidance of the progressive rate of surtaxes. Acts of congress and decisions of the supreme court suggest that the device can be used by the grantor only when he is willing to forego power of revocation except to reserve it in conjunction with a beneficiary. If, however, he leaves out the power of revocation altogether, the federal estate tax may likebeneficiary. wise be escaped. Secondly, until statutory provisions sustained by the supreme court blocked the way, the tax on a great appreciation in value of property could be escaped. Thirdly, the escape of inheritance taxes and the minimizing of income taxes through the employment of funded insurance trusts has been expressly covered by legal stipulations, and analogy suggests sound reasons for presuming their constitutionality. Whether estate or succession taxes can be levied

at the death of a grantor upon trusts inter vivos depends on the answers to several questions concerning the form in which the trust is created.—R. K. Gooch.

1220. NEWMAN, ARTHUR L. Aviation law and the constitution. II. Yale Law J. 39 (8) Jun. 1930: 1113-1129.—The air commerce act of 1926 was passed under the commerce clause. Various dicta of the supreme court under that clause have been strongly relied upon as supporting the application of the air traffic rules to all aircraft. Replies of transport pilots to a questionnaire indicate a general feeling that adequate protection of interstate commerce flight requires all flight to be similarly regulated. Some of the air commerce regulations may be open to the challenge that they are primarily for police purposes and only inci-dentally, if at all, for the protection of interstate commerce, and so are unconstitutional in so far as interstate flight is concerned. The theory that congress alone has sovereignty over the upper air space is not likely to be accepted. Other provisions may be subject to challenge under the due process clause, and under the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination. Forty-seven states have laws respecting aviation; many of these contain provisions of doubtful constitutionality. -Irvin Stewart.

1221. PATTERSON, C. L. The controversy on the use of water from the Arkansas River. J. Amer. Water Works Assn. 22 (5) May 1930: 597-611.—Colorado, which is largely an arid state, has developed the doctrine of water appropriation, while Kansas, which has adequate rainfall in the central and eastern part, has the doctrine of riparian rights. Public interest demands in the use of water in irrigation that all the available supply be utilized, that conservation be practised, and that the future be considered. The U.S. Supreme Court in Kansas vs. Colorado (1907) declared that Colorado was not using an excessive part of the supply of water. In 1910 another suit was filed by certain Kansas irrigation interests. This matter was settled by contract in 1916, in which the Colorado irrigation interests agreed to recognize the claims of the Kansas interests as of 1910. This settlement, however, did not bind all the ditches in each state nor the states themselves. Another case, filed in 1916, is still pending. In 1921 Colorado made provision for the study of interstate streams and for the settlement of controversies by compact, and in 1923 Kansas appointed a similar commission. The proposed compact was introduced but not entered into. The controversy has been kept alive since 1907 by a few ditches.— Harvey Walker

1222. RADIN, MAX. The requirement of written California Law Rev. 18 (5) Jul. 1930: 486-496.—California and several other states require by constitutional mandate that decisions of the supreme court shall be written, stating the grounds of the decision. These provisions are probably traceable to a decision of Justice Field holding a similar statutory direction unconstitutional, and the subsequent tendency of the court to reverse the decisions of lower courts without written decisions. But the great majority of decisions in appellate cases upholds the decisions of the lower courts, which have already prepared detailed written decisions. Courts in other states have held such provisions to be merely directory, and some of the statutes have been declared unconstitutional. In the New York, Massachusetts, and federal courts many cases are reported only in memorandum form. Some states have provided that cases involving a point of law not previously decided must be reported in writing. California has overcrowded her dockets and

caused unreasonable delays; a rule should be adopted whereby the number of written opinions could be reduced to about one-fourth of the number of decisions rendered.—John H. Leek.

1223. SIMPSON, JOHN. Acquisition, maintenance and operation of airports by municipalities. Pub. Works. 61 (6) Jun. 1930: 56, 85-88.—Important decisions have been recently rendered by various state courts regarding the acquisition of land for airports or landing fields for aircraft. The proceedings have usually been instituted to challenge the validity of bond issues by municipalities. The Air Commerce Act of 1926 provided that civil airports should not be owned or operated by the federal government. The authority of the municipalities must rest on state statutes or city charters. So far the statutes under which such authority has been claimed have been held constitutional; and their provisions have been held broad enough to cover the establishment and operation of municipal airports. In these cases a municipal airport has been held to be "public purpose," a "public utility," a "city purpose," or "municipal purpose," and to be included within a provision for "park purposes."—F. R. Aumann.

1224. UNSIGNED. Conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce in gypsum products enjoined. Members of a trade union not employees of the concern which they attempt to boycott, are not protected by the Clayton Act. Law & Labor. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 134-137.

1225. UNSIGNED. Power of state to enjoin publication of newspaper as public nuisance. Minnesota Law Rev. 14(7) Jun. 1930: 787-798.—In State ex rel. Olson y. Guilford, (Minn. 1929) 228 N. W. 326 it was held that a statute which declared a newspaper regularly engaged in the publication of malicious, scandalous, and defamatory material to constitute a nuisance and enjoinable as such, was not an abridgment of the freedom of the press. The Blackstonian theory is that freedom of the press "consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published." However, in many instances previous restraint upon publications has been upheld in this country, provided that the publication be incident to the commission of an act, which equity has jurisdiction to enjoin. In Schenck v. United States, (1919) 249, U. S. 47, 39 Sup. Ct. 247, 63 L. Ed. 470, the "clear and present danger" test was stated. In Minnesota only newspapers customarily and regularly engaged in the publication of matter forbidden by the statute may be declared to constitute a nuisance and be enjoined as such.—E. A. Helms.

1226. UNSIGNED. Order enjoining railroad officials from interfering with employees in the selection of representatives of their own choosing, sustained. Law & Labor. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 130-133.

1227. UNSIGNED. Supreme court decision restricts right of municipalities to license vendors of non-intoxicating beverages. Municipality. 25 (7) Jul. 1930: 163-164, 178.

1228. UNSIGNED. Uniform laws and federal statutes: The "suits in admirality act" as furnishing an exclusive remedy for maritime causes of action arising out of the operation of the merchant vessels of the United States Shipping Board. Tulane Law Rev. 4 (4) Jun. 1930: 635-652.

1229. VAN ORSDEL, J. A. Back to the constitution. Nebraska Law Bull. 9 (1) Jul. 1930: 77-87.—A sweeping indictment of all the amendments to the constitution since the fourteenth.—Roy E. Cochran.

1230. WHITLOCK, BRAND. The law of the land. Atlantic Monthly. 146 (2) Aug. 1930: 158-162.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 401, 766, 836, 912, 991, 1178, 1208, 1210, 1294, 1309, 1316, 1345, 1363, 1368, 1370-1371, 1379-1380, 1382, 1399-1400, 1407, 1418, 1420-1426, 1428, 1434, 1486, 1489)

FRANCE

1231. GRUET, PAUL. Vers une constituante et un état démocratique. [Towards a constituent assembly and a democratic state.] État Moderne. 3(7) Jul. 1930: 7-24.—A basic reconstruction of the French state is as yet advocated only by a minority of farseeing men, yet the number of proposals is already great. Nearly everyone is agreed that reform must attempt to realize all the economic liberty compatible with the strengthened authority of the state, that professional groups must have a place in the governmental organization, and that the executive power must be strengthened. However, reformers are not agreed on the method, the order, or the importance of suggested reform. There should be a parliament of two chambers, one political and the other representative of individual and collective interests. Associated with it should be a body of jurists for law drafting. The executive should be strengthened by the suppression of ministerial solidarity, by the establishment of incompatibility of ministerial positions with the parliamentary mandate, and by the reduction of the number of ministries. Improvement of the judiciary would result merely from the reform of the legislative and executive branches, and its constitutional position could likewise be strengthened.—R. K. Gooch.

IRISH FREE STATE

1232. COLUM, PADRAIC. The effect of dual government in Ireland. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 679-685.—Six of the northern Irish counties are separated governmentally from the remaining counties, and two parliaments are maintained. That of the Irish Free State is co-equal with the parliament of Great Britain, while the parliament of Northern Ireland is subordinate. There are economic, cultural, and religious objections to Irish unity, yet it seems that a union must sooner or later be effected. This cannot be obtained, however, until both areas are prepared to make some sacrifice.—J. A. Swisher.

JAPAN

1233. MINOBE, TATSUKICHI. The relation between the military and the government under Japanese law. Kaizo. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 19-26.—The power of supreme command of the emperor over the army and and navy independent of the government must be recognized as a matter of positive Japanes? law. The government had so far followed the will of the military advisors because the ministers of the army and of the navy are members of the military. The naval general staff law concerns itself only with the control of the navy. Though the advice of the military has been accepted by the emperor, it means nothing more than the decision of the emperor as commander-in-chief. The prerogative of organizing the army and the navy differs from the high command, just as the power of organizing the courts differs from judicial power. Determination of military strength requires consideration of international relations, economic power of the nation, and state finance. The declaration of war, conclusion of peace, and the defense program must be decided with the advice of the Cabinet. The defense program, decided with the advice of the military, does not legally bind the cabinet. These should be civilian army and navy ministers to maintain the unity of the cabinet and guarantee its independence from the military. (Article

In Japanese.)—T. Minobe.

1234. REDMAN, H. VERE. The Japanese second chamber. Quart. Rev. 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 133-144.—
The Japanese house of peers remains today essentially the same as the time of its establishment in 1889. Besides the princes of the blood there are two classes of members. The peers proper include 13 princes sitting in their own right, 18 counts elected by the body of 104 counts, and similarly for the viscounts and barons. In addition there are life nominees of the crown, 4 elected members of the imperial academy (with 7 year terms), and 66 members elected by the highest taxpayers. The composition of the house cannot be altered without its consent. Responsibility of ministers is to both houses and opposition in the peers has frequently brought about the downfall of ministries. The peers are divided into their own parties or clubs, although frequently these have affiliations with the major political parties. They are subject to constant attack by the public and have little prestige.—Chester Kirby.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 902, 1079, 1157-1158, 1197, 1214, 1217, 1221, 1249, 1342, 1344, 1348, 1356, 1360, 1369, 1374, 1404, 1406, 1410-1411, 1416, 1430)

INDIA

1235. WATTS, MAURICE EMYGDIUS. Travancore. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 591-598.—The state of Travancore has escaped foreign occupation and has maintained some of the finer characteristics of the ancient Hindu system of administration. A constitutional government is in existence there.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

UNITED STATES

1236. WHITE, HOWARD. For a new model state constitution. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (7) Jul. 1930: 460-462.—The model state constitution of the National Municipal League is not free from defects. Too much friction is likely to develop from the dual steering mechanism involved in the legislative council and the governor's cabinet. There should be express constitutional recognition of the desirability of frequent sessions of the legislature. There is no provision for a grand jury nor an alternative method of presenting charges. Full instructions as to re-districting after each decennial census should be included. Should not the governor be empowered to submit all bills to referendum whenever one-third of the members sign a petition for it or to require a final vote to be taken on all measures introduced? Section 37 fails to make an exception in referendum procedure of the types of bills provided for in Section 27. Section 42 retains an old provision arising out of the bicameral system. The unicameral system obviates the necessity of this passage. The power of the governor to adjourn the legislature at such time as he shall deem proper might conflict with the power of the legislative council to call a special session of the legislature. - Harvey Walker.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 159, 797, 905, 1205, 1211, 1213, 1223, 1338-1339, 1349, 1350, 1353-1354, 1357, 1360-1361, 1364-1365, 1375, 1386, 1395-1396, 1398, 1401-1403, 1407-1408, 1432)

GENERAL

1237. ARONOVICI, CAROL. Business districts in subdivision planning. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (7) Jul.

1930: 464-470.—No scientific standards for business zoning can be evolved without at the same time giving consideration to the type of business to be developed, the type and height of building contemplated, and the intensity of land use that might be possible under the plan. Suggested studies include the number of potential purchasers in the district, the purchasing power of the population, proximity and accessibility to central shopping districts, cash and carry population as against delivery population, tributary and transient shopping population, distance from and character of main shopping district, prevailing types of business buildings.-Harvey Walker

1238. BRADFORD, ERNEST S. Manager cities in action. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 529-532.

—If the voters desire a helpful, responsible, and reason. ably efficient government and are willing to work for it, it is easier to secure this under the manager form.—

Harvey Walker

1239. UNSIGNED. The future city—A city planning film. Amer. City. 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 111.—Description of a German motion picture film Die Stadt von Morgan, contrasting unplanned and planned city building .- Harvey Walker.

BRAZIL

1240. GROER, ÉTIENNE de. Planning Rio de Janeiro. Munic. Rev. (Canada). 26 (6) Jun. 1930: 233-

1241. MANGER, WILLIAM. Rio de Janeiro, the incomparable. 1. The city of the present. Bull. Pan. Amer. Union. 64(3) Mar. 1930: 239-254.

CHINA

1242. BRUCE, C. D. The future of the international settlement at Shanghai. Engl. Rev. 51 (1) Jul. 1930: 85-92.—The future of Shanghai, already the commercial center of China, must be a great one. Eventually, the control and government of the city will be a matter for discussion between China and the Powers, for, in view of the magnitude of European interests there, simple surrender to Chinese authority cannot be thought of for the near future. A "Greater Shanghai," however, comprising the international settlement, the French concession, the Chinese city, and various Chinese suburbs, is to be desired; and until China has a real national government for a unified country, this Greater Shanghai must be under joint Chinese and foreign control.—H. D. Jordan.

FRANCE

1243. OUALID, WM. Municipal ownership of industries in France. Pub. Management. 12 (8) Aug. 1930: 433-437.—Today there is a change in attitude in France toward the entrance of communes into industrial or commercial fields due to the development of electrical energy, the accentuation of communal ownership due to the World War, the favorable munic-ipal ownership experience of Alsatian cities, the new developments in technical, financial, and administrative collaboration of cities. Finally, since 1920 administrative and judicial decrees have been favorable to communal ownership.—M. V. Smith.

GERMANY

1244. DELIUS. Die künftige Gesetzgebung auf dem Gebiete der Städteverfassung. [Proposed legislation in the sphere of city government (in Germany).]

Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch. 20(14) Jul. 25, 1930: 761-786.

—Three important bills have recently been put forward,—a revised draft of a national city government act (Reichsstädteordnung) proposed by the Deutscher Städtetag, a general local government act for Prussia, and a new charter for Berlin. A national law on the

whole subject is to be preferred but it will require a constitutional amendment. A single local government act for Prussia is desirable to replace the many existing and conflicting provincial, county, and municipal government statutes. Excessive unification is avoided in the Prussian bill since it is divided into separate sections for towns, cities, counties, etc. It is a mistake to deal with Berlin by a separate law. All three drafts authorize only the unicameral, mayor form of government for cities. It would be far better if a choice were given between that plan and the magisterial form. In some respects, the proposed laws clarify the jurisdiction and powers of cities; in other respects, they unnecessarily restrict local autonomy and unduly extend the scope of state supervision. In the Prussian local government bill, the competence of provinces and counties is wrongly enlarged at the expense of cities and towns. There are good and bad features in the provisions relating to annexations and boundary changes, intermunicipal co-operation, and ad hoc unions.—R. H.

1245. OEHLER. Die Selbständigkeit von Stadtteilen. [The independence of city districts (in Prussia).] Deutsche Städtetag. 24 (7) Jul. 1930: 338-339.—Under a Prussian law of 1929, a new and combined city, Krefeld-Uerdingen, was formed from Krefeld and Uerdingen. However, for a period of 20 years, the former cities are to retain their corporate status and certain governmental organs within the new government. This is in contrast to the proposed Berlin charter and to the draft of the Prussian local government act (Selbstverwaltungsgesetz) which merely authorize administrative divisions and agencies rather than corporate districts within the city limits. In Krefeld-Uerdingen, a careful attempt is made to define the respective jurisdictions of the central and district corporations.—R. H. Wells.

UNITED STATES

1246. LOVETT, WILLIAM P. Intelligent citizen participation in government. Pub. Management. 12 (7) Jul. 1930: 395-396.—Profiting by a dozen years of consistent effort in promoting intelligent citizen cooperation with the local government, Detroit this year formed a citizen committee made up of the presidents and secretaries of eight civic organizations. With the aid of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research this committee is studying the activities and costs of government. It has made several valuable suggestions to officials. Under the pressure of this group of tax-spenders, costs of government are being lowered.— M. V. Smith.

1247. MANDEL, ARCH, and COTTON, WILBUR Dayton's sixteen years of city manager government. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (7) Jul. 1930: 497-518.-Dayton was the first prominent city to adopt the city manager plan. Its charter provided machinery that promoted rather than hindered the rendering of service. A quality of service that was unhoped for under the old regime has been taken as a matter of course under

the city manager plan.— Harvey Walker.

1248. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. The council-manager plan and the courts. Pub. Management. 12 (7) Jul. 1930: 387-394; (8) Aug. 1930: 425-429.—This relationship is dealt with under the following topics: constitutional questions; delegation of legislative power; adoption of charters; rights of officers under the old regime; electoral system; council-manager plan by ordinance; and tort liability. An interesting Florida case goes counter to the generally accepted governmental liability theory on the basis that the council manager form makes local government a business pure and simple. Court decisions show that the mayor, not the city manager, is chief executive. The city manager is not to be classed as having a term of office; he is an officer and not an employee. Generally the

city has the right to set the salary of the city manager. The council has complete power to remove him. The city manager's power of removal of minor officers is practically unlimited where there is a reasonable statement to this effect in the charter. In general the courts have been very friendly toward the city manager.—

M. V. Smith.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 2-14678, 15080, 15684, 15686, 16286; 27, 41, 305)

UNITED STATES

1249. EGGER, ROWLAND, A. A new proposal for regional government and planning. Amer. City. 43 (2) Aug. 1930: 115-116.—An act recently presented in the New Jersey legislature divides the area of the state into four regions, to be governed by commissions composed of one member from each county in the region. These commissions are authorized to appoint an executive officer to supervise and coordinate the work of the district and to recommend new public works. These are to be financed by taxation of the district as a whole, by contract with municipalities or counties, by special assessment districts, by the creation of special taxing districts, or by the issuance of bonds.—Harvey Walker.

1250. KILPATRICK, WYLIE. Problems in contemporary county government. Univ. Virginia Inst. for Research Soc. Sci., Inst. Monog. (8) 1930: pp. 666.— The seven parts of this study are devoted to function, finance, area, personnel, physical plant, relationship, and management. The study is largely based on field investigation. While important changes have taken place in county functions few changes have been made in its structure and organization. Reformers have put pressure on the county but it has not yielded. The usual solution of concentration and centralization of authority is not a panacea for all of the ills of the county. "The county mechanism is not constructed to accord a position for an all-controlling manager who, in the long run, invites inefficiency in administration." The county manager plan may be adopted in name, however, "and, in fact, the administration of counties by financial managers, health and welfare managers, school managers, and engineering managers under a county board that refuses to govern entirely by proxy" may result.—C. M. Kneier.

Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 565-579.—The committee on county government of the National Municipal League has prepared a draft of a statute which is suggested for adoption by the various states to give county government an improved form of organization. The county board is retained with power to control and supervise the different departments, levy taxes, and control the finances. Counties are roughly divided into urban, urban-rural, and rural. It is proposed to centralize county functions in a manager appointed by and responsible to a county board. Education, conduct of elections, and the courts are divorced from county control. There is some doubt as to the most desirable status for the sheriff. The only popularly elected officials should be a board of county commissioners or supervisors and a board of education. (Charts and diagrams. Proposed act. Selected paragraphs on county government.)— Harvey Walker.

1252. WAGER, PAUL W., and JONES, HOWARD P. Signs of progress in county government. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 541-549.—A summary of the present status of reform in county government with particular reference to county manager government in North Carolina and Virginia.— Harvey Walker.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 816, 818, 830, 859, 1303-1304, 1317, 1322, 1393, 1415, 1461, 1469, 1475, 1695)

GENERAL

1253. PETO, GEOFFREY. Kenya and Madagascar. Empire Rev. 52 (354) Jul. 1930: 30-37.—These two possessions resemble each other geographically as well as with respect to the difficult problem of the relations between settler and native. The British might well study French activities in Madagascar and vice versa.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

vice versa.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1254. UNSIGNED. The International Colonial Exhibition of Paris, 1931. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 558-563.—Under present arrangements, when all of the exhibitions are completed, the significance of colonies the world over will be made vivid at the Paris exhibition in 1931. A schedule of work accomplished by every colonizing power will be made. An international center of information, independent of the exhibition as a whole, will provide literature regarding all colonies and a committee will arrange meetings for the exchange of opinions. It will be demonstrated that colonization is a part of the general system of civilization, and that its general conception is one of respect toward mankind.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

FRANCE

1255. FIDÈS, PAUL. La France et les états du Levant. [France and the states of the Levant.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (655) Aug. 30, 1930: 1248-1250.—A brief historical review of the constitutional development of the various parts of the French mandated territory of Syria and the Lebanon from 1920 to 1930, and a brief summary of the present constitutional system. France is carrying out her trust in a praiseworthy manner, and it is hoped that the young states which she is setting up will make good use of the liberties and opportunities furnished them.—Luther H. Evans.

turnished them.—Luther H. Evans.

1256. H., L. Le conseil d'administration des Établissements Français de l'Océanie. [The administrative council of French Oceanica.] Océanie Française. 26(115) Jul.—Aug. 1930: 89-91.—French Oceanica was given a large measure of self-rule in 1885. Unhappily, there were too few properly qualified persons in the islands to make the experiment a success and, in 1903, colonial participation in government was reduced to a consultative basis with the creation of an administrative council composed of prominent individuals. Now, after a generation of agitation, the home government has just been persuaded to enlarge the council so as to make it more representative and to give it a larger share in the conduct of public affairs. These changes are viewed by the residents as a mere beginning in the right direction.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

HADDY GEORGES. A Madagascar:

1257. HARDY, GEORGES. A Madagascar: l'oeuvre du gouverneur général Olivier.—La situation économique et politique.—Le programme du gouverneur général Cayla. [Madagascar: the work of Governor-General Olivier.—The economic and political situation.—The program of Governor-General Cayla.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (647) Jul. 5, 1930: 1011—1013.—Luther H. Evans.

1258. HARDY, GEORGES. La VIª Conférence nord-africaine. [The sixth North-African conference.]

1258. HARDY, GEORGES. La VIe Conférence nord-africaine. [The sixth North-African conference.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (651) Aug. 2, 1930: 1162-1163.— A brief review of the work and significance of the conference of the French North African territories held at Algiers in July. 1930.—Luther H. Enans.

Algiers in July, 1930.—Luther H. Evans.
1259. LAIGRET, CHRISTIAN. Du Togo allemand au Togo sous le mandat français. [Togoland as German colony and French mandate.] Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux. 40 (7) Jul. 1930: 409-418.—The Germans began the work of civi-

lizing Togoland but really notable progress was made

lizing Togoland but really notable progress was made only after the region had been given to France to administer as a mandate.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1260. PIETRI, F. La stabilisation de la piastre indochinoise: une déclaration de M. F. Pietri. [The stabilization of the Indo-Chinese piaster: a declaration by M. F. Pietri.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (643) Jun. 7, 1930: 863-864.—An account by the French minister of the colonies of his work in stabilizing the Indo-Chinese piaster at 10 francs. The measure is viewed as successful.—Luther H. Evans.

1261. TENNA, LÉON. La pacification dans le nord de la Mauritanie. [The pacification of northern

nord de la Mauritanie. [The pacification of northern Mauretania.] Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux. 40 (7) Jul. 1930: 405-409.—Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and French West Africa are gradually being drawn together through the opening of air, automobile and rail routes across the intervening Sahara. The nomadic tribesmen inhabiting the latter region have been rapidly subjugated until today the only ones not firmly in hand are those in northern Mauretania. Governor General Carde is now carrying on negotiations with the sheiks and it is hoped that a peaceful settlement can be arrived at. If not, force will be resorted to.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1262. UNSIGNED. Admission des indigènes de l'Indochine à la qualité de citoyen français. [The admission of the natives of Indo-China to French citizenship.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (647) Jul. 5, 1930: 1017-1019.— The texts of decrees of 1913, 1919, and 1929 concerning the French citizenship of natives of French Indo-China.

Luther H. Evans.

1263. UNSIGNED. A notable landmark in French colonial history. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 564.—The centenary of occupation of the town of Algiers by French troops falls due in July, 1930, but the inhabitants are already celebrating the event. The French president visited Algiers in May, 1930; his reception manifests French success.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

1264. UNSIGNED. La VIe conférence nord-africial.

caine. [The sixth North African conference.] Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux. 40(7) Jul. 1930: 433-446.—The sixth North African conference was held at Algiers July 2-4, 1930. These gatherings, bringing together representatives from Morocco, Tunis, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and Algeria, were instituted by Millerand in 1922 and have done much to tie France's African empire together. Matters of common interest, such as regular air service, cooperation in wireless and radio communication, the construction of the Trans-Saharan railroad, and the advancement of agriculture were considered.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1265. UNSIGNED. Le régime des boissons alco-oliques. [The regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages in Franch Oceanica.] Oceanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 96-97.—So terrible have been the ravages of alcoholism among the natives and so striking have been the effects of heavy liquor consumption on the European settlers that sale to the former has been prohibited and to the latter severely curbed under a series of measures adopted since 1904 and recently codified.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1266. UNSIGNED. Le statut des états du Levant sous mandat français. [The status of the French mandated states of the Levant.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (655) Aug. 30, 1930: 1256-1266.—This group of documents includes the letter of Henri Ponsot, French High Commissioner in Syria, to Briand, of May 14, 1930, relative to the organic laws of the territory; the constitution of the republic of the Lebanon, of May 23, 1926, as modified by the amendments of Oct. 17, 1927 and May 8, 1929; the constitution of the state of Syria of May 14, 1930; the organic statute of the government of Lattaquieh, promulgated May 14, 1930; the organic statute of the Djebel-Druze, promulgated May 14.

statute of the Djebel-Druze, promulgated May 14, 1930; and the organic règlement of the conference of common interests, promulgated May 14, 1930. These documents form the basis of any study of the situation of French rule in the Near East.—Luther H. Evans.

1267. WAGNER, GEORGES. L'Algérie du centenaire. [The Algeria of the centennial year.] Mercure de France. 221 (770) Jul. 15, 1930: 284-316.—A hundred years ago Algeria was a poorly developed, backward state in political chaos. Today, it is enormously productive, has become thoroughly gallicized, and enproductive, has become thoroughly gallicized, and enjoys stable government. The contrast affords another brilliant illustration of France's success as a colonizing power.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

GREAT BRITAIN

1268. COMBE, LORD SYDENHAM of. India in peril: the report of the Commission. Engl. Rev. 51(2) Aug. 1930: 182-196.—The Simon Commission report is an able and careful document. The constitutional edifice which it proposes, however, is weak in certain respects. The power which should accompany the responsibility of the imperial parliament is too much curtailed; the rights of minorities in India, especially the Muslims, the chiefs, and the depressed classes, are insufficiently guarded; and the essential stiffening of the great public services by an English element is to be given up, except for the civil service and the police. H. D. Jordan.

1269. SUNDARAM, LANKA. India and the imperial conference. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 4-8.—On various issues, the India Office has not accepted schemes put forward by the imperial conference. the last colonial conference (1907) it refused to be stampeded into falling in line with a system of tariffs that would stifle Indian trade with foreign countries. At the first imperial conference (1911) John Morley, Secretary of State for India, declined to accept a change from the fiscal to the calendar year in the compilation of trade statistics.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

1270. UNSIGNED. Chronology of events in Malta, 1921-1930. Bull. Internat. News. 7(2) Jul. 17,

1930: 9-17.

1271. UNSIGNED. The Simon commission: report and recommendations. United Empire. 21 (7) Jul.

1930: 365-368

1930: 365-368.

1272. YANAIHARA, TADAO. The Indian monetary system as a colonial policy. Kokkagakkai Zasshi.

43(10) Oct. 1929: 1-57; (11) Nov. 1929: 52-75.—The silver standard maintained by India for a long time was due to the policy of the home government. It resulted in financial difficulties and obstruction in the economic development of India, and the enrichment of England. Under the gold exchange standard system which was later adopted, the greater part of Indian gold was placed in London. The investment of Indian capital was made in London, but the accumulation of capital and development of the money market in India were not encouraged. This system had in view the stability of the rate of exchange and showed little consideration for the demands of Indian industry. Raising the value of the rupee encouraged the importation of English goods, placed Indian finance on a firmer basis, and secured the stability of the Indian government. The adoption of the bullion gold standard system in 1927 recognized the demands of Indian industry and of the nationalist movement, but at the same time is a product of the policy to protect English interests. The constant denial of India's demands for the gold standard is an expression of the colonial policy of England. (Article in Japanese.)—T. Yanaihara.

ITALY

1273. PISTOLESE, GENNARO E. La situazione in Cirenaica. [The situation in Cyrenaica.] Educ.

Fascista. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 473-474.—General Graziani has successfully fought the passive resistance of the now disarmed natives with his usual iron hand, isolating the active rebels. The tribes of the Jebel will be moved to the Soluk plains, the zavie, once Senussi centres of insubordination, have been closed, and their property turned over to the Wafd, with the exception of that at Jaghbub, rewarded for its fidelity. A vain attempt has been made to stir up religious resentment over this suppression. Thus the last Italian colony in disorder has been pacified and opened up to agricultural enterprise, for which it is eminently suited by its temperate climate.—Henry Furst.

THE NETHERLANDS

1274. HASSELT, C. J. van. De medebestuurstaak van de zelfstandige gemeenschappen. [The task of self-government of autonomous communities.] Locale Belangen, Semarang, 17 (13) Jul. 1930: 649-660.—The provincial government in the Netherlands Indies assists in executing general ordinances when necessary; the regencies and municipalities do the same for general and provincial ordinances. In case of negligence the task is performed by another organ at the cost of the community in question. Self-government differs from autonomy; with autonomy another provision can be prescribed only in case of gross neglect of the interests of the community. Self-government has been given to the provincial college of deputies, the municipal college of burgomaster and aldermen, and the college of delegates in the regency; when the task is not duly performed the governor of the province, the burgomaster, or the resident are appointed to take it over. The burgomaster exercises self-government independently, while the governor and the resident need the authorization of the Governor-General and the Governor, respectively. No responsibility for municipal self-government exists towards the municipal council; for the province and regency a similar rule has not been laid down. In general the lower community must bear the

costs of self-government.—Cecile Rothe.

1275. UNSIGNED. La propagande communiste aux Indes Néerlandaises. [Communist propaganda in the Dutch East Indies.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.—Aug. 1930: 98-99.—Communistic agitation, carried on by foreigners, has, for the most part, fallen on barren ground. Now, however, a new means of subverting Dutch control has been worked out, the two native parties, Sarekat Islam and Nasional Indonesia, having been won over to the principle of non-cooperation on the Gandhi model.—Lowell Joseph

Ragatz.

1276. VOLLENHOVEN, C. van. Regeling overzee. [Regulations overseas.] Koloniaal Tijdschr. 19 (4) Jul. 1930: 356-378.—Legislative work in the Dutch East and West Indies comprises (a) regulations enforced by penalization and police coercion; (b) regulations without penalization, but with police coercion; (c) regulations enforced by other sanctions; (d) responsibility

for the regulating work. A succinct survey is presented of the powers given to the different organs in the Dutch colonies.—Cecile Rothe.

PORTUGAL

1277. KING, AUSTIN. The Companhia de Moçambique. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 765-771.

—The Companhia de Moçambique is a Portuguese East African possession embracing 65,000 square miles. The 18 directors of the Moçambique Company, which has a 50 year royal charter (running from 1891) on the land, appoint the governor of the territory, subject to the approval of the Portuguese government, and also the heads of the various executive departments. Portuguese general law prevails in Moçambique. New laws passed by the board of directors become valid when approved by the Portuguese government. The law courts are independent of the company. The registration of all permanent land titles is conducted by the government. Beira, the capital, is connected by rail with the Congo and with British Nyasaland. In addition to the gold mining and mealies, which are the staple production of the territory, cotton, sugar, and some fiber are grown. The shooting is second only to that of British East Africa.—J. E. Bebout.

UNITED STATES

1278. BENNER, THOMAS E. American difficulties in Porto Rico. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 609-619.—American difficulties in Porto Rico arise from overpopulation, the recurring hurricanes, which destroy trees and plants as well as buildings, and an industrial system introduced into a primarily agricultural country. The system of education instituted by the Americans at the beginning of their control had the white-collar ideal, besides practically ignoring the four centuries of Spanish culture and tradition.—J. E. Holliday.

1279. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Philippine independence. Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. 6 (3-4) Spec. No. Apr. 30, 1930: 38-78.—Statements concerning the number and characteristics of the people, their legal status, and the geography of the islands are followed by an historical sketch setting forth developments in health, education, and communications under U. S. rule. Economic backwardness is attributed to the present tariff system and the reluctance of foreign capital to enter the islands. Politically the Filipinos have advanced. They occupy all positions in the municipal and provincial government except in the three non-Christian provinces. The recent policy of the governor-general has improved relations between the Philippine legislature and the American authorities. Both the major Filipino parties desire independence and the movement has been intensified by the similar desire of American business men who see independence as necessary to the imposition of a tariff on Philippine products coming into the U. S.—L. Deere.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 523, 528, 1026, 1268, 1271, 1275, 1341, 1417, 1487, 1490-1491, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1502, 1621-1622, 1695, 1875)

AUSTRALIA

1280. UNSIGNED. Un mouvement sécessionniste. [The secession movement in Western Australia.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 98.—Dissatisfaction in Western Australia arises largely from the state's isolation and bad economic conditions. At a recent meeting of the Western Australia Dominion League, presided over by Franklin, mayor of Perth, it was unanimously voted to support secession and the creation of a separate state within the British empire, to enjoy dominion status.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

enjoy dominion status.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz. 1281. UPTON, S. Australia's Murray muddle and migration. United Empire. 21(6) Jun. 1930: 309—

311.

AUSTRIA

1282. SMYSER, WILLIAM LEON. Dr. Schober: Austrian police president and diplomat. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 706-712.—Security is the keynote of Schober's work and peace is to him the first necessity in a modern industrial state. Twice he has crushed violence and restored order within the state. Thus he secured the peoples' support in constitutionally gaining the centralization of the power of the state, the change of Vienna from federal status to an administrated township, the abolition of communal police organization in places where the federal police existed, and legislation preventing the forming of so called "political closed shops." At The Hague Schober succeeded in getting the acknowledgment of Austria's inability to pay reparations. This was followed by diplomatic victories in Rome, Berlin, Paris, and London.—J. E. Bebout.

BELGIUM

1283. PIERARD, LOUIS. Belgium's language question: French vs. Flemish. Foreign Affaires (N.Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 641-651.—Four million persons in the north of Belgium speak Flemish, three million in the south speak French, about one million around Brussels speak both languages. However, more than one-half million persons in Flanders are devoted to French. Vigorous attempts to gallicize the whole population occurred during the French Revolution and after 1830, but the liberalization of the franchise after 1894 and the literary revival among the Flemings since the middle of the last century completely thwarted that program. Recently the Flemings have secured noteworthy concessions in education, the courts, the army, and administration. Since the war both languages are required in the schools and the administrative services, but the compromise satisfies neither Flemings nor Walloons. The solutions must be worked out along the lines of a federalistic reorganization of the state which will allow increasing local autonomy to the several provinces.-E. D. Graper.

1284. VAN KALKEN, FRANS. Les courants politiques dans la Belgique d'après-guerre. [Political currents in Belgium since the war.] Flambeau. 13 (11-

12) Jun. 1930: 209-216.

BULGARIA

1285. ILKOV, AL. Masovoto buntarstvo u nas v svetlinata na kolektivnata psikhologiya. [The mass revolt in Bulgaria in the light of social psychology.] Filosofski Pregled. 1 1929: 433-444.—During the last 15 years Bulgaria has waged three unsuccessful wars; has lost tens of thousands workers on the battlefields; has spent a large part of its wealth for war; has been compelled to support invalids, orphans, and widows; has ceded territories to neighbors, and has been forced by the unjust peace treaties to pay reparations and in-demnities. These causes have created the mass move-ment which the author calls revolt. The unsuccessful Radomir revolution in the fall of 1918 was led by politicians who wanted to de-throne the king and create a republic. More recently have come the coup d'état of June 9, 1923, the overthrow of Stambulisky, and the communistic disturbances in September of that year. Main factors were mass psychology created by economic and political conditions and the activities of the leaders.—V. Sharenkoff.

CHINA

1286. BLAND, J. O. P. China: the new "red" terror. Engl. Rev. 51(2) Aug. 1930: 212-215.—The "red" armies in China are really normal symptoms of

political demoralization and simply mean, as other revolts before, that the nation is unconvinced of the fitness of the Kuomintang to exercise the power which

it claims.— H. D. Jordan. 1287. BORCH, HERBERT von. Zur Soziologie der chinesischen Revolution. [Sociology of the Chinese revolution.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 63 (3) 1930: 625-635.—Apart from feudalistic differentiation, China before the 20th century had no sharply defined classes. With capitalism class groups began to form. The proletariat and petty bourgeoisie comprise the majority of the population; the bourgeoisie comprise is in process of formation; the military class takes in all the socially uprooted. The village community was the determining social organization. Present-day "nationalism" is mainly a common front against outside aggression. At first the bourgeoisie supported the Kuomintang, but withdrew their support when over a million artisans and two million peasants became organized into unions. The second revolutionary government established in Nanking led to a re-grouping of class forces, and the agrarian revolution became the decisive factor. Finally, the Russian attempt to "bolshevize" China definitely failed, and the left-wing of Kuomintang, with its Wuhan government, collapsed along with most of the revolutionary agrarian organizations. The proletariat is no longer a powerful factor, and only a few socialistic tendencies in the program of the bourgeois government remain.— Howard Becker.

1288. BURTT, PHILIP. China revisited. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 565-574.—The province of Shansi is the leader in roadmaking, with between 1,500 and 2,000 miles of highway. The Yangtse Kiang is the highway of communication from western China to the sea. There is also a daily air mail service each way between Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow. The memory of Sun Yat-sen is perpetuated by ceremonies in the schools. Once each week, according to government decree, students listen to the reading of his will, make three bows before his portrait, and then remain in silence for three minutes. Militarism is not in keeping with the temperament of a quiet people and is a passing phase in China.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

1289. DENNERY, ETIENNE. A kidnapping in Yunnan. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 581-590.—In frontier provinces of China, piracy is a recognized force. Bendits are raid and accumunded by leaders of

force. Bandits are paid and commanded by leaders of the provinces, or by rebel generals.—Mary Parker

1290. UNSIGNED. Chine-la situation politique et commerciale. [Political and commercial conditions in China.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 99.—Unrest in China today is due to the fact that the Nationalists have been unable to restore order and thus make a return to economic prosperity possible. It is a sorry state of affairs indeed when this vast agricultural land must import over \$200,000,000 (Chinese) worth of foodstuffs, as was done in 1929. No government will enjoy popular support until it brings stability.

—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

EGYPT

1291. BEASLEY, C. R. The Egyptian blunder. Engl. Rev. 51 (1) Jul. 1930: 72-78.—Egypt is not ready for parliamentary government, which at present means simply turning the country over to the oligarchy of Wafdist politicians, and Britain has blundered in urging it.—H. D. Jordan.

1292. NAVA, SANTI. La situazione egiziana dopo

il fallimento delle trattative con l'Inghilterra. [The situation in Egypt after the failure of negotiations with England.] Vita Italiana. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 14-20.—

O. Eisenberg.

FRANCE

1293. CLÉMENT, FRANTZ. Rue de Valois. Tagebuch. 11(29) Jul. 19, 1930: 1153-1157.—The rue de Valois is famous as the headquarters of the French Radical party. Powerful in French politics for many years, virtually dominant for 30 years in home affairs, the party has lost influence and direction and confines itself to opposition. - H. C. Engelbrecht.

GERMANY

1294. BREITSCHEID, RUDOLF. Warum es ging und geht. [Why it happened and is happening.] Gesell-schaft. 7(8) 1930: 97-102.—Early in 1930 the Social Democratic ministry were forced to resign and the action of conservatives forced the Social Democrats to become an opposition party. Hindenburg, whose international program had lost for him the support of the Nationalists, now compromised with them. Brüning, a Nationalist, was asked to organize a cabinet. In making his appointment Hindenburg overstepped his constitutional authority by dictating the appointment of two other cabinet ministers. The Socialists were excluded and a minority cabinet was created. Bruning's most serious problem was to secure the support of a majority in the parliament. He consistently favored the interests of the capitalists in defiance of the election mandate of 1928. When confronted with failure he invoked Art. 48 of the constitution to extend his period of government, an act that has weakened the democratic foundation of Germany's constitution.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.
1295. DECKER, GEORG. Regierung Brüning als

Experiment. [Brüning's government an experiment.] Gesellschaft. 7(6) 1930: 481-488.—Until the creation of the Brüning ministry the German government has been one of the Center supported by one of the majority parties of the right or the left. The Brüning government was organized as a government of the right dependent upon the support of the Nationalists. However, it is be no means a coalition of the Nationalists and the Center, nor a government of the Nationalist party as such. Officially the Nationalists are opposed to the Brüning ministry, though this opposition is not effective. The Brüning ministry is maintained by detaching individual members from their party through specific grants and favors. It has no definite political program.

-Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.

GREAT BRITAIN

1296. ADLER, FRIEDRICH. Macdonald's withdrawal from the I.L.P. Socialist Rev. 2 (2) Jun. 1930:

1297. COOPER, D. The political outlook. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 775-782.—Mrs. Hamilton's belief, expressed in the Nineteenth Century for May, that popular interest in politics has increased under Labour may be due to the fact that she was not in parliament before. It is not dullness which is deadly in politics; it is excitement. The conduct of Labour in office indicates that socialism as a practical policy is dead. The last election was the last chance of the Liberal party. The early defection of Sir William Jowitt and the secret agreement between Lloyd-George and Labour since December indicate the trend. The Conservative move for fiscal reform vetoes a Liberal-Conservative coalition. A Labour-Liberal Coalition after the next election is not impossible; but with the left wing restive, it could hardly live long. The Conservative party is in a strong position and should welcome the general election which is likely to come after the introduction of the trades disputes bill.—J. E. Bebout.

1298. LASKI, HAROLD J. Aristocracy still the ruling class in England. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930:

666-673.

1299. L., O. Der enttäuschte Shaw. [Disappointed Shaw.] Tagebuch. 11 (35) Aug. 30, 1930: 1385-1388.—George Bernard Shaw's lecture before the national summer school of the Independent Labor party expresses his bitter disappointment with the Socialist presses his bitter disappointment with the Socialist government in England. The Socialists are in power and nothing is changed. The machine drives them in the same old direction.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

1300. PERNOT, MAURICE. Problèmes d'autremanche. [British problems.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (651) Aug. 2, 1930: 1143-1145.—Under the burden of an

unusual inheritance of difficult problems from the Conservative regime, MacDonald has done very well. Probably no change will be made in the election law for the

prospective 1931 elections.—Luther H. Evans.

1301. UNSIGNED. The position of the Conservative party. Quart. Rev. 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 179-196. Baldwin united the Conservative party in a policy of national conservatism at the time of the general strike by his attitude of conciliation, but afterwards the conflict of right and left wings again destroyed all appearance of consistency. The situation was personified in the erratic antics of Sir William Joynson-Hicks. Disintegration brought the defeat of 1929. Protection and economy are insufficient as a program on which to hold office. The party must provide an alternative to socialism. It must advocate the widest possible distribution of private property; this means profit-sharing and co-partnership in industry and the creation of a class of small occupier-owners on the land.—Chester Kirby.

INDIA

1302. DAS, TARAKNATH. India's political crisis. Calcutta Rev. 36 (1) Jul. 1930: 35-39.
1303. ENRIQUEZ, C. M. The tragedy of self-government in India. Empire Rev. 52 (354) Jul. 1930: 12-16.—Ten years of limited self-government in India have sufficed to demonstrate how easily political bosses can control the electorate, engage in large scale graft, and escape with immunity. The British would be doing the greatest possible wrong to the natives by withdrawing from the peninsula.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1304. UNSIGNED. The proposals of the Simon Commission: Symposium of opinions. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 405-420.—The Maharaja of Burdwan charges the Simon Commission with not having realized the importance of the landholding community. Sir Louis Dane endorses the Commission's recognition of the importance of the native states: India is a continent and not a nation. Sir Philip Hartog considers the stress laid on the education of girls and women as the most important part of the report of the education committee, and endorses the proposal that the central government should have power to make grants to the provinces for educational purposes. Lieut-Gen. Sir George MacMunn believes that India should have an imperial army. Other opinions are included.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

IRISH FREE STATE

1305. LANIA, LEO. Das kranke Land. [The unhealthy country.] Tagebuch. 11 (24) Jun. 14, 1930: 934-938.—The Irish Free State enjoys most of the privileges of a sovereign state, but it continues to pay a huge land rent to England, its taxes are twice as high as the English, it lacks money to develop its economic resources, and emigration is steadily on the increase. Politically it is split into hostile and warring factions. Formerly the Catholic church was the leader in the national aspirations of the people. Today the national movement is growing anti-clerical. Public health is bad; Dublin holds the highest record in Europe in child mortality. The severing of Ulster was a serious

economic blow, which has also created a Catholic irridenta in Ulster. Ireland is "poisoned by mysticism and alcohol."—H. C. Engelbrecht.

1306. LAW, HUGH A. Ireland in 1930. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 731-736.—For the past twelve months the current of Irish events has been singularly tranquil. The defeat of the Cosgrave ministration of the contemp. try just before the Easter recess was of no real significance. Since then the extremists have steadily dwindled in numbers and influence. Nevertheless, continued doubt as to the real aims of Fianna Fail policy is the kernel of the present Free State political situation. Economically, Ireland has enjoyed a modestly prosperous year. Expenditures under all heads, save education, have shown a steady decline during the past eight years, while of late receipts have tended to ex-pand. The present Free State ministry has been lax in the field of social services. The relation of the Irish government to Great Britain is entirely satisfactory; the principle of co-equality has been pushed to new and extreme lengths.—J. E. Bebout.

ITALY

1307. ANFIANO, G. FARINA d'. Autorità religiosa ed autorità imperiale. [Religious and imperial authority.] Vita Italiana. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 54-60.— Comments on the chief currents of ideas regarding the relations between church and state in Italy. Three

different conceptions are to be distinguished: the Catholic intransigent, the Fascist orthodox, and the pure anti-Catholic.—O. Eisenberg.

1308. WOLFF, THEODOR. Teodoro Wolff da Mussolini. Berliner Tageblatt, 11 maggio 1930. Educ. Fascista. 8(8) Aug. 1930: 455-465.—A translation of an interview with the Italian dictator. An interview with the Italian dictator. troductory note by G. G. N. complains that with all its intelligent impartiality it is still an example of the way in which foreigners do not truly understand the affairs

of Italy.— Henry Furst.

JAPAN

1309. BISSON, T. A. Democracy in Japan. Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. 6(8) Jun. 25, 1930: 149-166.—From 1868-1912 Japan was controlled by a clan oligarchy re-enforced by a rigid administrative bu-reaucracy. Then there arose party groups which ad-hered rather to dominant personalities than to principles and policies. Long before 1926 the financial and industrial interests practically identified themselves with the parties to influence elections and secure lucrative business connections. The last non-party cabinet went out of power in 1925; responsible parliamentary government was established, the bureaucracy has declined and the electorate has increased. Nevertheless bribery and illegal practices are rife in Japanese elections. Public opinion is active. During the Tanaka regime (1927-1929) a bureaucratic, conservative attitude was taken, manifested by severe measures toward Communists and armed intervention to protect Japanese nationals and investments. Public protest resulted in failure of the legislative program. There are proletarian parties in Japan, but they are handicapped by disunity. The Japanese emperor is more a spiritual than a political institution in view of the national cult of ancestor worship and the unbroken dynastic succession

cestor worship and the unbroken dynastic succession for 26 centuries.—L. Deere.

1310. HUDSON, G. F. Political parties in Japan. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 792–796.—The recent general election which has vindicated the Hamaguchi ministry and given the Minseito party an absolute majority in the diet, marks the 40th year since the first meeting of the diet. The makers of the Japanese constitution, influenced by Bismarckian Ger-Japanese constitution, influenced by Bismarckian Germany, gave the diet legislative power, but made the

ministers responsible only to the emperor. Super-party government prevailed most of the time until 1918 when the defeat of Germany, naval contract scandals of 1914, and the rise of democracy led to the first real party ministry. Since 1924 all premiers have been party leaders. In 1918, the electorate, as a result of property qualifications, numbered only 1,500,000. Universal manhood suffrage was adopted in 1924. From 1924-1929 no party had a majority, but the strength of the minor parties has declined, until they now have only 19 of the 466 seats. Labor is strong in local politics and may be expected to play a larger part in future national politics. The Minseito party has succeeded in carrying a needed policy of retrenchment by a campaign of education. They were also helped by scandals of the Tanaka ministry, by their more moderate Chinese policy, and by the political inexperience of Tanaka.—J. E. Bebout.

PALESTINE

1311. BLYTH, E. M. E. The Shaw report on Palestine. Natl. Rev. (569) Jul. 1930: 365-376.
1312. COHEN, I. "The tragedy of Palestine": a reply. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 808-814.—Lord Sydenham, in trying to prove the Balfour Declaration the source of all troubles in Palestine ignores parts of the report of the commission of inquiry and all of Snell's note of reservation. His charge of connivance between Zionism and Bolshevism is rendered absurd by the persecution of Zionism in Russia and by the admitted relations between the Arab leaders and Moscow. That promises of self-government to the Arabs of Palestine were violated is disproved by authoritative denials. His statement that the Commission says that full effect has been given to the provisions of the mandate for encouraging the close settlement of Jews' on state and waste lands is incorrect. No Arab claimed before the Commission or the courts that he had been injured or made landless by Jewish immigration. The attack was not caused by economic or political facts, but by false stories of Jewish outrages.

or political facts, but by false stories of Jewish outrages. The author is General Secretary of the World Zionist Organization. [See Entry 2:16520]—J. E. Bebout.

1313. MATTHIAS, LEO. Besuch beim Mufti von Jerusalem. [A visit to the mufti of Jerusalem.] Tagebuch. 11(23) Jun. 7, 1930: 890-893.—The mufti, in a rather bitter interview, declares that in Palestine with 900 000 Arabs paying 60% of the taxes, and only 900,000 Arabs paying 60% of the taxes, and only 160,000 Jews, trouble will not cease until the Balfour Declaration is changed and Palestine has its own parliament. In the latest Arab-Jewish conflict the Arabs received money collected by Moslems in many lands, including India, Java, Yemen. In Algiers and Iraq the Moslems went on a sympathy strike. The Young Men's Mohammedan Association was most active in support.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

POLAND

1314. HURWICZ, ELIAS. Joseph Pilsudski. Neue Rundsch. 41 (7) Jul. 1930: 1-14.

1315. KELLOGG, CHARLOTTE. Poland's tenth birthday. Atlantic Monthly. 146(2) Aug. 1930: 263-

1316. WERTHEIMER, MILDRED S. Reconstruction of Poland. Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. 6(7) Jun. 11, 1930: 131-148.—In 1925 E. W. Kemmerer was invited to advise the Polish government on the re-organization and stabilization of its finances. His report resulted in the floating of a foreign loan, the appointment of an American financial adviser, and, in 1926, the establishment of actual budgetary equilibrium. Since the beginning there has been fear of Pilsudski and a strong executive, but the multiplicity of parties made legislative government almost impossible. There is a growing opposition to the dictatorship. The worldwide depression in grain prices is greatly exaggerated in Poland because of the shortage of credit, high interest rates, and inadequate market organization. The cornerstone of Polish foreign policy is maintenance of the status quo of the peace treaties. Relations with Germany and Russia are improving. A middle class is emerging and there is said to be real psychological unity in the new state.—L. Deere.

PORTUGAL

1317. GAYMON, ALVA E. The Portuguese republic since the war. Current Hist. 32(4) Jul. 1930: 686-688.—In 1910 Portugal overthrew its monarchical government and established a republic. Sixteen years later a dictatorship was established. Since that date there has been a marked progress in governmental affairs. Financial order has been restored without recourse to external loans. As a colonial power Portugal ranks third in the world today. Elementary education, however, is sadly neglected, and the reduction of illiteracy is one of the chief unsolved problems.—J. A. Swisher.

RUMANIA

1318. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Un roi qui tombe du ciel. [A king falls from the sky.] Rev. de France. 10(13) Jul. 1, 1930: 159-164.—The new Rumanian king gives an extraordinary impression of vigor, force, and vitality. Most of his subjects found his exile unnaturally severe. It was the psychological moment for his return. Bratiano had recently died. Carol's brother Nicholas was anxious to resign as co-regent. The people felt the need of a one-man government. The present moment is critical for the existence of the dynasty.-Julian Park

1319. UNSIGNED. Zum Regierungswechsel in Rumänien. [The change of government in Rumania.] Südöstliche Warte. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 14-19.

1320. ZILLICH, HEINRICH. Kulture'le Hintergründe der rumänischen Politik. [The cultural background of Rumanian politics.] Südöstliche Warte. 1 (12) Dec. 1929: 614–620.

SPAIN

1321. ROLLIN, LÉON. L'évolution de la crise espagnole. [The evolution of the governmental crisis in Spain.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (651) Aug. 2, 1930: 1158-1161.—Luther H. Evans.

1322. UNSIGNED. La fin de la légendre Silvestre.

[The end of the Silvestre legend.] Afrique Française. 40(6) Jun. 1930: 374-375.—Ever since the death of the gallant Spanish general, Silvestre, during his attack on Alhucemas in the late war with the Riffians, there has been a persistent rumor to the effect that he had merely been taken prisoner and was being held by the Berber tribesmen of Tafilalet. The Spanish and French governments made a thorough study of the matter early in the year and it has now been officially declared to be without foundation.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

TURKEY

1323. UNSIGNED. La morte del popolo armeno e la colpa dell'Europa civile. [The death of the Armenian nation and the guilt of civilized Europe.] Civiltà Cattolica. (1913) Mar. 1930: 392-400.—The Armenian nation dies midst the apathy of Europe. As in 1919 no European Power, excepting the Vatican, protested against the massacres of Adana, so no voice now is raised against the persecutions of the persons and goods of Armenians by the Turkish and Russian governments. Notwithstanding assurances and the existence of the Treaty of Lousanne, the government of Angora gave instructions to the local governors to "turkicize" all

the Christians of the interior by 1930 or send them out. -G. Bruni.

UNITED STATES

1324. DAVIS, CLARE OGDEN. Politicians, fe-

1324. DAVIS, CLARE OGDEN. Politicians, female. North Amer. Rev. 229 (6) Jun. 1930: 749-756.
1325. OUDIETTE, JACQUES-P. Les États-Unis d'Amérique pendant les années 1928-1929. [The United States, 1928-1929.] Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère. 5 (2) Jun. 1930: 181-209.
1326. RATCLIFFE, S. K. President Hoover's critical year. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 691-

700.—The engineer-president can escape defeat only by asserting a power of national leadership not yet revealed.—J. E. Bebout.

1327. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Quelques réflections au retour d'un voyage aux États-Unis. [Reflection upon returning from a journey to the United States.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 44 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 135-146. F. S. Rodkey.

USSR

1328. BRADFORD, GAMALIEE. Nikolai Lenin. Harpers Mag. 161 (962) Jul. 1930: 232-242.—Lenin lived and died with the paramount objective of overturning the world organization of society in such a way that leisure, wealth, and the means of happiness should not be confined to a small class. The Great War presented an opportunity and in 1917 Lenin found himself at the head of the government. It seems remarkable that a man of 50 years should disclose such hitherto undeveloped capacity and statesmanship, but he possessed the doer's self-confidence, energy, a winning persuasiveness, and the ability to make decisions. His premature death left a condition of chaos the outcome of which cannot yet be foreseen.—W. L. Godshall.

1329. LYON, JACQUES. Les crises de la Russie

Française et Etrangère. 5 (2) Jun. 1930: 129-180.

1330. SCHEFFER, PAUL. Stalin's power. Foreign Affairs (N.Y.). 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 549-568.—Hard, ruthless, devious, lacking in popular qualities, hostile to all things bourgeois or European, Stalin has used his rivals against one another, or banished or muzzled them. He has reduced trade unions to mere technical institutions; perfected a rigid party system resting on local agents with "power on the spot;" made the Politbureau, which he controls, the supreme source of power. The party dictates in the name of the proletariat; the secretaries dictate to the party; and Stalin dictates to the secretariat. The majority of the party is against him or very critical; but there is no substitute for Stalin. The test of the permanence of his system will come when

he disappears.—Paul S. Peirre.

1331. SKVIRSKY, BORIS E. A survey of Soviet Russia's accomplishments. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 649-657.—The years 1921 to 1926 marked a New Economic Policy which involved the restoration of industry and agriculture to their pre-war productivity. In 1927 there was rapid development of electrical power and industry. The following year witnessed the beginning of a five-year program of increased industrialization which means at the same time the modernization of what was once backward Russia. In this, large-scale farming and the use of modern machinery is an important factor. Education is fast replacing illiteracy.-

J. A. Swisher

1332. UNSIGNED. La politique de Stalin. [The politics of Stalin.] Monde Slave. 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-15.-It is difficult to understand the excessive adulation of Stalin or to explain the ease of his victory over Trotsky, Bukharin, and Tomsky. Stalin is a dictator of quite another type from Lenin. His politics are dominated by the idea of world revolution. His theory of bringing a whole class into line is absurd, except that it agrees with the tradition of Russia. Stalin makes war against the peasants, who retaliate against the city. Despite the five-year plan, the position of the Bolsheviks is precarious.—George Waskovitz.

1333. UNSIGNED. Politique Stalinienne. [Stalin's policies.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (654) Aug. 23, 1930: 1228-1235.—Reprint of an article prepared by Stalin on the success of the collectivist policy and published in Soviet newspapers on Mar. 2, 1930, and extracts from a report made by Stalin for the central committee to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party, June 27, 1930. The latter document gives a condensed summary of the situation of the Soviet Union and of the policies and plans which are guiding the activities of the government.—Luther H. Evans.

1334. XXX. Après le XVIe congrès du parti communiste de l'U.R.S.S. [After the 16th congress of the Communist party of the USSR.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (654) Aug. 23, 1930: 1219-1221.—Summary of the work of the Congress of 1930.—Luther H. Evans.

YUGOSLAVIA

1335. ECKHARDT, TIBOR. The economic position in Central Europe. J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs. 9(4) Jul. 1930: 531-538.—The various districts, agricultural and industrial, of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which were economically absolutely dependent upon each other, were divided up into separate states. This has given rise to antagonisms and makes the minority problem more difficult. Reduction in industrial production naturally results in unemployment and decreased earnings. It is always the minorities which have to emigrate. The centralized system of government in Yugoslavia today means not only political oppression but also economic exploitation. The principles that have been applied in Central Europe are not wrong; the trouble springs from the method of their development. The solution of these difficulties must come by means of compromise.—Walter H. Mallory.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GERMANY

1336. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, A. The political dilemma in Germany. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8 (4) Jul. 1930: 620-631.—Unstable coalitions prevail in the German states and nation because of proportional representation. The Reichstag election of 1928 produced minorities of the left, the center, and the right. The Müller government was supported by a coalition of the Social Democratic, Democratic, Center, the People's, and the Bavarian People's parties. The Socialists held all of the important posts with the exception of the ministry of foreign affairs. It soon became evident that the conservative elements were restive under Socialist dominance, and when the moderates of the Nationalist party repudiated the leadership of Hugenberg the coalition was dissolved. The Brüning government, organized with the support of the Center, People's, Bavarian People s, the Economic, and the new Moderate Conservative groups was a minority government. The Socialists went into opposition. The two irreconcilable groups, the Fascists and the Communists exist in their present strength largely because of proportional representation.—E. D. Graper.

GREAT BRITAIN

1337. SULLIVAN, A. M. The reform of parliament. Engl. Rev. 51(1) Jul. 1930: 28-35.—Intelligent and independent members of the legislature can be secured only through small constituencies of 4,000-5,000 voters. This would result in a legislature of 6,000 members in Great Britain. The 6,000 might be divided into 30 groups, each of which by proportional representation should select 5 of its members to be legislators. This would give a representative parliament which would be a forum for real debate and would have an independence that would enable it to undertake the drastic measures which alone can save England.— H. D. Jordan.

UNITED STATES

1338. FISHER, CARL. Municipal nominations in Oklahoma. The governmental forms of Oklahoma cities and their methods of nomination. Oklahoma Munic. Rev. 4(6) Jun. 1300: 152-153

Rev. 4(6) Jun. 1930: 152-153.

1339. GOSNELL, HAROLD F. Motives for voting as shown by the Cincinnati P. R. election of 1929. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19(7) Jul. 1930: 471-476.—Whenever information regarding the candidates is available, an analysis of the transfers made under the Hare system of proportional representation throws light upon motives for voting. A study of returns for the 1929 councilmanic elections in Cincinnati shows that the rivalry between the charter committee and the organization Republican committee outweighed all other factors. The factor of race came next in importance. Nationalistic, religious, and class influences were relatively insignificant.—Harvey Walker.

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 1485, 1584, 1626, 1647, 1712)

UNITED STATES

1340. GRAHAM, WHIDDEN. Our arid press. New Freeman. 1(26) Sep. 10, 1930: 613-614.—For more than 40 years previous to the adoption of the 18th amendment the press of the United States was flooded with articles and editorials alleging that alcohol was the chief cause of poverty, crime, disease, and insanity. Paid advertisements were the only means of getting the other point of view represented. Today the situation is precisely the reverse.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

1341. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. Indian

1341. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. Indian unrest and American opinion. Asiatic Rev. 26 (87) Jul. 1930: 479-508.—American idealism tends to consider the weaker of two peoples in the right. Three groups with anti-British feelings are the Irish-Americans, the Germans of the middle west, and the Indians. Those interested in the situation from an intellectual point of view seem to be pro-Indian, while persons concerned with the future of the peninsula for business are pro-British. In the eastern part of the U. S. pro-British feeling is dominant, in the middle west there is a tendency to appreciate Indian efforts for self-determination; along the Pacific Coast there is a passive sympathy with India. The American press attempts to be impartial. Many errors may be attributed to a lack of knowledge of the extent to which Great Britain has tried to associate the governed with the government of India. Williams is co-director of the special organization of the chamber of princes.—Mary Parker Ragatz.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 2-16480; 1234, 1337)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 2-12361, 13374, 13391-13392, 13394, 13396, 13452, 13485, 13487, 13513, 13597, 15063, 15065, 15070)

1342. BRAMHALL, FREDERICK D. The matter of over-legislation. State Govt. 3 (4) Jul. 1930: 1-4.—In each biennium 72,000 bills are introduced into Congress and the 48 state legislatures; of these approximately 18,000 become laws. However, only about 400 will apply in any one jurisdiction. It is safe to estimate that on the average during each biennium in each jurisdiction, not more than 8 or 10 statutes are enacted which actually impose restraints on the freedom of action of private persons. The others are largely rules of state and local administration. There are duplications, contradictions, errors of language, ambiguities, and inepitudes, but what we need is not less legislation but careful consideration of procedure and adequate provision for research and drafting.— Harvey Walker.

1343. RAPPAPORT, E. STANISLAS. Le prob-lème de la codification des contraventions dans la législation polonaise. [The problem of the codification of police regulations in Polish legislation.] Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal. 7(2) 1930: 129-150.—Clyde

Eagleton.

1344. SCHWARTZ, ARTHUR A. Legislative laboratories compared. State Govt. 3(5) Aug. 1930: 3-7.—A preliminary report of a survey of the legislative reference services of the states, analyzed under headings of functions, organization, bill drafting, amount of bill drafting work, staff, appropriations, and libraries. The need for an interstate legislative reference bureau such as is being organized by the American Legislators' Association is stressed.— Harvey Walker.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 2-14283, 15097, 15100, 15103, 15266)

1345. BROWNING, ANDREW. The referendum. Engl. Rev. 51(2) Aug. 1930: 197-202.—The referendum is not needed for simple questions, and the British electorate of 29,000,000 is hardly competent to answer complex ones by a mere "yes" or "no." The use of the referendum would lower the standing of the cabinet and of parliament until the best men would no longer care to enter public life. There is the added practical difficulty that it would be impossible, when questions of importance affect different parts of the Empire, even of Great Britain, in such varying degree, to determine to what electorate they should be referred.— H. D. Jordan.

1346. KISCH. Der Anteil der Rechtsanwaltschaft an der Reichsjustizgesetzen. [Participation of lawyers

in the formulation of legislation.] Juristische Wochenschr. 58 (37–38) Sep. 14–21, 1929: 2557–2566.

1347. RAYMOND, ANAN. Wanted: a lawyer's bloc. Nebraska Law Bull. 9 (1) Jul. 1930: 55–64.— This is an address of the president of the Nebraska State Bar Association. After detailing the past accomplishments of the association, he advocates the formation of a lawyer's bloc to accomplish the legislative aims of the group.—Roy E. Cochran.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 988, 1200, 1211, 1235, 1244, 1309, 1397, 1410, 1416, 1879)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 1274, 1835)

1348. LOWDEN, FRANK O. Reform of state administration. Commonwealth Rev. 12 (3) Jul. 1930: 171-177.—The reform of administration in Illinois during Lowden's administration involved centralization of more than 125 state agencies into 9 departments. Each department was headed by a single man, to get efficiency, responsibility, and to avoid inertia. Advisory committees commanded some of the best talent in the state. The head of the department prescribes by rules and regulations the duties of his subordinates. and thus takes care of any weaknesses that develop, and of emergencies. Democracy has been too much afraid of itself and of its officials. An outstanding achievement in Illinois was the creation of the department of finance, to locate and correct extravagance and incompetency.—C. W. Fornoff.

1349. MÜLLER. Der "Vorortkreis." [The sub-

urban county (in Prussia).] Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch. 20(13) Jul. 10, 1930: 703-708.—Since the powers of rural counties (Landkreise) were extended by a Prussian law of 1929, it is now possible for a "suburban" county" to undertake necessary services on behalf of suburban communities unwilling to be annexed to great cities. To avoid duplication, the city and the suburban county should co-operate in one or more of the following ways: mutual consultation with regard to plans; personal union through having the mayor or some high city official named as Landrat (county prefect), or designation of the Landrat as a member of the city administrative board; adoption of identical ordinances and regulations by the city and county in matters affecting both; and formation of joint committees for the administration of certain common functions. The last suggestion would involve new legislation to allow special corporations other than Zweckverbande (ad hoc unions) to be formed by the city and county.—R. H. Wells.

1350. VELTHUYSEN. Die kommunalen Verwaltungsschulen. [Training schools for municipal administration (in Prussia).] Deutscher Städtetag. 24 (7) Jul. 1930: 342-344.—Training schools in municipal administration existed before the war but post-war conditions have made such institutions even more necessary. In 1926, the Prussian Städtetag and other associations of local authorities suggested certain fundamental and uniform principles for the training of municipal officials. The larger cities maintain their own schools. Instruction may be full time, but more often it amounts to two or three afternoons a week. Under the latter plan the expense to the city is less, since it is not de-prived for long periods of the services of its officials and probationers who wish to attend the school.—R. H. Wells.

1351. UNSIGNED. Citizens' police committee would reorganize Chicago police force. Amer. City. 43 (2) Aug. 1930: 90-91.—The Chicago police force consists of 20 separate and distinct offices under direct administrative responsibility to the police commissioner. Recommendations of the Citizens' committee for the reorganization of the department suggest unified command, exercised directly and continuously, the number of units directly responsible to the police commissioner to be reduced to eight; limitation in the number of units to be supervised by a leader; the grouping

of related activities so that a small number of bureau

chiefs may exercise direct supervision under general control of the administrative head.—Harvey Walker.

1352. WEIL, ELSIE. Unhappy hunting ground.

New Freeman. 1(17) Jul. 9, 1930: 394-397.—The record of the unhappy Indian administration and the failure of the new administrators, Charles J. Rhoads and J. Henry Scattergood, to translate their good will into action. The "slow-starvation diet" of Indian boarding-school children was raised from 20 to 37.8 cents per day per child. Great extravagance is shown in irrigation projects at the expense of the Indians. Laws are proposed which will "strengthen the petty and arrogant control of stupid field employees over every phase of Indian life."— H. C. Engelbrecht.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 792, 797, 1145-1146, 1150, 1155, 1157-1158, 1165, 1246, 1260, 1305, 1316, 1482)

1353. BETTERS, PAUL V. Efficiency in municipal purchasing with minimum annoyance to manufacturers and dealers. Amer. City. 43(1) Jul. 1930: 133-135. Cooperation and confidence between the municipality as a buyer and the business man as a seller are fundamental factors in municipal purchasing. Centralized purchasing under trained leadership, buying upon carefully prepared specifications and scientific tests should be required. Unfair and partisan awards, delayed payment, limited advertising, trade mark buying, and small quantity buying should be eliminated.— Harvey Walker.

1354. DONNELLY, E. J. Long term financial programs for municipalities. Municipality. 25(7) Jul.

1930: 165-166, 179. 1355. DREYER. Der Haushalt der preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung für das Rechnungsjahr 1930. [Budget of the Prussian state forest service for 1930.] Mitteil. a. Forstwirtsch. u. Forstwissensch. 1(3) 1930: 201-241.—The proposed expenditures and expected income are shown in detail, in comparison with corresponding figures for 1929 and actual receipts and expenditures for 1928. Because of depressed conditions in the timber market income will be less than in 1929; at the end of May, 1930, timber prices were only 27% above 1913, but woodsmen's wages were 127% higher. Net income from state forests is calculated at 52.6 million RM (79 million in 1913) which represents about 3% of the state's income from all sources, including

taxes.—W. N. Sparhawk.

1356. *FAST, EMERY. The growing gas tax.

State Govt. 3 (5) Aug. 1930: 8-10.—An analysis of the rates of gasoline tax in 1925 as compared to 1930, showing the states which have increased the tax, and the

amount of the increase.—Harvey Walker.

1357. GILBERT, JAMES H. II. Trend of tax rates and present burden of taxation. Commonwealth Rev. 12(3) Jul. 1930: 215-223.—The cities of Oregon have varied greatly in the rate of increase or decrease in their tax rates. Many of the rapidly growing cities have a low tax rate, while the group of slow growing cities has an average increase of 40%. A careful survey shows that the cities impose a heavy burden on real

estate, averaging 29.4% of the net income and 2.4% of the true cash value.—C. W. Fornoff.

1358. GRAAFF, A. de. Het Suikerwetje. [The sugar law.] Pol. Econ. Weekblad. 1 (43) Jul. 1930: 362–364.—A bill has been introduced in which an import tax on sugar is proposed which is f. 2.40 per 100 kg. higher than the excise duty. It is not quite true that this tax would not be protective. The bill is premature because sugar production is decreasing somewhat though the price is still low. Moreover, prices of other products have decreased similarly. The Java cane sugar producers, too, suffer from low price, yet they will not be protected and they may feel indirectly the injury

of the measure because other countries may increase the import taxes. The import tax may unfortunately encourage sugar beet planting. Holland has signed the Commerce Convention at Geneva, by which the countries promise not to raise their protective duties; the proposed duty has been called purely fiscal.—Cecile Rothe.

1359. HIRST, F. W. Mr. Phillip Snowden's second budget. Contemp. Rev. 137 (774) Jun. 1930: 681-690.—Snowden's second budget imposes heavy burdens on the rich without relieving the poor. This is necessary to meet an increased expenditure of over 90 millions since 1924, due partly to Churchill's policies, but partly to increased unemployment insurance and other expenditures sponsored by the present government. The budget is based on Snowden's policy of raising "revenue mainly by income tax and surtax, by death duties, and by the taxing of land values." This means a severe burden on those who furnish productive capital. It is unfortunate that Snowden felt unable to take a more definite step toward free trade. The Labor policy of expenditure is a questionable road to pros-

perity.—J. E. Bebout.

1360. MARTIN, EDWARD M. Illinois legislature comes to aid of Chicago. Nall. Munic. Rev. 19(8) Aug. 1930: 527-529.—With July 1 as the deadline when Chicago's emergency relief fund would be exhausted, the Illinois assembly on June 25 adopted the financial relief program prepared and sponsored by the Citizen's Committee, of which Silas H. Strawn is chairman. Measures adopted fall into four categories: (1) adjustments occasioned by the reassessment; (2) validation of tax levies and appropriation ordinances for 1929-1930; (3) statute adjustments made necessary by various amendments; (4) legislation for financial relief of the local governments. The relief legislation was of three general types: (1) short term bonds amounting to \$23,000,000 were issued without referendum to pay off accumulated deficits; (2) bonds aggregating \$43,000,000 were issued without referendum to establish working cash funds for the county, city, and board of education; (3) budget regulations were adopted for the city, county, and board of education. The General Assembly also adopted a proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing the adoption of a state income tax.—Harvey Walker.

1361. MILLER, R. D. Public utility accounting in the city water department. J. Amer. Water Works Assn. 22 (7) Jul. 1930: 944-951.—The Montana Public Service Commission has prescribed a uniform and detailed classification of accounts for water utilities. Income and expense accounts are distinguished from balance sheet accounts. Income is divided into operating and non-operating revenues, and operating expenses are divided between operation and maintenance. The city is expected to reimburse the utility (even if publicly owned) for all water taken for municipal use; profits from merchandise sales and other non-operating revenue should be calculated only after accounting is made of all labor or materials supplied by the municipality in distribution; depreciation reserves (a maintenance charge) should not be used to finance plant extensions.—R. F. Steadman.

1362. SCHMOLDERS, GUNTER. The taxpayers movement in Europe. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 534-537.—Since the war special associations of taxpayers have been formed in several European countries; they have made it their problem to supervise the management of expenditures by public authorities and to cooperate in improving the economic structure of national and local administration. Their activities are of three types: (1) advice to taxpayers on tax problems, assistance in taxation suits, direction toward possibilities of economy in taxation under existing laws, as in Great Britain; (2) influencing tax legislation by political means, as in Denmark and Norway; (3) examination of budgets for the possibility of saving, control or management of the public expenditure

system, and cooperation toward improved efficiency, as in Sweden and Finland.—Harvey Walker.

1363. SOQUET, M. La réforme de la comptabilité publique. [Reform of public accounting.] État Moderne. 3 (7) Jul. 1930: 46-52.—It must be admitted that France does not absolutely need to know its financial situation, if its general budget arrangements are good. However, a balance sheet is an exceptionally valuable control. Moreover, the management of wealth is difficult where the particulars of its composition are not known. In exceptional circumstances, a balance sheet is even indispensable; and a partial balance is always so. France could have this partial balance without in any way overturning the present rules of public accounting. Though the question has been much neglected, experiments in certain countries before the war furnish material for study. [See Entry 2: 13545.]—R. K. Gooch

1364. STEIN, ERWIN. Present-day municipal problems in Germany. Pub. Management. 12(7) Jul. 1930: 397-400.—German municipalities are faced with a decrease of all receipts, yet must carry through without interruption the far-reaching tasks they have been assuming for years. They face a critical housing shortage (schools and hospitals in particular); municipally owned enterprises are deteriorating; and cultural activities are seriously impaired. The only solution appears to be the obtaining of a larger share of the total

taxes of the nation.—M. V. Smith.

1365. STIPHER, J. C. Charges for standby, breakdown or auxiliary service. J. Amer. Water Works Assn. 22(7) Jul. 1930: 938-943.—Fixed charges on service buildings and equipment (or demand cost) constitute the principal factor in the cost of supplying gas, water, and electricity. Therefore a fair rate schedule should be based on the maximum load the consumer places upon the system, as well as on labor and materials used in supplying actual energy (output cost) and on meter-reading, installations, collections, etc. (consumers expense). Separate charges for maximum demand and for energy consumed (the demand and energy rate) will best achieve the primary objectives of a satisfactory profit, increased sales and an improved load factor for the system, and equitable rates for all classes of consumers.—R. F. Steadman.

1366. TREADWELL, EDWARD F. Tinkering with the tax laws. California Law Rev. 18(5) Jul. 1930:

497-510.—John H. Leek.

1367. TUDEER, A. E. Les finances publiques de la Finlande. [The public finances of Finland.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (655) Aug. 30, 1930: 1253-1255.—A careful summary of the present principal features of Finland's public finances by the director of the statistical section of the Bank of Finland.—Luther H. Evans.

1368. UNSIGNED. Le budget australien. [The Australian budget.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 98.—The Australian government is seeking to avoid a deficit of more than £14,000,000 in 1930-31 by raising customs duties, creating a sales tax, and increasing the postage rate.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1369. WALKER, HARVEY. Problems of purchasing in the Ohio state government. Ohio Soc. Sci. J. 2(3) Aug. 1930: 25-30.—The state of Ohio buys more different commodities during the course of the year than any corporation, business, or organization within its border. They comprise lands and buildings, construction of buildings, contractual service, supplies, equipment, and printing. The state department of finance through the division of purchases and printing buys all supplies, equipment, printing and contractual service for all the departments of the state government except the educational institutions, the adjutant general's office, and the highway department. A central warehouse is maintained for the storage of staple food supplies for institutions. Specifications and a system of inspection are being developed.—Harvey Walker.

TUSTICE

(See also Entries 772, 1189, 1195, 1210, 1216, 1222, 1228, 1771, 1876-1877)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 393, 500, 1721)

1370. BENTHAMITE. Plain tales from the law courts. Fortnightly Rev. 128 (763) Jul. 1930: 50-58. Eight leading cases are stated to show the need for (1) more codification and more scientific drafting of statutes; (2) some legal tribunal to propound the law where there are gaps or uncertainties; (3) some tribunal to have the duty of declaring what judge made law is finally binding until altered by the legislature; (4) simplification of legal procedure. English lawyers should erect a statue "in reverend memory of all those litigants whose money was freely spent in establishing the principles of the English law."—Lyman Chalkley.

1371. BIEBER. Die neue Gerichtsverfassung in Polen. [New judicial organization in Poland.] Bl. f.

Internat. Privatrecht. 4 (6) Jun. 1929: 167-170.

1372. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. Lawless enforcement of the law—the war psychosis. United States Law Rev. 64 (7) Jul. 1930: 359-364.—The self appointed "leagues of law and order patriots" organized during and immediately after the war violated every principle of the Bill of Rights. The methods of the American Protective Association (as of other like organizations) were ruthless but were used with the approval of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice. It is to be hoped that this unrestrained action under governmental authority will be checked and a new recognition be given to "the freeman's doctrine of ordered liberty under the law."—E. Cole.

1373. CONFORTO, GIORGIO. Positivismo e sistema penale sovietico. III. [Positivism and the Soviet penal system.] Europa Orient. 10 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 182-193.—According to the principles set up on Dec. 12, 1919, the penal law protects the workers against their oppressors and the bourgeoisie. The protection of private interests is of secondary importance. The criminal should be adapted to the social order. The penal code of 1922 stresses punishment of infractions against the security of the Soviets. The classic tripartite distinction between crimes, misdemeanors, and infractions is abandoned. All punishable acts are felonies. The only form of privation of personal liberty is confinement to prison. Judges have much freedom in fixing punishment; the old principle of Nullum delictum sine lege is consequently abolished. When fines in money can not be exacted, the offender may be condemned to obligatory work but not to imprisonment. (See Entry 2: 15208.)—O. Eisenberg.

1374. LEVY, MELVIN P. Lucky Georgians. New Freeman. 1(18) Jul. 16, 1930: 418-420.—Out of the industrialization of the South arose the arrest of six labor agitators, two of whom are charged with "inciting to rebellion" and for whom the state of Georgia proposes to secure the death penalty .-- H. C. Engelbrecht.

1375. LOESCH, FRANK J. The criminal and his allies. Nebraska Law Bull. 9(1) Jul. 1930: 88-96.— This is an account of crime conditions in Chicago by the president of the crime commission. He details the various prosecutions he had been concerned in and deals with remedies .- Roy E. Cochran.

1376. MITTERMAIER, W. Strafrechtliche Systematik. [Systematization of criminal law.] Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21(8-9)

Aug.-Sep. 1930: 452-454.-Various recent attempts at systematization of criminal law have made it apparent that a new system that affords adequate recognition of the latest discoveries of psychology and sociology is necessary. Due recognition will have to be given to new conceptions of punishment. Moreover, crime must be adjudged as part of social behavior in general; differences are quantitative not qualitative. A systematization is proposed to meet these and similar requirements.— Howard Becker.

1377. MOLLISON, IRVIN C. Negro lawyers in Mississippi. Negro Hist. 15(1) Jan. 1930: 38-47.— G. P. Schmidt.

1378. MORSE, WAYNE L. The social scientist and the criminal law. Commonwealth Rev. 12(1) Mar. 1930: 3-10.—Four changes are suggested for a progressive, criminal law program: (1) abolition of the hypothetical question; (2) impartial study of each criminal by a committee of experts; (3) waiver of jury in criminal cases; (4) psychiatric examinations for recidivists and murderers.— H. A. Phelps.

1379. PEARCE, CYRIL. Legal expenses and the House of Lords. Engl. Rev. 50 (6) Jun. 1930: 720-733.

—Almost all of the decisions of the House of Lords involve one of the litigants in legal expenses of more than £1000. The great lawyers who advocated the Judicature Act of 1873 intended to abolish the right of appeal to the House of Lords, but for peculiar reasons the right was restored in 1876. There is much learning in the House of Lords, yet it has reached many inconsistent or puzzling decisions. It is too slow and costly to perform real service to ordinary citizens. If the right of appeal to the House of Lords were withdrawn, the state might save enough money in salaries to enable it to contribute to the costs of litigants who, being successful before the trial judge and unsuccessful in the Court of Appeal, are now saddled with the costs of both courts because of the error of an official of the state.-H. D. Jordan.

1380. UNSIGNED. Das afghanische Strafgesetzbuch vom Jahre 1924 mit dem Zusatz vom Jahre 1925. [The Afghan penal code of 1924 with the supplement of 1925.] Welt d. Islams. 11(1-2) Aug. 1928: 67-157.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 393, 1343, 1702-1703, 1720, 1723, 1725, 1759, 1762, 1764-1766)

1381. FOSTER, ROGER S. Place of trial in civil actions. Harvard Law Rev. 43(8) Jun. 1930: 1217-

1382. MULLINS, CLAUD. The curse of trial by jury. Quart. Rev. 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 17-28.—The main cause of expense of English justice is the law of evidence, which is the child of the jury system. When most cases were tried by jury the greatest elaborateness and care were necessary. Now most civil cases involve no jury trial. In criminal cases jury trial, essential as it is, results in acquittals wholesale. This is its justification, but in civil cases such inefficiency is absurd. In France and Germany civil actions cost but a fraction of what they cost in England.-Chester Kirby.

1383. SUTHERLAND, EDSON E. The proper function of an appellate court. Indiana Law J. 5(7) Apr. 1930: 483-506.—Common law procedure provided no true appeal from one court to another. As to questions of fact, the only review was by attaint of the jury. As to questions of law, the only review was a proceeding against the judges. But this did not raise any question of the correctness or incorrectness of the judgment in respect of the merits. If error was found, there was only one recourse, a remand to another jury for a new trial. By the present English practice, all appeals are by way of rehearing and brought by notice in a summary way without petition or other summary proceeding. The court of appeals has the same powers of amending as the trial court; it may receive new evidence, draw inferences, and order a new trial. In the U. S. there is limited review of errors of law and full review of the merits, which together are error and appeal. The U.S. has also inherited the system of jury trial which did not permit review of the facts and final disposition by the appellate court. Waiver of jury trial was permitted in America earlier than in England, but waiver itself does not afford escape from a review by proceedings in error, for the reviewing court is concluded by the finding of the judge as it would have been by the verdict of a jury. In some states, statutes authorize expressly a full appeal on both the law and the facts where jury trial is waived .- Lyman Chalkley.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 1233, 1343, 1351, 1481-1482, 1517, 1522)

1384. HENDERSON, JOHN C. Playground safety practice. Amer. City. 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 84-85.—Analysis of the program of the Los Angeles department of recreation in cooperation with the public safety department of the Automobile Club of Southern California, in reducing accidents to children going to and returning from playgrounds and on the grounds.— Harvey Walker.

1385. LAMSON, D. R. The widening and planning

of highways. Roads & Streets. 70(6) Jun. 1930: 215-

220.—Some of the problems confronting the traffic engineer and suggested methods of solution.—E. Cole. 1386. McGOLDRICK, JOSEPH. Commissioner Whalen's spectacular police career. Amer. City. 42 (6) Jun. 1930: 154–157.—Grover A. Whalen as police commissioner displayed courage and resourcefulness in meeting the city's traffic problem. meeting the city's traffic problem, approached the problem of police training with vigor and imagination, and inaugurated a crime-prevention service. He secured new uniforms, the painting of police equipment, better reporting methods, radio communication, and airplane patrol. The new commissioner, Edward P. Mulrooney,

an old-fashioned police officer of 35 years experience, presents a striking contrast to his predecessor.—Harvey Walker.

RECOULY, RAYMOND. La revanche de Foch. [Foch's revenge.] Rev. de France. 10(15) Aug. 1930: 551-557.—The evacuation of the Rhineland and the decision of the government to spend a greatly increased amount on the national defense are tragic. From 1919 to the day of his death Foch contended that the Rhine valley, held by allied forces, gives to France, Belgium, and England the assurance that they are absolutely guaranteed for many years to come against every possibility of war. A few army divisions are adequate for the purpose, and would permit France to institute twelve-months military service and to let the entire army deteriorate as happened during the occupation.-Julian Park

1388. TIANDER, KARL. Das Verteidigungsproblem der nordischen Staaten. [The defence problem of the northern states.] Z. f. Pol. 19 (9) Jan. 1930: 628-638.—Finland protects Sweden, Sweden guards Northern States.] way, while Denmark is naturally called upon to guard the entrance to the Baltic Sea. The two important problems are the Russian danger and the peace in the Baltic. Sweden shows the will to armed defence of her

neutrality and territory. The Danish coalition government of socialists and radicals proposes the abolition of compulsory military service and the maintenance of a "neutrality guard" on land and sea. Norway has an unfortified border against Sweden but is anxious to prevent a blockade by a navy of its own. Finland is a "people in arms" with its efficient army, a strong militia, and a volunteer organization of 50,000 women for hospital work, the production of equipment, and cooking. The demilitarization of the Aland Islands is more favorable to Russia than to Finland or Sweden. Denmark could close the entrance to the Baltic to any fleet but is unwilling to do so. Common defense interests have induced the conservative leaders of all northern

states to discuss them.—John B. Mason.

1389. TRIPP, H. A. Women police. Nineteenth
Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 815–824.—Women police
are recruited by different standards and are of value when they act distinctively as women. They should be employed in welfare work, as matrons, assistants, etc. The service must be built up on the basis of extended study by competent women. A discussion of the borderline between police and welfare work will undoubtedly be reviewed.—J. E. Bebout.

1390. UNSIGNED. En svensk försvarsutredning. [A Swedish defense investigation.] Svensk Tidskr. 20(5) 1930: 307-315.—The committee of experts, appointed by the recently resigned conservative government to study the question of defense, has rendered a report the first part of which deals with international legality concluding that "the prevailing rules are so vague and indefinite that from the purely juristic viewpoint there is uncertainty upon many points as to what is valid law." There is danger in the pacifistic movement toward disarmament. Sweden has entered into an idea of international solidarity in the League of Nations which, while imposing no military obligations calls for economic sanctions that are not entirely compatible with neutrality. Thus, to a certain extent, new risks have been assumed. The second part of the report treats of the Baltic situation, where the points of conflict are the Polish-German relations with respect to "the corridor," the Vilna question and, because of the Polish alliance with Rumania, the question of Bessarabia. Moreover, the relation of Soviet Russia to the great Powers gives to these an interest in the Baltic area. Finally, the report minimizes, somewhat, certain exaggerations of the horrors of future war, and points to the economic and strategic advantages of Sweden. The main source of danger is of a Russian attack upon the small Baltic states and upon Finland, in which event, because of her obligations under the League, her own vital interests, and the Åland Conventions, Sweden is at once involved. It is recommended that the land, naval, and air forces be strengthened and that advantage be taken of the ease of further fortifying the island of Gotland.—Walter Sandelius.

1391. UNSIGNED. New standard speed law proposed. Amer. City. 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 83.—A new recommendation of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety includes a basic rule of reasonable and prudent speeds supplemented by indicated speeds which range from 15 to 45 miles per hour. Violation of the latter in conjunction with the basic rule, subject the driver to a penalty for reckless driving, which is much more drastic than that for a misdemeanor .-

Harvey Walker

1392. UNSIGNED. Protection of railway grade crossings. Roads & Streets. 70(6) Jun. 1930: 228-230. 1393. UNSIGNED. Recruitment in the colonial

Nature. 125 (3164) Jun. 21, 1930: 917-920. UNSIGNED. To reduce fire hazards of 1394. UNSIGNED. buildings under construction. Amer. City. 42 (6) Jun. 1930: 116-118.—Buildings in course of construction have many fire hazards not found in completed structures. Good practice requirements formed by the committee on construction of the National Fire Protection

Association are discussed in detail.—Harvey Walker. 1395. ZOLD, JOHN E. Municipal responsibility for safe sidewalks. Amer. City. 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 138–139.—A municipality is legally obligated to keep its sidewalks in safe analytic makes it is a sidewalk of the control of the sidewalks in safe condition where it knows of defects in time either to repair them or to give warning of their existence. If the city is able to show that it has used reasonable care and skill in the construction and maintenance of its property, it is exonerated from liability.-Harvey Walker.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 1317, 1659, 1665, 1669, 1688, 1690, 1715, 1837)

McGOLDRICK, 1396. DIX, LESTER, and JOSEPH. Should the public schools be independent of the city hall? Amer. City. 43(1) Jul. 1930: 118-120.

—Both sides of the controversy as to whether the schools should be organized independent of the city

government, or under its control.—Harvey Walker.
1397. EDMONSON, J. B. Recent achievements in school administration. Pub. Management. 12(8) Aug. 1930: 429-433.—The author lists these several achievements in the school administration of today: higher salaries, raising state standards, clearer understanding of the difference between legislative and excutive functions, recognition of the independence of school systems from municipalities, more technically trained experts employed, setting up of research divisions in all larger school systems, clearer definition of school programs, success in meeting the period of expansion after the war, administrative leadership, and a strong professional class built up to cope with the problems of school administration.— $M.\ V.\ Smith.$

1398. HERR, ROSS. How Chicago supports its lools. Chicago Schools J. 13(2) Oct. 1930: 62-65. 1399. KEESECKER, WARD W. Digest of legislaschools.

tion providing federal subsidies for education. U.S.

Office Educ., Bull. #8. 1930: pp. 52.

1400. UNSIGNED. Le nuove leggi scolastiche e il monopolio educativo in Jugoslavia. [The new school laws and the monopoly of education in Yugoslavia.] Civiltà Cattolica. (1912) Feb. 1930: 326–338.—Brief statement of religious and political repercussions of the school laws issued in Jugoslavia in 1929.—G. Bruni.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 648, 912, 922, 1001, 1010, 1079, 1081, 1094, 1240, 1265, 1306, 1384, 1460, 1480, 1511, 1561, 1749, 1752, 1755–1758, 1761, 1770, 1783, 1788, 1799–1800, 1804–1805, 1813–1814)

1401. DUNIN, EDMUND. Development of Polish cities in the period from 1918 to 1930. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 150 Jul. 1930: 248-261.—To facilitate the work of reconstruction in Poland the government worked out a plan for financial aid, established policies concerning the use of land, and set up regulations designed to guide city growth in the most effective manner. Building operations have been stimulated, and progress is being made in the electrification of cities and in providing water and sewer systems. The program includes the improvement of city streets and public highways.—J. F. Steiner. 1402. EHLERS, V. M., et al.

Financing home sanitary facilities on the easy payment plan. Amer. J. Pub. Health. 20(6) Jun. 1930: 619-622.—This is a report of the committee on rural sanitation of the American Public Health Association. On the basis of 30 replies to a questionnaire submitted to the various states by the committee, it was concluded that health authorities have found it profitable to encourage commercial concerns manufacturing and installing sanitary equipment to extend their services to home owners on reasonable terms; to permit cities and counties to finance sanitary facilities and allow the householder to pay in annual installments; and to allow corporations to do so under a deferred payment plan. It has been shown that the cost of plumbing can be reduced if cities will adopt ordinances embodying the best features of the plumbing code devised by the Hoover Committee, and if manufacturing plumbers will employ modern mass production and distribution methods.—E. R. Hayhurst.

if manufacturing plumbers will employ modern mass production and distribution methods.—E. R. Hayhurst. 1403. FREUNDLICH, EMMY. Municipal housing development in Vienna. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 150 Jul. 1930: 225-229.—The financial depression following the World War, together with the low rents established by law, made it impossible to secure money to finance the necessary building operations. Faced by this situation, Vienna established a graded tax on lodgings, which, supplemented by other taxes, enabled the city to build 45,000 low-priced houses for the poorer classes. Architects designed a new type of multiple dwelling with courts, gardens, playgrounds, electrically equipped kitchens, bath-rooms, and other conveniences. The municipality employs gardeners to keep the grounds in order. These new houses provide living accommodations for the poorer classes that far surpass what they had previously and with rents well within their reach. The municipality plans to condemn and purchase the old, undesirable houses and continue its building program until its wage earners are provided with suitable lodgings.—J. F. Steiner.

1404. HELLER, ISAAC S. Failure of court admin

1404. HELLER, ISAACS. Failure of court administration of workmen's compensation in Louisiana. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 187-190.—
In June, 1914, the Louisiana legislature passed an act providing for workmen's compensation under court administration. This administration is perfunctory and has resulted almost in the breakdown of the state compensation system. A non-political commission is needed to administer the law.—Leo M. Drachsler.

1405. HEILBRON, LOUIS. Accident "in course of

1405. HEILBRON, LOUIS. Accident "in course of employment." California Law Rev. 18 (5) Jul. 1930: 551-563.—An accident in course of employment occurs when it happens while the workman is engaged on the job he has been hired to do. An injury incurred on the way to or from work is ordinarily not compensable. In street accidents the injury is compensable if the employee was on the street by his employer's orders, even though the danger was one common to all persons on the street at the time. In the contraction of disease, however, it must be shown that the employment entailed such special exposure. In cases of assault, if committed by an employee of equal rank the injury is not compensable; but this rule shows a tendency to break down. Assault committed by an employee of inferior rank is compensable, but the law is silent on cases where the relationship is reversed. In so called "horseplay" cases no compensation is allowed. Injuries resulting from "acts of God" are not considered as "in course of employment."—John H. Leek.

1406. KOZER, SAM A. The prospects of the state institutions in Oregon. Commonwealth Rev. 12(3) Jul. 1930: 199-207.—No orderly and scientific policy for enlarging and bettering the housing of the wards of the state has been adopted. The growth of the population in those institutions, the lack of state funds for expansion, and the poor quality of some of the state buildings, demand that plans for the future be made.—C. W. Fornoff.

1407. MULERT, OSKAR. Reichsnot—Gemeindenot. [The distress of the Reich and of the municipalities.] Deutscher Städtetag. 24 (8) Aug. 1930: 377–380.—The presidential order of July 26, 1930 recognizes the desperate condition of the Gemeinden which are now supporting some 500,000 or 600,000 persons not eligible

or no longer eligible to unemployment insurance benefits. The *Reich* is normally obligated to relieve the cities of this burden and to correct the defects in the unemployment insurance system. The presidential order gives the municipalities a larger discretion in levying liquor taxes; however, the municipal capitation tax is to be condemned. It is proposed to extend the control of the *Reich*'s advisory council (*Beratungsstelle*) over domestic as well as over foreign municipal loans. This would be a great mistake. The cities have shown that they are perfectly competent to deal with the question of their internal loans upon their own responsibility. Thus the credit committees organized by the unions of cities have functioned very effectively during the past nine months.—*R. H. Wells*.

1408. PODBIELSKI, JAN. Wydatki samorządów na cele opieki społecznej. [Expenses of autonomous municipalities for social protection in Poland.] Praca i Opieka Społeczna. 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 170-173.— Figures on expenses for social purposes of Polish municipalities. Total expenses in 1924 reached 27,000,000 zloty and in 1928-29, 85,000,000 zloty.—O. Eisenberg.

1409. RACINE, AIMEE. Belgium's anti-liquor laws. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 703-706.—In 1913 Belgium ranked second among the nations in its per capita consumption of alcohol, and liquor took onesixth of the wages of the laboring classes. During the war rigid prohibitory measures were enforced, and since the war conditions have shown a marked improvement. In 1917 the consumption of alcohol shrank to oneseventh of its pre-war volume. Under the present law of 1919 there has continued to be a decided reduction in the amount of liquor consumed, although the more recent figures show a slight returning increase.—J. A. Swisher.

1410. REYNOLDS, LEON B. State sanitation in California. J. Amer. Water Works Assn. 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 531-536.—California established a bureau of sanitary engineering under the state board of health in 1915, to insure the enforcement of the water systems act and the public health act of 1907. These acts were intended to promote the supply of pure water and the sanitary disposal of sewage. Financial support for this bureau was radically reduced in 1923. Its personnel is no greater than it was 14 years ago. A serious situation exists in the decreasing contact of the bureau with water and sewage works after their completion.—Harvey Walker.

1411. UNSIGNED. Factory inspection in Rhode Island, an intensive study in labor law administration. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 20(2) Jun. 1930: 157-173.— This is a report based on a special study made during the winter of 1929-30 for the American Association of Labor Legislation. The Rhode Island labor laws have been so poorly framed as to make adequate enforcement extremely difficult. The functions of the factory inspection service, building inspectors, state boiler inspectors, and the state commission of labor, are confused and overlapping. The extent of the application of the labor laws is in doubt. The standards set up are vague and much is left to the individual inspector. Recommendations include a department of labor and industries, an industrial, hygienic, and research bureau, improvement of accident reporting provisions, minimum requirements for the jobs in the departments, training in the field, pensions, an increase in the force of field inspectors and other officials, an increase in their salaries, systematic routine inspection, special investigators, weekly and monthly conferences of the staff, and improvement of the system of reports and records.—Leo M. Drachsler.

1412. UNSIGNED. Labor laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Labor and Industry—1930. Virginia Legis. Refer. Bur. 1930: pp. 74.

1413. UNSIGNED. New York labor laws enacted in 1930. New York State Dept. Labor, Special Bull. #165. Jul. 1930: pp. 64.
1414. UNSIGNED. Land coverage and its relation

to housing costs. Amer. City. 43(2) Aug. 1930: 127-128.—A summary of the annual report of the New York state board of housing showing the doubtful wisdom of using a high percentage of coverage on land used for residential purposes.—Harvey Walker.

used for residential purposes.—Harvey Watter.
1415. UNSIGNED. La répartition de la subvention. [The distribution of the relief fund to the hurricane sufferers of New Caledonia.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 94-95.—The home government recently voted 4,500,000 francs to relieve the distress of the sufferers in the hurricane of February, 1928. This is now being distributed. But the loss was so great that this sum covers less than one fourth the actual damage done, ignoring the loss of crops, and the settlers

are much dissatisfied with it.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1416. ZIMMERMAN, EDNA. State aid for mothers' pensions in Illinois. Soc. Service Rev. 4(2)
Jun. 1930: 222-237.—The administration of the aid to mothers law was left in the juvenile courts of the respective counties, and gave the county authorities the decision as to the amount of appropriation to be made under the act. To remedy unevenness and provide state supervision, the legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the biennium 1929-31 for a state grant to the local units to be distributed by the department of welfare. The Association of County and Probate Judges recommended that counties be placed upon the preferred list if they show ability and willingness to appropriate. This plan results in giving most to the counties which were already best off. Under a plan suggested by the Children's Bureau the appropriation would be divided into a general distribution fund, an equalization fund, and a stimulation fund. Minimum standards would be required from all counties which participate in the fund. Tables and a map show the assessed valuation of counties, county grants, state quota, average per child, and the suggested distribution of the equalization fund. -Alice L. Berry.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 661-662, 689, 710, 715, 742, 773, 781, 789, 806-807, 811, 848, 853, 988, 991, 1115, 1178, 1179, 1218, 1237, 1470)

1417. BEARD, CHAS. A. Wirtschaft und Regierung in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Business and government in the United States.] Gesellschaft. 7(6) Jun. 1930: 529-539.—The economic theory of the Manchester School was never fully adopted in the U.S. Ever since the adoption of the constitution the government has favored individual business enterprises as well as business in general. Only for a short period was the electorate successful in repudiating the Hamiltonian system when in the middle of the 19th century the cotton planters prevented the grant of subsidies to trans-Atlantic shipping and forced the adoption of a tariff program based upon revenue rather than protection.—Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.
1418. GAITHER, ROSCOE B. The Mexican pe-

troleum law. U.S. Law Rev. 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 301-309.

-A. J. Lien.

1419. GNOINSKI, JAN. Na marginesie noweli do ustawy z dnia 1-go sierpnia 1919 r. o załatwieniu zatargów zbiorowych pomiędzy pracodawcami a robotnikami rolnymi. [The amendment to the law of Aug. 1, 1919 on arbitration and conciliation in cases of collective conflicts between employers and workers in agriculture.] Praca i Opieka Społeczna. 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 167-170.—The law of Aug. 1, 1919 did not contain clear and exhaustive provisions regarding collective agreements and collective and individual arbitration. This caused many difficulties, especially when the law had to be applied in cases of individual arbitration. The law of Feb. 25, 1930, remedies the situation.—O. Eisen-

1420. GOTAAS, BIRGER. Norwegen. [Norway.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27(9) Jun. 1930: 622-628. During the war the danger of lack of imports made the Norwegian state and communities expand their influence beyond the normal control of public utilities. The state established monopolies for the food supply. The activity of the communities was still larger. state lost about 300,000,000 crowns in its enterprises during those years, only the grain and flour monopoly totalled a surplus of 40,000,000 (1917-1927). Later the state lost heavily in its normal business. The railroads ran on a deficit until 1929, and taking into account the capital invested in various enterprises this holds true also for the communities, especially rural communities, most of which have been ruined by the construction of power stations. The Socialists ascribe the failure to the bad conditions during those years. The grain monopoly, made ineffective in 1927, was reintroduced in 1929.-Werner Neuse.

1421. HILDEBRAND, KARL. Schweden [Sweden.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (9) Jun. 1930: 619-622.—In Sweden the state owns the Reichsbank which stands under the supervision of the Reichstag, not of the government. The state has a monopoly of posts, telegraph, telephone, tobacco, and the production and wholesaling of alcoholic drinks. In the tobacco and alcohol monopolies the state controls the larger part of a company's shares and has its members on the board of directors. Most cities and towns have a monopoly over gas, water, electricity, street car and bus traffic within the city limits. In 1928 Sweden had 16,701 kilometers of railroads; the state owned 6,461 kilometers. Beside canals, waterways, and electric power stations, the state possesses large estates, fields, and woods. Socialization of productive forces is on the program of the Socialist party, but it aims rather at state control over economic life than at socialization on a large scale. The greatest danger lies in the large increase of capital in the hands of the state (June 30, 1928; 1,385.5 million kronen).—Werner Neuse.

1422. KURILO, G. State enterprises in Jugoslavia. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 75-77.

1423. MÓRICZ, MIKLÓS. Ungarn. [Hungary.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27(9) Jun. 1930: 605-613.—In 1919 the communist government of Hungary put all larger enterprises under the control of the workers. Soon, however, the former managers, directors, and officials were re-instated. Factories were disrupted by wages which maintained a level quite incompatible with dwindling production. The total number of socialized industrial plants has never been fully ascertained. The revolutionary government tried to evade financial chaos by inflation. The monetary directorium took steps to confiscate private property deposited in safes, etc., but did not succeed. Socialized estates numbered 2,700 out of a total 11,000. The Hungarian communistic program was a planless devastation of capital, and its result a complete disruption of the economic order.-Werner Neuse.

1424. PAULO, GIOVANNI di. Iniziativa privata ed intervento statale. [Private initiative and state interference.] Vita Italiana. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 48-53.— The financial assistance recently granted by the Italian government to the Carrara marble quarry shows clearly the tendency of the state to interfere directly with in-dustry. Private initiative will be paralyzed, though it is considered by the Charter of Labor as the most efficacious instrument of production. State interference is admissible only in so far as it creates general favorable

conditions for the economic development of industries.

-O. Eisenberg.

1425. PECHOTA, FRANZ. Die Schweiz. [Switzerland.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (9) Jun. 1930: 613–618.—In 1898 the Swiss railroads were taken over by the state. In the same year, however, the nationalizing of banks was given up. The confederacy is interested in the alcohol monopoly, tobacco tax, and insurance. The cantons administer the salt monopoly. They own 41% of the generated power, the townships 20%, and the rest is private. They participate in gas and water works, in trolley and bus lines. The municipalities control the housing system. However, a law which was to continue the grain import monopoly of war times, supported by three large parties, was turned down in a referendum Dec. 5, 1926; the tobacco monopoly was avoided. The socialists are attempting to run industry on public economic principles and the young liberal movement, like the young German order, though individualistic, is opposed to economic individualism.—Werner Neuse.

1426. PETERS, GUSTAV. Die Tschechoslovakei. [Czechoslovakia.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (9) Jun. 1930: 628-632.—The legal enforcement of workers committees who were to help in the organization and control of the safety devices in 1920, later expanded over all enterprises with more than 30 employees, is the only state interference in private business in Czechoslovakia. The state has nationalized private property in the real estate field. It owns print-shops, mines, and health resorts. Most of the moves for such ownership have found the support of the Czech non-socialistic parties with the aim of expropriating German property, especially mines. Yet there is growing opposition against letting the state make risky experiments for

the sake of nationalization. Werner Neuse.

1427. SCHLENKER, MAX. Deutschland. [Germany.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (9) Jun. 1930: 584-592.—Full socialization as legalized in articles 10, 155, 156 of the Weimar constitution has never been carried out. The Viag concern, whose founding goes back to the war, has a capital of 680,000,000 RM of which the Reich holds 293,000,000 shares. The Reich participates in other business enterprises as well. The ministry for traffic and transportation is interested in many vehicle factories. Prussia owns the Preussag and is engaged in power production. There are no privately owned power stations in Saxony. Townships, cities, and municipalities own many industries, such as saw-mills, breweries, and machine factories. There is some public ownership of banks, building trades, agriculture, and the insurance business. Berlin alone owns grounds of almost a milliard RM in net value. These developments impair the formation of capital. In 1928 the sum required for social institutions was about one-eighth of the total German income.—Werner Neuse.

1428. SEIBERT, THEODOR. Russland. [Russia.]

1428. SEIBERT, THEODOR. Russland. [Russia.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (9) Jun. 1930: 592-604.—During the purely communistic period of Bolshevism everything that could be taken over was socialized. Contrary to Marxian theory the big estates were divided up among the small peasants. By 1921 industrial production had declined to one-tenth that of 1913. The crop failure of the same year brought starvation to millions. From 1922 to 1927, under the new economic policy, private business was reorganized, the smaller trades were allowed, and taxes replaced forceful contributions. The year 1926, despite the officially reported increase of production, saw the rationalization of the textile industry, and more and more was the peasant made dependent on state industry. By 1927 industrial production was quantitatively on a pre-war level, yet the scarcity of goods was increasing and their quality was low. The peasants started passive resistance and grain deliveries sank to almost zero; then the soviets began to

tap the secretly hoarded stores of grain. Next came the five year plan, the end of the NEP, with the aim of complete socialization. The first two years of the new plan have been successful. The investment has amounted to 78.4 milliards of gold rubles. The figures forecast for the industrial output have been surpassed and the supply of bread is guaranteed until the next harvest. Yet the shortage of goods is keenly felt, and the rations allow people a bare living.—Werner Neuse.

1429. SISSLÉ, EUGENIUSZ. O istocie umowy o prace. [The nature of labor contract.] Praca i Opieka Społeczna. 10 (2) Apr.—Jun. 1930: 137-167.—The author reviews the legislation, doctrines, and jurisdiction on labor contracts in France, Germany, Austria, Poland, and other countries. The law on obligations, which deals with the matter in Poland, should lay down only general principles and the detailed regulation of the labor contract should be left to a labor code or to special laws concerning labor.—O. Eisenberg.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1142, 1173, 1177, 1243, 1361, 1365)

1430. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. The regulation of interstate public utilities with reference to Oregon. Commonwealth Rev. 12 (3) Jul. 1930: 208-214.—Oregon imports and exports considerable amounts of electricity, and the amount will increase. Wholesaling of electricity in interstate commerce is outside state control, but even more important is the fact that state commissions are not able to deal effectively with holding companies and their relations to the operating companies. Some of the problems involved are now recognized.—C. W. Fornoff.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 45, 49, 823, 1223, 1249)

1431. MARTIN, GEO. E. Making the road money go further. II. Dustless roads at low cost. Pub. Works. 61 (6) Jun. 1930: 24-25, 74-78.—Traffic-bound types comprise the major portion of the road mileage which has been improved beyond the earth road stage. Where any considerable amount of traffic is present they are dusty, and the maintenance costs increase almost directly with the traffic. Frequent resurfacing with additional granular material is necessary. A number of the methods for treating traffic-bound roads with bituminous materials are discussed here.—F. R. Aumann.

1432. NUTTALL, JOHN H. Municipal housekeeping II-III. Amer. City 43 (1) Jul. 1930: 121-126; (2) Aug. 1930: 155-161.—A discussion of the problem of caring for the city's wastes—including disposal by reduction, reclaiming rubbish, street refuse, methods of street cleaning, cost of street cleaning, and methods of organizing for street cleaning.—Harvey Walker.

organizing for street cleaning.—Harvey Walker.

1433. STOPPELAAR, J. W. de. Bemoeienis van de desa met bevloeiingswater. [The right of decision of the native village in irrigation questions.] Koloniaal Trijdschr. 19 (4) Jul. 1930: 441-450.—In the native villages (desas) of Java the distribution of the irrigation water is mostly controlled by a native official and the possessors of the irrigated rice fields pay for the regular upkeep of the works; in many villages the inhabitants do the yearly cleaning of the works. The desa is especially concerned with irrigation when the possessors of land is still communal; otherwise the possessors of the rice fields have to care for themselves. The character of many native villages is altering and therefore the system of water distribution is no longer satisfactory. Irrigation committees—with advisory power have been appointed. It would be preferable to establish districts in charge of a polder board to care for just water distribution.—Cecile Rothe.

1434. WOODS, H. CHARLES. The Mint—yesterday and to-day. Engl. Rev. 50 (6) Jun. 1930: 741-749. —The royal mint, the operations of which are mainly governed by the coinage acts of 1870 and 1891, made a considerable profit for the exchequer before the war. Since 1918, however, various changed conditions have prevented it from even supporting itself, despite the reduction in the fineness of British silver coin from .925 to .500. The mint has cut its losses by accepting outside contracts for coins and medals. Since 1922 it has coined silver for Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece, Guatemala, Hedjaz, Palestine, and Ireland, and gold for Rumania and Egypt. There are also branch

mints in Australia, Canada, and South Africa.— H. D. Jordan.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 714, 717-718, 723, 1355)

1435. HASTINGS, A. B. Progress in state forestry legislation, 1929. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 24 (2) May 1930: 392-396.—The tendency in state forestry legislation during 1929 seems to have been to amend existing laws, rather than to enact new ones.—Leo. M. Drachsler.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 5, 270, 1182, 1208)

1436. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. Le problème de la souveraineté des états et la coopération européene. [The problem of state sovereignty and European cooperation.] Rev. de Droit Internat. (De Lapradelle-Politis.). 14(2) Jun. 1930: 420-440.—The notion of state sovereignty cannot obstruct European cooperation, if it is rightly understood to exclude all dependence upon a foreign power, but still to imply direct submission to international law. This is the real historical meaning of sovereignty, and as such it may survive cooperation of states. Cooperation, as traced in the Briand memorandum, will be designed to assure the survival of individual states. Decisions will be made by unanimous vote. The union should have liberty to take up any question that arises, provided that no member objects. It must have organs of its own and an international personality. There must be an open door for Great Britain, Russia, and even Turkey, in the event that these countries may wish, at a later date, to join the union.—B. Akzin.

1437. BAAK, J. C. La codification doit-elle être universelle? Une distinction nécessaire. [Should codification be universal? A necessary distinction.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11(3) 1930: 721-

724.—Clyde Eagleton.

1438. BOUVÉ, C. L. Quelques observations sur la mesure de la réparation due en certains cas par l'état responsable. [Observations as to the measure of damages due in certain cases by the responsible state.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11 (3) 1930: 660-686.—What should be the measure of damage for an injury committed by an individual, and not repaired by his state, against an alien? Practice shows that states consider that the damage resulting from the failure of a state to employ due diligence in taking adequate measures of reparation implies the persistence of the damage done by the individual to the alien. The state has an obligation to punish the offender; if the state does not do so, the injury is not repaired, and the state is responsible for it. There appear, then, to be exceptions to the rule that there can be no responsibility without fault. While some writers deny the theory of Grotius, condonation is a satisfactory explanation of the situation.—Clude Eagleton.

tion.—Clyde Eagleton.

1439. DUMAS, JACQUES. De la responsabilité internationale des états à raison de crimes ou délits commis sur leur territoire au préjudice d'étrangers. [International responsibility of states for crimes or misdemeanors committed on their territory against foreigners.] Rev. de Droit Internat. (DeLapradelle-Politis.). 14(2) Jun. 1930: 523-567.—There is still a tendency to attach responsibility for damages suffered by or crimes committed against, foreigners, to the state on whose territory these acts were perpetrated. Likewise, the right to reparations is considered in inter-

national practice to pass from individuals to the state. The legal questions of sanctions and indemnities are changing into political problems. There is no guarantee to the damaged that his case will be taken up by his state; if taken up the result depends largely upon the strength of the two states. This procedure leaves entirely defenseless the *Heimatlose*, corrupts the sense of responsibility of the authors of the unlawful acts, and serves, even, as a pretext for colonial expeditions and conquests. The responsibility of a state should be based upon the recognition of its fault, construed lato sensu, as implying any omission to safeguard, in fact or in law, the rights of foreigners recognized by the majority of civilized states. The rights resulting out of such an infringement are vested in the person of the damaged, and the national state may intervene only as his mandatory and on his behalf.—B. Akzin.

1440. EAGLETON, CLYDE. Une théorie au sujet du commencement de la responsabilité de l'état. [A theory of the inception of state responsibility.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11 (3) 643-659.—Since there can be no responsibility without violation of international law, and since a state can be responsible only for its own acts, it is often asserted that responsibility can appear only after the state has failed to give adequate local redress, i.e., only after denial of justice. As a matter of fact, responsibility should be admitted from the moment the alien is injured, by no matter whom. This would give a rule covering consistently various puzzling situations, such as that the state must pay damages, not for the measure of its own inaction, but for the injury occasioned by its citizen; or such as the confusing questions as to the nationality of claims. The rule would mean no change from the present practice in the decision of the case; it lies entirely in the theoretical background. Responsibility and diplomatic interposition are not the same.—Clyde Eagleton.

1441. GUERRERO, J. GUSTAVO. La Conférence de Codification de la Haye. [The Codification Conference at The Hague.] Rev. de Droit Internat. (De La pradelle-Politis.). 14(2) Jun. 1930: 478-491.—B. Akzin.

1442. HODEL, FLORENCE. International law-diplomatic immunity—liability insurance. Cornell Law Quart. 15 (4) Jun. 1930: 629-633.—An English judicial decision of 1930 (1 K.B. 376) has held that the privileges of diplomatic agents do not render them immune from legal liability for wrongful acts. The matter of accident insurance policies involved caused the question to assume an unusual form. However, the decision appears in accord with the general laws regulating diplomatic privileges; it seems correct in having recognized that the immunity waived went entirely to jurisdiction and not to liability; and it is supported on the practical side by the consideration that if immunity from suit should be identified with immunity from liability, indemnity insurance issued to diplomats would be unintelligible.—R. K. Gooch.

1443. IMANAKA, TSUGIMARO. State sovereignty and international law-international law and natural law. Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi. 29 (2) Feb. 1930: 1-40.—The historical relation between natural law and international law gives rise to doubts as to whether international law can exist apart from natural law. The essence of international law, however, is that it is a norm of the community and an expression of utility. The essence of state sovereignty is the supremacy and absolute character of the state. The international community has a unity, but the community itself has no governmental control over the states composing that community and therefore cannot be sovereign. The state executes rules of international law, but this power is essentially different from the executive power under municipal law because its aim is the attainment of the common object of the constituent members, and thereof sovereignty has no place for application in international law today. It is a concept of municipal law. Sovereignty in the international community can be realized only with the super-state. (Article in Japanese.)—K. Takayanagi.

1444. KRAFT, JULIUS. Die Wissenschaft des Faustrechts. [The science of fist-right.] Tagebuch. 11 (28) Jul. 12, 1930: 1104-1108.—Alexander Hold-Ferneck's Lehrbuch des Völkerrechts is a product of the sociological school of jurisprudence. It is based on the national state and its sovereignty. It is impatient with international organization of all kinds. Essentially it destroys the idea of law and makes might the basis of right.— H. C. Engelbrecht.

1445. MILLER, DAVID HUNTER. Nationality and other problems discussed at The Hague. Foreign Affairs (N.Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 632-640.—The nationality convention adopted at the recent conference for the codification of international law at The Hague may prove the beginning of a more progressive agreement. It was not signed by U. S. because it did not go far enough and because it was not clear-cut in recognition of the right of expatriation. No agreement on territorial waters was reached, but certain clauses were drafted as a basis for a later agreement, and progress was made respecting many technical and geographical problems. On the question of responsibility for damages caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners, most countries, including the Great Powers, took the position that there is an international standard of responsibility toward aliens. Others, including Latin America, the Little Entente, and China, would deny or qualify this position. No onvention proved possible.—Paul S. Peirce.

1446. OCTAVIO, RODRIGO. L'Amérique et la codification du droit international privé. [America and China] and the contraction of the contr

the codification of private international law.] Rev. de Droit Internat. (DeLapradelle-Politis.). 14(2) Jun. 1930: 492-522.—After many efforts to develop and to codify private international law in America, the Bustamante code was adopted by 21 states. The main difficulty was to reconcile the two conflicting principles of domicile and nationality in questions of personal status. The Bustamante code itself does not specify the criterion, but leaves it to the state concerned to decide upon its

choice.—B. Akzin.

1447. PEPY, ANDRÉ. Après les ratifications du plan Young: revision et sanctions. [After the ratification of the Young plan: revision and sanctions.] Rev. de Droit Internat. (DeLapradelle-Politis.). 14(2) Jun. 1930: 441-477.—In the matter of reparations, the Young plan replaced the whole system of the Treaty of Versailles. German public opinion is clearly considering the plan as a temporary device. This attitude is based on an erroneous interpretation of the competence of the expert committee, whose scope includes but the technical decisions as to temporary and exceptional suspension of payments or transfer. An attempt by Germany for revision of the Young plan would be a breach of the agreement, which if duly attested by the Permanent Court of International Justice, would raise the problem of sanctions. In the absence of a decision by the League Council as to the scope of the sanctions, the creditor countries have "liberty of action." This "liberty" is limited by the Paris Pact and cannot be deemed to justify a war. In the opinion of Strupp, Wehberg, and Freytagh-Loringhoven, it permits recourse to reprisals, including the occupation of territory and the use of violence.—B. Akzin.

1448. PHILIPSE, A. H. Quelques aspects techniques de la codification du droit international. [Some

technical aspects of the codification of international law.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11 (3)

1930: 714-720.—Clyde Eagleton.
1449. POLEK, WOJCIECH. Kwestja litewska w świetle prawa międzynarodowego. [The Lithuanian question in the light of international law.] Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol. 10 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930 427—435.—The question of Vilna which was definitely decided upon by the Conference of Ambassadors, on Mar. 15, 1923, should be considered as settled from the viewpoint of international law. That is denied, however, by the Lithuanian government which has re-cently been supported by three international lawyers, de Lapradelle, Le Fur, and A. Mandelstamm. Based on those opinions, Woldemaras reopened the question of Vilna before the Council of the League of Nations in its June session, 1928. The author refutes these arguments, quotes the opinion of Professor Scelle, and states that the decision rendered by the Conference is valid.— O. Eisenberg

1450. ROLIN, H.-A. Quelques observations sur la conférence de codification. [Some observations on the codification conference.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11(3) 1930: 581-599.—The timorous Conference at The Hague in Mar.—Apr. 1930 regarded codification as supplemental, and did not face the question of whether its conventions should be imposed generally upon all states, abridging previous law. question of revision is difficult; some would do it by limiting denunciation of treaties to fixed periods; a better way would be to allow free denunciation for a time, and then forbid it. Especially is revision necessary for codification; and it involves amendment of treaties without unanimous consent. A scientific body should prepare a draft treaty in advance; and states should express themselves upon this rather than upon a questionnaire, which allows room for divergence. The rule of equality, or the opposition of a small number of states, influenced by momentary emotions, should not invalidate a rule generally admitted. Clyde Eagleton

1451. SUŁKOWSKI, JOZEF. Problem waloryzacji na Górnym Śląsku. Studjum z dziedziny międzynarodowego prawa prywatnego. [The problem of valorization in Upper Silesia. A study of international private law.] Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol. 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 405-419.—The question of the introduction of a new currency in Upper Silesia after it was detached from Germany and annexed to Poland, found its solu-tion in the Convention of Geneva of May 15, 1922. The effects which resulted from the adoption of Polish money, from the standpoint of international private

law, are discussed.—O. Eisenberg.

1452. VERDROSS, ALFRED. Die völkerrechtliche
Verantwortlichkeit der Sowjetunion für die Handlungen der russischen kommunistischen Partei und der Dritten Internationale. [The responsibility of the Soviet Union, from the point of view of international law, for the acts of the Russian Communist party and the Third International.] Z. f. Öffentl. Recht. 9 (4) 1930: 577-582.— International law recognizes only the responsibility of

a state, not of a government. The state is responsible for the acts of its organs composed of those persons who are qualified as organs by the state law. law which creates the state organs is the highest effective legal order. Usually the official legal order is identical with the effective one. Not so in Russia, where the highest organs of the Communist party are the real government. Therefore the state is responsible for the acts of this party as those of the real govern-The Soviet state is responsible also for the acts ment. The Soviet state is responsible also for the accs of the Third International, although it is only a political association, because it supports the activities of the Third International directed against foreign governments.-Erich Hula.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 2-16592, 16659; 414, 619)

1453. BONANNO, CLEMENTE. La liquidazione dei beni dei sudditi ex nemici in Italia. [Liquidation of the property of enemy subjects in Italy.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20 (6) Jun. 1930: 550-562.—Synthesis of legislation and regulations governing the property of enemy subjects during and after the war, down to the present

time. Italy has kept inviolate her traditional respect for law and justice.—Mario Saibante.

1454. MATSUBARA, KAZUO. Boycott viewed from the standpoint of international law. Hogakushirin. 32(6) Jun. 1930: 31-51.—Boycotts as a new international phenomenon are of two kinds: one conducted under the control of the state or of the League of Nations; the other by private persons or groups. The latter is here considered. It has been used often in Turkey, the Balkan states, and China; it is a method of protest by a weaker group against the claims of a stronger. Some scholars try to justify boycotts of this type as reprisals under international law. These, however, can be effected only by a state. It is improper to allow boycotts to be carried on by private individuals to enforce an international sanction or as an instrument of national policy. Legally, such acts constitute wholly or in part a violation of international law or a breach of treaty obligations. Politically, they imply a denial of the authority of the state. (Article in Japanese.)-K. Takayanagi

1455. MUÛLS, F. L'article 28 de l'acte général d'arbitrage. [Article 28 of the general act of arbitration.] Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Compar. 11 (3) 1930: 687-697.—It is desirable to accept Part III of the General Act as to arbitration for non-judicial matters. But the arbiter cannot be left complete freedom with no laws to guide him. It is hard to say what are justiciable questions. If a court is to judge ex aequo et bono, it cannot disregard existing law. It would be better to set up a separate tribunal for such cases than to endanger the Permanent Court of International Justice with them.—Clyde Eagleton. 1456. YOKOTA, KISABURO. The London Con-

ference and the regulations concerning the use of the submarine. Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi. 29 (6) Jul. 1930: 1-23.—Part IV, Art. 22, of the London naval treaty on the use of the submarines is on the whole a revival of the first and second articles of the Washington treaty which have not yet come into effect. It has been accepted as established in international law that the submarine will be subject to the same rules of inter-national law as surface craft and that the destruction of merchant vessels cannot generally be effected until passengers and crew have been removed to safety. Rejection of the policy of prohibiting the use of the submarine against merchant vessels and adoption of the policy of treating the submarine on the same basis as surface craft were proper in view of practical necessities connected with the successful conclusion of the treaty and of the general theory of international law. Clarification and supplementing of the provisions concerning the destruction of merchant vessels by minute regulations was a proper step and constitutes a great contribution to the development of international law (Article in Japanese.)— K. Takayanagi.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 448, 736, 936, 1168, 1255, 1259, 1266, 1436, 1447, 1455, 1473, 1478, 1484, 1495, 1501, 1516, 1571, 1648, 1803)

1457. ADAM, MICHEL. Les conventions radiotélégraphiques internationales. [International radio-telegraphic conventions.] Rev. Générale de l'Électr. 26 (25) Dec. 21, 1929: 995-1004.—The changes introduced the international radiotelegraph convention of Washington, and its annexed regulations, into the then prevailing system of radio regulation are briefly outlined. The international technical consulting committee on radio communications, which met at The Hague in 1929, made suggestions of further changes. A definition of various terms was adopted. Recommendations were adopted with reference to a number of technical matters, including permissible tolerance, maximum power for certain broadcasting stations, etc. An agreement reached by the participating European administrations for the regulation of amateurs is set forth in full.—Irvin Stewart.

1458. BENEŠ, ÉDOUARD. La renonciation à la guerre et le Pacte de la Société des Nations. [The renunciation of war and the Covenant of the League of Nations.] Esprit Internat. 4(15) Jul. 1930: 323-329.— The renunciation of war is one of the fundamental ideas of the Covenant of the League of Nations. A juridical and political system is necessary to assure peace. The Covenant does not exclude every kind of war, nor is its system of sanctions complete. committee recently charged with adapting the Covenant to the Kellogg Pact, has suggested certain purely formal changes in the preamble and in Articles 12, 13, and 15, which should be accepted. It should not, however, attempt to abolish defensive war until international organization has further protected itself. Nor should it touch Articles 10 or 16 relating to measures of international police for assuring law and order. The idea of the renunciation of war must always remain in harmony with the idea of the pacific solution of differences, the idea of solidarity, and of the eventual punishment of disturbers of the peace.—Ellen Deborah

1459. BONANNO, CLEMENTE. Aspetti giuridici della Banca dei Regolamenti Internazionali. [Juridical aspects of the Bank of International Settlements.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20(3) Mar. 1930: 259-271.—An examination of the juridical nature of the new organization with special regard to various theories of international legal personality. The bank performs unilateral and bilateral acts, which in turn subdivide themselves into the functions of intermediary between itself and central banks, government, and private persons. The internal functions of the bank constitute its chief unilateral acts. Relations between the Bank of International Settlements and central banks may be controlled by internal regulations, by contracts which the bank is authorized to make with the central banks, or by the internal law of the state in which the bank is located. The regulation of the relations between the Bank of

International Settlements and governments conforms to the same principles. Relations between the Bank of International Settlements and private persons are governed by the law of the state in which they are performed. The Bank operates as bank, as agent, and as "trustee." This last aspect represents its most characteristic function. The Young Plan and the Bank of International Settlements mark a definite departure from the Treaty of Versailles and supersede its financial and the economic clauses. - Mario Saibante.

1460. CHEYNEY, ALICE S. Ten years of disarmament through labor legislation. Soc. Forces. 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 582–585.—The International Labor Organization was established by the Treaty of Versailles to make possible international concurrence in the establishment of standard measures for the protection of workers and the stabilization of industrial life. It has drafted 26 treaties of the type known as "conventions" which have secured an aggregate of 377 ratifications by the national governments which are members of the organization. It maintains a permanent office which serves as a clearing house of information on working conditions and working life in all parts of the world and publishes eight periodicals and a continuous stream

of special studies and reports.—Alice S. Cheyney.

1461. COHEN DE BOER. Een verweer van Albert
Thomas. [A defence of Albert Thomas.] Pol. Econ.
Weekblad. 1(41) Jul. 1930: 347-349.—In Holland, France, and elsewhere opposition has arisen against the interference of the International Labor Bureau in colonial matters. The Bureau proposed a permanent committee to examine the yearly reports of the colonial powers. There is a close analogy with the permanent mandates commission whose supervisory powers are considered rational. The question of the colonial committee was brought forward, in spite of the fact that nearly all colonial powers except Holland and Spain are against it, as a consequence of a vote in which the countries which have no interest in the question were in the majority. Thomas has tried in his yearly report to defend the Bureau's proposal.—Cecile Rothe.

1462. DOMINOIS, F. La conférence de la Petite-Entente. [The conference of the Little Entente.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (647) Jul. 5, 1930: 1005-1007.—The conference of the Little Entente, held in June, 1930, at Strbské Pleso in the Slovakian Carpathians, was the most important of the eleven thus far held. It drew up a treaty providing for annual regular conferences, and extraordinary conferences when necessary, it provided for a president to hold office for one year and to be the minister for foreign affairs of the state in which the year's conference is held, and the representation of the three states by a single delegate at international conferences. Great consequences are foreseen as a result of this action, with reference to the economic union of the three states and also as concerns the Briand plan and general international affairs.—Luther H. Evans.

1463. GAUVAIN, AUGUSTE. Le projet d'union fédérale européenne de M. Briand. [Briand's project for a European federal union.] Esprit Internat. 4(15) Jul. 1930: 375-386.—Briand's memorandum on a European federal union subordinates economic to political problems. Although the Briand-Kellogg Pact had aimed in part to correct shortcomings of the League of Nations by creating obligations common to all states, the formation of regional groupings continues. Briand's plan is for a moral rather than geographical union; it excludes Russia and Turkey, and leaves open the question of the non-European parts of the British Empire. The memorandum repudiates the idea of a tariff union against the outside world and declares for the preservation of the absolute sovereignty of states. It fails to explain the relation of the confederation to the League. Whatever its fate, the memorandum causes the European states to reflect on their interdependence and to resolve their difficulties by peaceful means.—Ellen Deborah Ellis

1464. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. A gazdasági Népszövetség. [An economic League of Nations.] Külügyi Szemle. 7(2) Apr. 1930: 146-150.—Wilson emphasized the economic side of the peace program of the League of Nations. However, co-authors of the pact underestimated economic conflicts and up to the time of the World Economic Conference the League of Nations kept strictly out of purely commercial political prob-lems. The demand that the League concern itself with these matters came as a result of the conference. At the conference many socialist members urged the setting up of an international bureau of economics (Weltwirtschaftsamt). The League of Nations Assembly, however, laid this program on the table but created a new organ, the Consultative Economic Committee, a permanent economic conference on a small scale. Thus important gaps in the League pact have been filled in.-Ladislaus Rosenheim.

1465. KELLOGG, FRANK B. The World Court.

1405. KELLOGG, FRANK B. The World Court. Minnesota Law Rev. 14(7) Jun. 1930: 711-724.

1466. ÖRNE, ANDERS. The postal world state. Svenska Handelsbanken, Index. (44) Aug. 1929: 2-5.

1467. PERNOT, MAURICE. Fédération européenne. [European federation.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (655) Aug. 30, 1930: 1238-1240.—Luther H. Evans.

1468. SFORZA, CARLO. The proposed federations of European states.

tion of European states. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930: 658-665.

1469. STOKES, W. H. The Palestine dilemma. Engl. Rev. 51(2) Aug. 1930: 216-225.—The legal position of the Palestine mandate is a difficult one and some of the methods applied by Great Britain in giving effect to it are doubtful. The powers conferred by the League of Nations and the mandate were of a special character and should not have been enlarged as they were by virtue of the British foreign jurisdiction act. To set up a constitution for Palestine by order-in-council (1922) and to legislate further by the same means, has opened the way to severe criticism of Great Britain's honesty of intention. It would be wise to secure an advisory opinion from the Permanent Court of International Justice concerning the fundamental questions of the mandate.—H. D. Jordan.

1470. UNSIGNED. International association for the protection of industrial property. J. Patent Office Soc. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 267-271.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 5, 648, 694, 713, 832, 836, 841-842, 845, 850, 853, 866, 1201, 1233, 1279, 1282, 1291, 1311, 1315-1316, 1332, 1335, 1341, 1358, 1387-1388, 1390, 1418, 1439, 1452, 1462-1463, 1469)

1471. BERMANN, CARL. Germany and the Young Plan. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 583-597.—Germany has accepted the Young Plan. If

it cannot be carried out permanently, it will be because it imposes burdens too onerous for German industry. The plan is only one step farther along the reparations road and toward Germany's economic reconstruction. Her interest in its revision is the greater because the transfer protection of the Dawes Plan has been abolished, for which the new moratorium provision is not an equivalent. Two clauses in the Young Plan hold hope of revision. The Rhineland is freed five years

before the date set at Versailles and controls have been eliminated and financial independence restored. compared with the Dawes Plan, financial relief for the immediate future promises to be considerable, but comparisons for later years are of little value. On the other hand, guarantees for the 7% Dawes Loan are undisturbed and Germany is bound for two generations to pay fixed annuities which may involve greatly increased indebtedness.—Paul S. Peirce.

1472. BUCHLER, WALTER. Japan's tariff structure and trade methods. Tariff Rev. 81(6) Jun. 1930:

170-172, 186.

1473. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The United States and the League of Nations. Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. 6(9) Jul. 9, 1930: 167-184.— There has been a significant change in the direction of participation by the U. S. in practically all international conferences held under League auspices. With respect to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the article summarizes U.S. action, citing the anti-war pact and U. S. initiative in attempting to mediate in the Russo-Chinese dispute. The United States has in recent years opposed international sanctions, but has not defined its policy with respect to the League system of sanctions.—L. Deere.

1474. CARPENTER, M. O. Latin America in Jefferson's University. Institute of Public Affairs finds increasing desire in U. S. to be friendly with other Americas. Pan-Amer. Mag. 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 165-170.

1475. FERRANDI, JEAN. La vérité sur l'occupation turque au Borkou dans le Tibesti et l'Ennedi. The truth with respect to the alleged Turkish occupation of the eastern Sahara.] Afrique Française. 40(7) Jul. 1930: 391–398.—The Italians are today laying claim to the country north-east of Lake Tchad on the ground that the Turks had held it early in the century and that they became the latter's heirs under the terms of the treaty closing the Turco-Italian war. The claim is absurd as the Turks were never in effective occupation of the region and it was France which pacified and occupied it.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1476. FLETCHER, HENRY PRATHER. Quo vadis, Haiti? Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 533-548.—The material results of the American occupation of Haiti have been of great benefit to the country, especially the public health service. The chief criticism has been the failure to train Haitians to participate more in government affairs. This has grown out of the reluctance of the Americans to jeopardize the efficiency of the administration by such experiments. The Hoover Commission has recommended

a change in this attitude.—J. E. Holliday.

1477, FROMONT, PIERRE. La Grande-Bretagne et les États-Unis d'Europe. [Great Britain and the United States of Europe.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 418-444.—Because England's trade has fallen off it would seem to be her salvation to get inside the European customs barriers, yet she protests that the proposed union would be a death-blow to the League of Nations, driving Asiatic and Latin-American nations into similar regional groupings. Yet Great Britain has not hesitated to weaken the League by conferences on naval disarmament. The same England who dominates the British Empire fears that a European union might be dominated by one nation. England denies European self-sufficiency in raw materials, as well as the existence of any real solidarity; countries bordering the Atlantic ocean have more in common. England will not belong to any group she cannot dominate, and she will not do anything anti-American. Unfortunately the federation looks like retaliation against the United States because Briand launched the idea at the psychological moment when the American tariff was being raised. England's policy is to create a self-sufficient British

economic bloc embracing the Empire.—Martha Sprigg

GREENWOOD, THOMAS. empire and European federation. Empire Rev. 52 (354) Jul. 1930: 23-28.—Unless a scheme is devised whereby Great Britain, through forming a self-conscious economic, commercial, and even fiscal unit with the empire, has a prominent share in the future progress of Europe, Englishmen must oppose any federation of the continental countries such as that proposed by Briand.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1479. HOFFMANN, KARL. Die russische Erdölfrage in der Politik. [The Russian oil question in politics.] Z. f. Pol. 19(10) Feb. 1930: 657-675.—It might not have been difficult for the United States and the British oil groups to kill Russian competition in oil had they been united. Instead they fought each other for the sake of markets as they had formerly for oil fields and concessions. Sir Deterding's attempt to boycott the Soviet system led to an offensive against the Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Vacuum Oil Company, which had concluded sales agreements with the Soviet Naphtha syndicate. Peace was concluded by the Royal Dutch Shell with the Standard Oil of New Jersey in June, 1928, and with the Russians in February and March, 1929. On both fronts the English-Dutch concern had met defeat.-John B. Mason.

1480. JONES, R. L. Canada's cooperation in prohibition enforcement. Current Hist. 32 (4) Jul. 1930:

712 - 716.

1481. KAWAKAMI, K. America and Japan? Natl. Rev. (569) Jul. 1930: 333-342.—The American navy desires a fleet powerful enough for offensive operations in Japanese waters. The Japanese navy, by contrast, asks for no greater strength than is necessary to defend its home waters. The American attitude arises out of an unfounded fear concerning the Philippines. American apprehensions might be set definitely at rest by a Japanese-American convention effectively neutralizing the Philippines in the event of war between the two nations. If the islands are regarded as merely valuable in themselves, such an agreement should be entirely feasible. If, however, the islands are regarded as a naval base required for the advancement of American

economic interests in the Far East, the effort to neutralize them would be futile.—R. T. Pollard.

1482. LOUTRE, CAMILLE. A Berlin: Le budget de la Reichswehr. [The German army budget.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (643) Jun. 7, 1930: 861-862.—The recent budget appropriation for the Reichswehr indicates not that Germany is becoming a military menace, nor that she is preparing for war, but that she is re-arming to the full amount allowed under the Treaty of Versailles, with a view to the day when new political alignments will afford the opportunity of liberation from the pro-

visions of the treaty.—Luther H. Evans.

1483. MACPHAIL, ANDREW. The freedom of England. Quart. Rev. 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 1-16.— England. Quart. Rev. 255 (505) Jul. 1930: 1-16.— England, because of war debts, is in danger of being taxed to death. She must enter the economic war and put duties, not on manufactures, but on agricultural products. Agriculturally England is mortally ill, with acreage decreasing at an alarming rate. The government should buy the land and sell it on easy terms to the actual tenants and then protect them. England can attain ultimate free trade only through protection. Chester Kirby

1484. MURKULL, WILHELM. Danzig. Schicksal einer deutschen Stadt. [Danzig. The fate of a German city.] Z. f. Pol. 19 (9) Jan. 1930: 616-627.—Danzig's fate is determined by its position on the Baltic Sea and at the mouth of the Vistula. This river has served as a carrier of goods to the seaport, but it has also been a danger as a means of pressure by Poland. Poland was unable to dominate the rich and powerful

city, and later to prevent its annexation by Prussia. That Danzig today is not a part of Poland is due to the energy of Lloyd George. The relation of Danzig to Poland, created by the treaty of Versailles, is one of continuous dispute. The League of Nations has failed in its duty as arbitrator. The new Polish harbor of Gdynia, 25 kilometers west of Danzig, is artificially

aided by the Polish government. It is likely that French investments in Danzig will be lost.—John B. Mason.

1485. MARZIO, CORNELIO di. Considerazioni polemiche sull'Egitto. [Polemical considerations on Egypt.] Educ. Fascista. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 450-454.—
The Italian process is bloomed for its process. The Italian press is blamed for its sentimental sympathy The Italian press is blamed for its sentimental sympathy with Egyptian nationalism, contrary to the spirit of Fascism, the true interests of Italy, and endangering good relations with England. Moslem solidarity is international and the Egyptians are prone to assist the rebels of Cyrenaica. Nor could the expulsion of England in any case be expected to lead to the substitution of Italy, for history teaches that when one imperialism is driven out, it is never to make way for another.—Henry Furst.

1486. MEARS, FREDERICK C. Canada's tariff and tariff board. Tariff Rev. 81 (6) Jun. 1930: 163-166, 192.

1487. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, A. Verwirrung der Geister in England. [Confusion of ideas in England.] Europäische Gespräche. 8(1) Jan. 1930: 17-28.—England is temporarily unable to face the facts in regard to trade depression. She wrongly considers the causes to be (1) the war, the background of which she refuses to investigate lest the people be unwilling to fight another; (2) disorders in Asia, where she cannot see that British trade was based only upon political compulsion, always a temporary method; and (3) unfair competition from France, the United States, and

Russia, which is simply untrue. Even now Great Britain is preparing to repeat the Asiatic mistake in Africa.—M. H. Cochran.

1488. NANI, UMBERTO. Francia e Germania. [France and Germany.] Educ. Fascista. 8 (8) Aug. 1930: 429-434.—The events of the last month, the evacuation of the Rhine, the conflict between President Hindenburg and the government of Prussia over the dissolution of the *Stahlhelm*, the financial question, ending in new elections, and the official request for evacuation of the Rhine, all point to the existence of a new and significant international situation. All this causes France to devote more attention to relations with Italy. The situation of Europe from 1870 to 1914 is repeated, reversed; again there is a country attempting to preserve its hegemony, a beaten country eager to build up its lost position, again England is jealous of the victorious power's predominant position on the the victorious power's predominant position on the continent. There are added complications with the troubled condition of Russia, the rise of Italy, and America's economic interest in Europe.—Henry Furst.

1489. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. Die auswärtigen Ämter. [Foreign offices.] Hamburg Amerika Post. 2 (6) 1930: 184-188.

1490. OSUSKY, STEPHEN. La Tchécoslovaquie dans PEurope de demain. [Czechoslovakia in the

dans l'Europe de demain. [Czechoslovakia in the Europe of tomorrow.] Flambeau. 13 (11-12) Jun. 1930: 153-164.

1491. PADMORE, GEORGE. The revolt in Haiti. Labour Monthly. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 356-366.—An account by a Haitian Negro of the rising in Haiti of December, 1929, and of the background of the Haitian struggle for independence. American imperialism vies with the British in ruthless brutality.—E. Cole.

1492. PELLERAY, E. Les rapports des États-Unis et du Japon. [American-Japanese relations.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 82-85.—American and Japanese interests clash on Chinese affairs, immigration into the United States, and naval strength.

While the situation has been exceedingly tense in recent years, a common-sense attitude toward all these questions has been adopted in both countries and better feeling, which not even the chauvinists and jingoists can retard, is consequently developing rapidly.—
Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1493. PETRIE, CHARLES. Latin America to-day and tomorrow. Dublin Rev. 93 (370) Jul. 1929: 38-52.—In South America lies the future of the world. Traditions of government which obtain in London and Washington will never command much support south of the Rio Grande. The original stock in every republic has been replenished with the sturdy peasantry of European countries and this should continue. Fresh capital is also needed to exploit the enormous natural resources. No state is an economic unit and the present political frontiers will hardly be permanent. The Monroe Doctrine is a meaningless formula and a standing cause of discontent at Buenos Aires and Rio de

Janeiro.—John J. O'Connor.

1494. ROBERTS, LESLIE. Step-Uncle Sam. A
Canadian looks across the border. Harpers Mag. 161
(961) Jun. 1930: 20-27.

1495. SZÉKELY, ARTUR. Az európai vámpolitika

és a vámfegyverszünet terve. [European customspolicy and the customs armistice.] Századunk. 5(3) Mar. 1930: 113-117.—Excepting sympathetic but general declarations by a few great statesmen, Coudenhove-Calergi's welcome but theoretical movement, and Elemér Hantos' untiring literary propaganda, there is no sincere and practical endeavor to relieve the serious economic crisis. Beneath the aegis of the League of Nations several commercial-political agreements have been reached during the last few years, but they have not improved the situation on account of the manner in which they were applied. The latest effort of the League to reach an international customs armistice is not capable of changing European commercial policy nor of mitigating the lack of capital and the agricul-

tural crisis.—William Nötel.

1496. UNSIGNED. Einheitliche Grenzlandfürsorge. [Unified borderland supervision.] Deutsche Rundsch. 56 (9) Jun. 1930: 187-191.—The political and geographical status of Germany has been greatly disturbed by the Treaty of Versailles. Her boundary has been arbitrarily fixed, she has been deprived of complete sovereignty over many of the border provinces, and has been prohibited from constructing and maintaining any fortifications in these regions. The status of these areas, the desire of Germany's enemies to expand at her expense, the reaction of these conditions upon Germany, and the danger of ultimate alienation of these provinces call for some unified system of supervision and direction on the part of Germany.—Carl

Mauelshagen, Jr.

1497. UNSIGNED. La politique économique des diverses parties de l'Empire britannique. [The economic policy of various portions of the British empire.] Océanie Française. 26 (115) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 97-98.-Great Britain is being gradually won over to protection coupled with empire free trade. The latter, however, is contrary to the interests of Canada, South Africa, and Australia and they will never fall in with the proposal when it is finally made by the home government.—
Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1498. WHITE, J. BAKER. Six months of Soviet relations (December 12, 1929-June 12, 1930). Natl. Rev. (596) Jul. 1930: 387-393.

1499. WILLIS, H. J. Imperial conferences and

their corollary. An Australian view. United Empire. 21 (7) Jul. 1930: 369-371.
1500. WINTERTON. England and Egypt. Nine-

teenth Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 763-774.-The foreigners in Egypt, as attacks in 1919 and 1921 indicate, are in danger if there is no protection but that of the

Egyptian government. Should England withdraw, some other power would almost certainly step in at the first crisis. The Suez Canal zone might be safely defended without troops in Cairo and Alexandria. The fended without troops in Cairo and Alexandria. Sudan, however, which was the principal cause of the breakdown of the recent negotiations, deserves special attention. If England abandoned the Sudan, it would almost certainly mean trouble, which might ultimately lead to attacks upon Egypt not only from the Sudan but from the nearby desert and Arabia. England has surrendered most of her influence in internal administration in Egypt and this administration has suffered, but she still has a large economic stake there.—J. E. Bebout.

Bebout.

1501. XXX. Le mémorandum de M. Briand vu de Moscou. [The Briand memorandum as viewed from Moscow.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (647) Jul. 5, 1930: 1007–1009.—Luther H. Evans.

1502. ZAŁĘCKI, G. Dwie orientacje w polskiej polityce migracyjnej. [Two tendencies in the Polish migration policy.] Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnezo. 4 (1-2) Mar.-Jun. 1929: 166-206.—Polish policy regarding emigration has had no definite direction. A new policy should be inaugurated based upon tion. A new policy should be inaugurated based upon national interest. It was once a question of giving Poland a mandate over territory belonging formerly to Germany. Such a mandate is absolutely necessary for Poland's development. Moreover, some compensation should be asked from France in exchange for the numerous Polish emigrants to that country.—O. Eisenberg.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entry 1292)

1503. ALLARY, JEAN. Entre Londres et le Caire: dialogue anglo-égyptien. [Between London and Cairo: Anglo-Egyptian conversations.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (643) Jun. 7, 1930: 859-861.—A brief review of the emancipation of Egypt by treaty, with emphasis on the recent negotiations as solving all of the principal Anglo-Egyptian problems except that of the Sudan. Opinion is believed to demand a return to effective condominium in the Sudan. The cordial and honorable relations between the negotiators at the recent meeting are pointed out .- Luther H. Evans.

1504. ALLARY, JEAN. Les relations anglo-soviétiques et l'accord commercial du 16 avril 1930. [Anglo-Soviet relations and the commercial agreement of April 16, 1930.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (652) Aug. 9, 1930: 1196-1199.—A review of Anglo-Soviet relations from 1918 to 1930, with considerable detail relative to

the commercial agreement of 1930.—Luther H. Evans. 1505. JOHNSON, HUMPHREY. The treaty of the Lateran. Dublin Rev. 93 (370) Jul. 1929: 1-11.— A critical summary of the most important terms of the concordat and the treaty which will probably prove to be the most important one negotiated by the Holy See since the Napoleonic concordat of 1801. The position of Protestants and Jews will be improved since civil effects will follow upon marriage celebrated before a minister or rabbi.—John J. O'Connor.

1506. MANSFIELD, M. The Roman question: a diplomatic retrospect. Dublin Rev. 94 (372) Jan. 1930: 105-116.—Francesco Salata's Per la Storia Diplomatica della Questione Romana offers a comprehensive survey of the acute phase of the ground traversed from the date of Cavour's celebrated pronouncement, Chiesa libera nello stato libero, to the closing years of the 19th century, when the solution, to be affected only by what has been termed the post-war mentality, was adumbrated in the policy of the church by Pope Leo XIII. The article reviews opinion expressed in the daily and periodical press during the months following upon the signature of the Lateran Treaty, February, 1929 .--John J. O'Connor

1507. RINGMAN, ALEKSANDER. Pięciolecie rokowań handlowych z Niemcami. [Five years of commercial negotiations with Germany.] Ekonomista. 30 (1) 1930: 104-120.—Negotiations between Poland and Germany with a view to the establishment of a commercial treaty began in January, 1925. No satisfactory results have been reached. The delay can be explained by an analysis of Polish-German economic conditions

by an analysis of Ponsh-German economic conditions and the different stages through which these negotiations have passed.—O. Eisenberg.

1508. SFORZA, CARLO. Italie et Yougoslavie.
[Italy and Yugoslavia.] Esprit Internat. 4(15) Jul. 1930: 364-374.—In fixing the conditions of Italy's joining the entente, San Giuliano insisted on including Austria as an enemy; the acquisition of the natural Alpine frontier and Dalmatian islands, but not the mainland; and the maintenance of collaboration with Serbia. Sonnino, following San Giuliano, arranged in the Treaty of London for the annexation to Italy of a considerable portion of Dalmatia, thereby making a potential enemy of Serbia. After the War, Italy had acquired her natural frontiers, and in the ruin of Austria-Hungary full diplomatic liberty; but Sonnino wanted establishment in Dalmatia. The author became foreign minister in 1920, and convoked the Italo-Yugoslav Conference of Rapallo to regulate the Adriatic question. The Treaty of Rapallo, embodying in general San Guiliano's ideas, was the first mutually cooperative treaty between the two countries. Necessity and interest demand that Italy and Yugoslavia together move forward toward peace.—Ellen Deborah Ellis.

1509. SIDEBOTHAM, H. The naval treaty. Nineteenth Cent. 107 (640) Jun. 1930: 754-762.—The mathematical method is incapable of producing radical reduction and leads to navally dangerous results. Parity with the U.S. means the maintenance of capital ships that England does not need, while it prescribes a scale in ships for protecting commerce below the safety line. The treaty merely registered the settlement made by MacDonald and Hoover of the open quarrel with the U.S. The fundamental disagreement over the freedom of the seas must be tackled before great progress can be expected. Britain has continuously contended for special protection for her sea communications, while America feels that England is in a bad position to demand such protection when she herself refuses the freedom of the seas which would give her and others free communications.—J. E. Bebout.

1510. SMOGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. Les conditions de l'apaisement germano-polonais. [The conditions of German-Polish reconciliation.] Esprit Internat. 4(15) Jul. 1930: 402-420.—In spite of Germany's persisting determination to strangle Poland economically and otherwise, Poland has established herself internally and externally. As regards minorities Poland was obliged to sign a special treaty while Germany safeguarded her freedom of action. The condition of Germans in Poland is better than that of Poles in Germany. The present frontier in Upper Silesia, the result of a plebiscite and a decision of the League Council, is just, as is the Polish Corridor, because of the predominantly Polish population, Poland's unique geographical situation, and need for an outlet. German transit across the Corridor is free. For Central European countries also, Polish control of the Corridor is economically advantageous. The real trouble between Germany and Poland is one of feeling. Poland does not believe the cause of peace would be served by even a peaceful immediate revision of treaties, which must be allowed to prove themselves for at least a generation.-Ellen Deborah Ellis.

1511. ST., F. Polsko-francuska konwencja o ubezpieczeniu górniczem. [The Polish-French agreement on miners' insurance.] Praca i Opieka Spoleczna. 10(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 179-191.—A survey on the negotiations preceding the conclusion of the agreement of Dec. 21, 1929, between Poland and France, and an analysis and appreciation of it. Fundamental principles are equality of treatment of the citizens of both countries, and grant of insurance benefits to the miners of both countries, when the insurance was contracted successively in both countries.—O. Eisenberg.

1512. UNSIGNED. L'accord commercial provisoire anglo-soviétique. [The provisional Anglo-Soviet commercial agreement.] Europe Nouvelle. 13 (652) Aug. 9, 1930: 1199–1201.—The French text of the commercial agreement of Apr. 16, 1930, and the attendant procès-verbaux and declarations.—Luther H.

Evans

UNSIGNED. La questione maltese e il 1513. "Libro bianco" della Santa Sede. [Maltese affairs and the "White book" of the Holy See.] Civiltà Cattolica.

(1921) Jul. 1930: 3-12.—Illustrates from the Esposizione Documentata della Questione Maltese, published by the Holy See, which answers the English Correspondence with the Holy See relative to Maltese Affairs.— G. Bruni.

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 1168, 1171, 1456)

** 1514. HARLEY, J. H. The main issue in disarmament. Fortnightly Rev. 127 (762) Jun. 1930: 751-760.—Substantial progress has recently been made in clearing the way toward world disarmament. Great Britain has renounced a dangerous naval competition with America and resigned herself to a parity. The results of the recent Naval Conference are, however, "more satisfactory, as applied to the particular circumstances of Great Britain and the United States, than they are when related to the situation of the big European nations." In disarmament it is essential "that the world shall act as a whole." Parity between individual states is not sufficient.—J. A. Swisher.

1515. HECKSCHER, ELI F. War and economic

Index Svenska Handelsbanken. 5 (54) Jun. 1930: 116-130.—As the function of economy is not that of a master but of a servant, economic factors cannot automatically create, prevent, or limit a war of the type of

1914. Moreover, they cannot purposely be wielded to prevent an outbreak of war.—Roger S. Hamilton.

1516. LIPPMANN, WALTER, and GÉRAUD, ANDRÉ. The London Naval Conference. An American view; a French view. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 8(4) Jul. 1930: 499-452.—Although MacDonald and Hoover should receive credit for their sincerity in attempting to solve the problem of disarmament, they failed to prepare adequately for the French negotia-tions. Hoover failed to present to the American people the difficulties connected with its solution. Donald's leadership was indifferent, for he lacked the driving force which Charles E. Hughes supplied at the Washington Conference. The conference was jeopardized not by the French claim to rebuild her fleet according to her requirements, but by the Italian claim for parity with France. As a result, Franco-Italian relations are worse than before the conference. The League of Nations Covenant has also been seriously weakened because the British demonstrated the fact that they would not always be willing to abide by the request of the League to apply the sanctions of the covenant.—J. E. Holliday.

1517. MANTOUX, PAUL. Les leçons de la conférence navale. [The lessons of the naval conference.] Esprit Internat. 4(15) Jul. 1930: 387-401.—The London Naval Conference suffered from the spectacular emphasis put on its convocation and expected results. The preliminary drawing together of Great Britain and the U.S. created suspicion. Although accepting the principle of parity with the U.S., Great Britain retained the two power standard for Europe. From the Italian demand for parity with France the conference learned that a five power disarmament treaty was impossible without Franco-Italian settlement. Therefore, although the three power accord was achieved, the real results of the conference were left in suspense. A certain progress, however, was made in the agreements signed by the five powers, providing for the five year building holiday, the principle of global limitation, and limitation by categories, with some transfer of tonnage. For security nothing was done. Further efforts will succeed only with the strengthening of the League of Nations.—Ellen Deborah Ellis.

1518. MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, A.

London naval conference: an American success. Hamburg Amerika Post. 2(6) 1930: 179-183.

1519. ORMESSON, WLADIMIR d'. L'avenir de la paix. [The future of peace.] Europäische Gespräche. 8(1) Jan. 1930: 1-16.—The characteristics of pre-war Europe were easy living, self-confidence based on world hegemony, and armed groups of powers. The war destroyed all three. The duty of the present generation is to establish a firm peace by believing in the ma-chinery of peace, renewing at short intervals the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact, etc., and revising existing treaties to meet changed conditions. A hopeful sign for peace is the growing economic cooperation between the nations of Europe. Locarno helps remove war passions that divide France and Germany but their cooperation will increase the more they meet at Geneva. -M. H. Cochran.

1520. ROYAMA, MASAMICHI. Fundamental problems of international relations in the Pacific. Gaiko Jiho. 53 (1) Jan. 1930: 103-111.—The center of gravity of international relations has shifted since the World War from the European continent to the Pacific. There are three contrasts in this area. The first is the struggles between European and American Powers, the chief of which is that between England and America. The second is the relation between the Powers and their colonies and the problem of the status of self-governing colonies, as well as the relations of the Powers with China. The third is the relation of Soviet Russia with the other states. Japan has an interest in all of these relations. The central cause is interpreted as a contrast between different races, economic systems, or cultures. The author favors the theory of a discrepancy between different stages of cultural development. These contrasts are deep-rooted, and it is not the psychology of the people concerned to look with a detached attitude into the fundamental relations of things. The key to the solution lies in the development of situations which actually end these contrasts and the development of the psychologies of the people, which will be conducive to the creation of such situations. (Article in Japanese.)— Y. Takaki.

1521. SCELLE, GEORGES. Le mémorandum Briand et la fédération européenne. [The Briand memorandum and the European federation.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 143 (427) Jun. 10, 1930: 363-375.—There are three centers of possible political crystallization—Geneva, Moscow, and Washington. Briand's suggested federation would accentuate the gulfs between these centers. The League of Nations works mostly with European affairs. If this function should be taken over by the union, what would be left to the League? The federation would of necessity be stronger than the League. Before uniting Europe it will be necessary to know what Europe is. And where is the vaunted community of European culture? Briand's idea must receive serious consideration, however, for Europe is ruining her own prosperity and living as if on the brink

of war. The basic idea of a customs union is unassailable, for there is real economic solidarity in Europe.-

Martha Sprigg Poole. 1522. SUGIMURA, YOTARO. The London Conference and Japan, Great Britain, and the United Kokusaichishiki. 10(6) Jun. 1930: 18-25.-The result of the London Conference from a technical point is such that we can really congratulate ourselves on the failure of the Geneva Conference. Politically, the checking of competition for naval armament has prevented social unrest as well as the rise of revolutionary movements. The parity between England and the U. S. is important in connection with the international status of Great Britain and especially its relations to the dominions. The three-Power pact has eased the problems of the Pacific, and especially of China, and has strengthened Japan's position in the Far East. It has further facilitated the convening of a disarmament conference on a larger scale by the League of Nations. The abandonment of the traditional supremacy of the sea by Great Britain was an important factor in making this pact possible. This was a proper policy for English statesmen confronted with various problems calling for urgent solution. The British nation is satisfied with the checking of building competition between England and America and the consequent closer friendship. The position of Japan is similar to that of Great Britain. The problem of ratio between Japan and the United States has a close connection with the latter's participation in Far Eastern problems. But in view of a recent change in Sino-American relations, there will be little conflict of claims between Japan and the United States. The United States could easily double or treble her present arma-But the traditional democratic conscience among the healthier elements of the American nation is still strong. Her diplomacy is sometimes comparable to the conduct of inexperienced youth. The central motive is comparatively pure idealism. The older

nations fail to understand this fact. But its recognition is important as a guarantee of world peace. (Article in

Japanese.)— Y. Takaki. 1523. UNSIGNED. Luci e ombre sul problema europeo. [Lights and shadows in European problems.] Civillà Cattolica. (1912) Feb. 1930: 289-300.—Exaggerated nationalism, economic disorders, the race of armaments and Bolshevism endanger the peace of Europe. Among the hopeful signs are the diffusion of the idea of the futility of the war, the increased feeling of European solidarity, and the necessity of defending Europe against the invasion of American goods.

G. Bruni.

1524. WHITE, A. K. What is international peace?

Hibbert J. 28 (4) Jul. 1930: 699-707.

1525. ZAMORA, JUAN CLEMENTE. La era del hombre anónimo. [The era of the undistinguished man.] Rev. de la Habana. 1 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 1-20.—The 19th century was an age of economic and political conflicts dominated by the philosophy that the welfare of one's own people depended on the exploitation of other peoples. Protectionism is a phase of this doctrine. Politically the result was an armed peace resulting in the World War, which ushered in an era of international organizations and agreements. The next inevitable step will be the removal of tax barriers within great international economic areas, of which Europe will perhaps be the first. Soon economically united Europe, Russia, and the British Empire will be pitted against the United States in a tariff war. A free trade union between the United States and Latin America, beginning perhaps with Cuba, would be ideal, since the former would provide manufactured products and the latter countries the raw materials. Latin America latter countries the raw materials. would be enabled to raise the standard of living, shorten the working hours, raise the level of wages, provide better education, social insurance, continuous employment, and other items of social welfare for her people. L. L. Bernard.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 309, 315, 623, 1196, 1540, 1555, 1580, 1628, 1636, 1699, 1717, 1777, 1829, 1833, 1883,

1526. BRANFORD, VICTOR. A more realistic approach to the social synthesis. Social. Rev. 22(3) Jul. 1930: 195-218.—This article presents what the author believes to be the main historic line of sociological development, beginning with such thinkers as Montesquieu and Condorcet. Its main initiators have been Comte and Le Play, with Spencer in some ways a continuator of Comte, and Demolins and de Tourville as continuators of Le Play. For us of this generation the line culminates in the synthetic work of Geddes, the continuator of both Comte and Le Play. Sociology has been the latest of the master-sciences to emerge. was necessary for two reasons: (1) social phenomena, the most complex of all, are the hardest to arrange and classify so as to differentiate the symptomatic from the particular and the incidental; (2) there are the preoccupations, and consequent bias of interests associated with self, group, class, nation, empire; all of them inimical to the detached observation and verifiability of the generalization which science demands. Sociology has suffered a long arrest because of the lack of a life-theory to link it into a working partnership with biology and psychology. The labors of Comte, Spencer, and Le Play to some extent, have yet borne little fruit in this respect. However, Le Play's generalization (Place, Work, Folk) has, in the hands of Patrick Geddes, a naturalist and a thinker, pushed through biology into sociology, and supplied the basis for a working theory of life at once organic, psychic and social. As the apparatus of sociological investigation we have the regional survey, the historic survey, the vital survey, and the survey of evils.—O. D. Duncan. 1527. CHALUPPY, EM. La sociologie Tchécoslo-

vaque pendant les dernières dix années. [Czechoslovakian sociology during the past ten years.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 38 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 411-419. -Czech sociology has developed at a rapid rate of recent years largely because of the efforts and example of Masaryk and Blaha, to say nothing of a host of other able Czech sociologists. Their works fall into two main groups: (1) professional-scientific, and (2) philosophical-practical. Holeck is perhaps the outstanding writer in the latter field although there are a great many others. Slovak sociology has not had a development comparable to that of Czech; the latter has flourished remarkably. In view of this fact, it is quite surprising that the government has not seen fit to make greater provision for chairs of sociology in its universities nor for sociological research. There are signs, however, that this situation will be materially improved in the

future. - Howard Becker. 1528. DEMCHUK, Р. ДЕМЧУК, П. 'Нарисы про соучасный стан німецької філософіі. [Modern German philosophy.] Прапор Марксизму. (6) 1930: 63-77. -Analysis of the crisis of modern philosophical thought in Germany and predominance of mystic trends is interpreted by this writer as an indication of the "capi-talistic crisis." The most vital characteristics of the crisis in philosophy in Germany according to Demchuk might be traced along the following lines: decay of Kantianism, so called "monistic trend," pseudo-renaissance of Hegelianism as a philosophy of fascism, philosophy of the sociofascism, dialectics in the light of modern philosophy in Germany, etc.—J. V. Emelianoff.

1529. ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. Recent American sociology. Scientia. 47 (217-5) 1930: 335-343.—Aside from the extreme behaviorists the most pronounced tendencies of recent American sociology have been: (1) to stress the importance of the mental side of social life, and so the close interdependence of psychology and sociology; (2) to overcome "particularism" by an organic or synthetic view of social life; (3) to develop sociology in the interests of ethical ideals and of social reconstruction. These tendencies while manifested in many writers, are most clearly exemplified in the work of Cooley, who paid much attention to human nature as an outgrowth of "group nature," especially of pri-mary groups, to the social significance of communication, and to the web of intercommunication. The latter points clearly to another concept which American sociologists have found fundamental-culture. Culture. upon analysis, consists of ideas, mainly patterns, which are passed along from individual to individual and which collectively form the tradition and custom of the group. To this "group culture" all individuals conform their behavior in a general way, though the culture of a given group is manifested differently with individual variations by each of its members. This idea of culture has been markedly reinforced by the contributions of the anthropologists, notably Lowie, Kroeber, Wissler, and Goldenweiser. W. I. Thomas and his pupils have also done much to secure proper recognition of the cultural factor in the social process. The extreme culturists deny the importance of the individual in social change, but the less radical contingent merely insist that the patterns of individual and of group behavior are cultural patterns and as such cannot be understood without understanding of their historical antecedents. There are a few American sociologists, such as Keller, who cling to the evolutionary analogy and whose work is therefore continuous with that of Darwin and Spencer, which can hardly be said to represent the main stream of American sociology. The latter may be said to be very simple and practical, an approach to social problems which is non-mechanistic, revealing at once the possibility and the scientific basis of rational social control.—Howard Becker.

1530. KRUEGER, FELIX. Nekrolog auf Johannes Volkelt. [Necrology of Johannes Volkelt.] Berichte ü. d.

Verhandl. d. Sächsischen Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig, Philol.- Hist. Kl. 82 (1) 1930: pp. 14.
1531. PINCHERLE, ALBERTO. Recenti studi americani di sociologia. [Recent American sociological studies.] Nuovi Studi di Diritto, Econ. e Pol. 2 (1) Jan. -Feb. 1929: 58-69.—In this article are collected a number of recent books on sociology and listed a number of the magazines given to that field. The author reviews, not very favorably, several of the books listed and some of the numbers of several of the periodicals. Among the books reviewed are deLaguna, The factors of social evolution; Wallis, An introduction to sociology; Dexter, Social adjustments, and Parsons, An introduction to modern social problems.—Albert Langeluttig.

1532. SHAMSASTRI, R. A peep into ancient Indian sociology. Ann. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Inst. 11(3) Apr. 1930: 201-234.

1533. SOROKIN, PITIRIM. Die Soziologie als Spezialwissenschaft. Soziologisches Symposion IV. [Sociology as a special science: a sociological symposium.] Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol. 6(1) Mar. 1930: 1-9.—Sociology is a nomographic, i.e., generalizing, rather than ideographic science, and as such studies and describes, analyzes and classifies three fundamental realms of anthropo-social phenomena, the special study of which is not undertaken by any of the other social

and cultural (printerwissenschaftlichen) sciences and which he outside the proper scope of these sciences: (I' the facts Wesensruge and relationships that manifest themselves as constants in all the elements and therefore constitute the essential nature of every anthropo-social phenomenon. (2) the constancy and measure of variability of the causal and functional relationshirts exhitting deriveen the indepent hasses of soils' plenomena imestigares of the order soils. End your rai skiences. B the constancy and measure of variability the raisal and fine michal relationatine between Sifferent classes of annumous-social predictions and a bullanti son it retractivel coertains. Sommer us transforme delicher & dougge-polige dit & magica collicaophizing, but a distinct and consistent arreade vil a well-defined though highly differentiated field of soniv. Its methods may and must include all the methods if the nomographic sciences from the decipative to the statistical, historical and experimental. It is in the correspondence of the results attained by various methods that we have the best rest of their valuity. In the matter of teaching organization, the student should begin its study late rather than early in his university course. Instead of an "introductory course, there should be a foundation course, or bett r courses covering at least: (1 History of somal mener, past and contemporary: (2 methodological rientation, of sociology and the social sciences: (3' general theory of foundations, structure, relationships, and forms of anthropo-social phenomena: (4' social organization or social morphology: (5' social processes diviamic and functional relationships. These may be followed by as many specialized courses as circumstances and means permit. — W. C. Learmann.

permit. - W. C. Lemmann.
1534. STOLTENBERG. H. L. Seele. Geist and
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1535. STONEQUIST, EVERETT V. Eugenio Ri-gnano, 1870-1930. Amar. J. Social. 35 2 Sep. 1930: 282-284.

1536. WALTHER, ANDREAS. Zur Verwirk-Behang einer vollständigen Sociologie. Toward the derelepment of an independent science of sometings. -German sociology has been cultivated as a secondary

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HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

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ing 1925-6, four during 1926-7, and two substitutes, one each year. The 18 materials used were not available at other periods. "The aims of the study were to determine children's interest in play materials, as indicated by (1) the number of times each material was chosen and the length of time it was played with, (2) day to day persistence in the use of a material, (3) the order of choice of materials, and (4) accessories used." The social value of the materials, and the amount of watching were also studied. Analyses were made of the use of the materials, and of the types of watching. Most of the activities occurred with the house corner, sand, blocks, see-saw, dishes, and kiddy-kars, but few with the blackboard, animals and doll. Detailed results are presented.—Alice L. Berry.

1550. HULSON, EVA LEAH. Block constructions of four-year-old children. J. Juvenile Research. 14 (5)

Jul. 1930: 209-222

1551. NEUMEYER, MARTIN H. Conscience behavior of children. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14(6) Jul.-

Aug. 1930: 570-578.

1552. SALUSKY, A. S. Collective behavior of children at a preschool age. J. Soc. Psychol. 1(3) Aug. 1930: 367-378.—In order to study the development of social habits, children's "collectives" in Ukrainia were observed. A "collective" is defined as "a group of persons between whom there is a certain interaction and who react as a whole to the stimuli of a situation. This study is limited to short-lived spontaneous collectives. The author's hypothesis is that children's behavior towards the collective is determined by exogenous and endogenous stimuli. One of the principal factors is the influence of the milieu. "The character of the games is determined by the home environment of the children which in its turn determines the duration of the association and the number of partakers." Leaders were recorded in 50-75% of the collectives studied. Data is given for percentage of collectives of various durations, relations between age, duration and size of group, and percentage of children taking part in games representing various life situations. The study comes from the Institute of Educational Research, Ukrainia (Kharkov).—Alice L. Berry.

1553. SMALL, MADAME. L'enfant à la maison.
[The child at home.] Nouvelle Éduc. 9 (87) Jul. 1930:

105-115.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1637, 1841-1842)

1554. DASHIELL, J. F. An experimental analysis of some group effects. J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychols 25 (2) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 190-199.—Two groups of students were tested as to their achievements (1) when working alone, (2) when working with a "co-working" non-competitor group, (3) when working to excel other members of group who were in the role of rivals, (4) and when working under close observation of specta-The subject matter included 36 multiplication problems of two place numbers by two place number. 45 examples of mixed relations or analogies, and free serial word associations. Results indicated that an audience stimulates speed at the expense of accuracy, no clear facilitation was made in case of co-workers, speed seemed to be increased by rivalry. Differences in degrees of solitude seemed to be present when individuals worked alone. Problems of adaptation to distraction, conditioning to incidental social stimuli, differences in personality makeup, etc., need to be considered in any valid measure of the effect of the group upon the individual.—Mabel A. Elliott.

1555. FLUGEL, INGEBORG. On the significance of names. Brit. J. Medic. Psychol. 10 (2) Aug. 1930: 208-213.—The psychological significance of names has been largely ignored by students. Psycho-analytic

writers such as Stekel, Rank, and Abraham have called attention to this as a significant problem of research. The role of names may be analyzed from three angles: (1) general influence on character and behavior, (2) choice of profession or occupation, and, (3) choice of love object. Names may suggest certain character traits to the individual. He may attempt to live up to the conception of self implied in the name. Or the name may act as a counter suggestive agent, the person violating the conception of self implied in the name. They apparently have played a rather important role in the choice of love objects as witness Schiller's three Charlottes, Shelley's three Harriets, and Byron's love for

Marys and Marions.—W. O. Brown.

1556. ROEMER, G. A. Die Innenwelt einer Persönlichkeit und das Problem ihrer wissenschaftlichen Erschliessung. [The inner world of a personality and

the problem of its scientific portrayal.] Psychol. Rund-sch. 2 1930: 4-12.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 2973. 1557. SUTER, J. Über die psychotechnische Methode der Characterbestimmung. [Psychotechnical methods of character analysis.] Psychol. Rundsch. 1 1930: 361-366.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 2331.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 1545, 1815, 1817)

1558. HATTINGBERG, HANS von. Die Tragik der weiblichen Situation. [The tragedy of the status of women.] Neue Rundsch. 41(8) Aug. 1930: 260–273.—Although the intellectual forces of women have been aroused, they have until now worked mostly along lines indicated by male achievement. The typical fe-male talent points toward a psychology based on understanding. But it appears that women shun this—their most natural task. The main reason for this is the fact that every woman, as soon as she devotes herself to things intellectual, is drawn into a conflict between concentration toward (outward) achievement and con-centration toward (inner) fulfilment or "pure being." Moreover women are in the beginning of their intellec tual development. The development in America and Russia has led to renunciation of the romantic tension of the mind.—Marie T. Wendel.
1559. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. Wirtschaft und

Sexualmoral. [Economics and sex ethics.] Nord u. Süd. 53 (8) Aug. 1930: 719-723.

1560. WIEGAND, CHARMION von. Sex puritanism in Russia. Nation. 131 (3393) Jul. 16, 1930: 62-64.—Russia today is a pioneer land, and its morality is dictated by expediency and economic necessity. A good communist cannot indulge in sex excesses any more than he can in luxurious living. Such indulgence is frowned on, not because sensual pleasure is disapproved, but because it involves a loss of time and energy. The Communist moral code is yet to be developed. When hard-working members earn a brief period of leisure, excesses often occur. But in general, love luxury, leisure and even art yield second place to the ideals of the party. Polygamy is prohibited, and frequent divorce and remarriage are discouraged.—F. W. Binkley.

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entry 1078)

1561. MAMLOK, LOTTE. Erfahrungen aus der juristischen Eheberatung. [Deductions from legal ad-

vice in matters of matrimony.] Die Frau. 37(6) Mar. 1930: 338-341.—The collaboration of jurists and physicians is necessary to achieve eugenic results. The legal adviser is useful in a preliminary examination of the conditions under which the married couple intend to settle down-the legal and moral relationship they intend to carry out in their married life. Questions of establishing the home and of home management, questions of the duties imposed upon the wife—these should be settled in advance, the same as questions of sexual hygiene, of eventual separation, etc.—G. L. Duprat.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS **PROBLEMS**

(See also Entries 1684, 1701, 1708, 1718)

1562. FOSTER, ROBERT G. Note on factors influencing the divorce rate in Iowa. Amer. J. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930: 285-286.

1563. RUBINOW, I. M. After divorce—what? New Republic. 63 (815) Jul. 16, 1930: 226-228.—The probability of divorce has increased from 12% in 1910 to about 25% at present. Eighty percent of divorced persons remarry. Alimony is asked in only one out of eight cases. As a phenomenon applying to a quarter of the married population, divorce must be considered a commonplace occurrence to which social conditions must be adjusted. The large number of remarriages may be taken as an indication that the increase in divorce does not imply the breakdown of marriage as an institution.—F. W. Binkley.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL **GROUPS**

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 273, 284, 319, 412, 521, 535, 542, 583, 647, 866, 1208, 1281, 1492, 1502, 1578, 1584, 1602)

1564. BATTEN, J. H. New features of Mexican immigration. Pacific Affairs. 3 (10) Oct. 1930: 956-966.—The census report of 1920 showed 486,418 Mexicans in the United States; estimates indicate that the 1930 census will show between 1,000,000 and 1,250,000. From January 1, 1920 to June 30, 1929, 468,889 Mexicans entered the United States legally, or a monthly average of 4,667. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year the monthly average was 1,165. By the strict enforcement of existing laws and the cooperation of the Department of State and the Department of Labor the Mexican border has been transformed from an open to a closed one. The number of smuggled aliens taken into custody by the Border Patrol rose from 10,686 in 1927 to 18,000 in 1928, to 29,568 in 1929—for both the Canadian and Mexican border. Deportation laws, also, are being rigorously enforced. The immigration offices at El Paso, Texas, and Los Angeles, California show deportations as follows for the fiscal years 1927, 1928, and 1929: 2,244; 2,515; 3,425 respectively; and voluntary departures of apprehended persons amounted, for the same years, to: 7,137; 8,178; 10,234. Voluntary repatriation of Mexicans already in this country has also increased.—Constantine Panunzio.

1565. BELIN, IVO. Overseas emigration in 1929. Belgrade Econ. Rev. 5 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 160-164. 1566. GOLDING, ARTHUR. Die Wanderbewegung in Ostpreussen seit der Jahrhundertwende mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Abwanderung vom Lande. [The migration movement in East Prussia since the beginning of the century with special attention to emigration from the country.] Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts. 69 (2-3) 1930: 203-234.

1567. GONNARD, RENÉ. L'immigration étrangère en France. [Foreign immigration in France.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 22-2 (3) Jun. 1930: 545-575.—In recent years the volume of immigration into France from Italy has declined in relative importance, while there has been an increase in the relative volume from Poland, Spain and Belgium. The immigrants tend to settle in those districts of France nearest their respective countries of origin, although Paris and the Department of the Seine has the largest foreign population. The industries which employ the largest percentage of foreign laborers are, in the order of importance, lumbering, steel and iron, construction, and transportation.

—Morris E. Garnsey.

1568. HEBERLE, RUDOLF. Die Anpassung der Einwanderer in den Vereinigten Staaten. III. Wandlungen der Sitte. IV. Zur Kulturellen Seite des Einwandererproblems. [The assimilation of immigrants in the Morris of IV.] in the United States. III. Changes in the mores. IV.

Cultural aspects of the immigration problem.] Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol. 8 (4) 1930: 407-420.—See also Entry 2: 8529.—F. N. House.

1569. KRAL, M. The problem of Jewish colonization in the Far East. Reflex. 6 (2) Mar. 1930: 13-22.— The author doubts the success of Jewish colonization in Biro Badzhan. Most of the area is covered with taigas-jungle-like thickets and marshes. There are no roads, except a few footpaths. The yearly rainfall is about 525 mm.; fully 90% descends in the period of two months, July and August. The rains are torrential and cause yearly devastating floods. The forests are infested with the poisonous fly. About 50% of the transmigrant peasants from the Ukraine and the Central provinces of Russia return, as they cannot stand the hard life that the place demands of them. The small town bred Jew is still less adapted to a life of great physical strain, drenching rains, and complete isolation in primordial forests. Besides, there are great financial difficulties involved, which the author doubts the Soviets will be able to shoulder in the immediate future. Uriah Z. Engelman.

1570. SMELANSKY, M. Jewish colonization and the Fellah. The effects of Jewish land settlement in Palestine on the native rural population and on agricultural development in general. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 5 (8) May 15, 1930: 146-166.— Palestine's future development and return to its ancient level of fertility depends upon the influx of new energy, enterprise and capital. All this is supplied by the Jewish people returning to their ancient home, not for economic motives, but drawn there by a national and

spiritual impulse.—Marie T. Wendel.
1571. TAIT, D. CHRISTIE. The international organisation of migration. Internat. Labour Rev. 21(2) Feb. 1930: 202-216.—The article outlines the progress that has been made up to the present in the international organization of migration, with special reference to typical bilateral agreements between states and the role of the International Labour Conference in promot-

ing agreements of this type.—H. Fehlinger.

1572. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Note on streams of Mexican migration. Amer. J. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930:

1573. TSAO LIEN-EN. Chinese migration—its cause and characteristics. Chinese Econ. J. 7 Jul. 1930: 721-744.—The Chinese have been for 4,000 years an agricultural people. Where the Chinese go, sanddunes become wheat fields. This peaceful agricultural penetration has been the secret of their remarkable growth and solidarity. With a population of approximately 400,000,000 only about 1.6% have migrated to foreign countries, and two-thirds of these are on Japanese soil. Migration to Western countries has been negligible and has now been practically stopped by immigration laws. So China must turn to Manchuria immigration laws. So China must turn to Manchuria

(which is under her own rule except for 1,400 of its 362,300 square miles, which is under lease to Japan) as an outlet for migrants from China proper. About 90% of Manchuria's 27,000,000 are Chinese, and more are coming daily, 2,231,508 grown Chinese migrants entering from China proper in the five years 1925–29. Chinese and Russian economic experts estimate that the saturation point for Manchuria is 75,000,000 and and that this number will be reached in 50 years, at the present rate of increase. But Chinese migration does not stop in Manchuria, which is the only gateway through which China's millions may flow to the two vast undeveloped territories of Mongolia and Siberia. Mongolia, Tibet and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) are neither peopled nor directly governed by the Chinese. But Mongolia and Siberia are especially suitable to Chinese migration. Mongolia alone has 1,367,953 square miles, nearly the size of China proper. Chinese migrants will naturally and inevitably flow into this vast territory. Shantung and Chibli immigrants are now doing so. Chinese are also steadily pouring into the Russian territory of Siberia. The end of the century may see Chinese cities in the heart of Mongolia and Siberia. The Chinese are struggling for immediate Their superior farming has won its way expansion. wherever they have been allowed to go. It is beyond dispute that Manchuria will be peopled to capacity by the Chinese, and probably Mongolia also. Far sighted men see the day when Siberia will be chiefly Chinese.—R. E. Baber.

1574. UNSIGNED. Annual invasion of Canada. Canada Week by Week. 526 May 31, 1930.—Tourist travel in Canada is at its peak during July and August; approximately 13,000,000 last year, the larger percentage from the United States in 4,508,000 cars—3,416,-588 cars for 24 hours or less, 1,091,014 up to 60 days, and 1,206 for longer than two months. Parsports are not required of motorists from the United States, nor (up to 90 days) duty or bond, but only a customs permit at port of entry; they also report when returning. In 1929 tourists from Canada southward bound, in 619,572 cars, spent \$65,000,000; rail and steamer tourists to the United States, \$26,000,000; tourists through ocean ports to Europe and other countries, \$20,000,000.—Constantine Panunzio.

1575. UNSIGNED. Immigration to Canada. Canada Week by Week. 523 May 10, 1930.—Immigration to Canada for the fiscal year April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, totalled 163,288, a decrease of 4,434 or 3% compared with the previous year. Of the total, 64,082 were from the British Isles, 30,727 from the United States, 30,332 from Northern Europe, and 38,147 from other

regions.—Constantine Panunzio. 1576. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle Calédonie-l'arrival de nouveaux colons et la culture de la ramie. [The arrival of new colonists in New Caledonia and the cultivation of the China grass fibre plant.] Océanie Française. 26 (114) May-Jun. 1930: 71.—A group of settlers from Brittany arrived in New Caledonia recently to undertake the cultivation of the China grass fibre plant and a second body, with the same intentions, is expected shortly. These people have a wrong notion with respect to the agricultural possibilities of the colony-China grass cannot be commercially produced there because of climatic conditions. Settlers are greatly desired, but efforts should be made to prevent potential colonists from suffering disappointment through having formed plans based on misinformation, which cannot be carried out.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 501, 1253, 1254-1256, 1258-1259, 1261-1262, 1264-1267, 1273, 1278, 1304, 1393, 1415, 1461, 1569, 1796)

UNSIGNED. Le congrès de colonisation rurale d'Alger. [The Algerian rural colonization congress.] Afrique Françoise. 40(4) Apr. 1930: 152–153.—In an attempt to interest young Frenchmen to take up land in Algeria, a rural colonization congress has been planned for May 26-29. Substantial reductions in steamship and railroad fares will be granted and all persons attending will be guests of the government on excursions carefully planned to reveal the great agricultural possibilities which the country offers.— Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1578. UNSIGNED. The potentiality of coloniza-

tion in North Manchuria. Chinese Econ. J. 7(2) Aug.

1930: 928-933.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 1287, 1670)

1579. LEEMENS, VICTOR. Zur soziologischen Gliederung Flanders. [Social stratification of Flanders.] Flandern. 26 (6) May 1929: 563-566.
1580. SULZBACH, WALTER. Die "Klasse" und der Klassenkampf. ["Class" and class struggle.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 63(2) 1930: 274-308.— The concept "class" cannot be dealt with if the realistic, Platonic standpoint is not abandoned. There is no single characteristic upon which a definition of "class" can be based. Most of the literature previously devoted to classes and the class struggle has made use of one-sided and partial concepts, and hence a new definition must be coined. Some of the points which must be included are: (1) every group is a class in the degree to which its members are led to cooperate by an economic situation common to all; (2) every group is a class in the degree to which the cooperation of its members is intended to prevent or bring about a fundamental change in the existing economic order: (3) every group is a class in the degree to which its members are class-conscious, i.e. believe in the existence of their class. Historically, only one group fulfills all the requirements; it is the so-called proletariat. Even in this case, however, all the conditions have not been fulfilled during the whole period throughout which this class has been said to exist; the "proletariat," as commonly used, is an ideal-typical concept. Such concepts are, as Max Weber has pointed out, heuristic constructs which intensify or heighten certain characteristics of the mass of phenomena they comprise in order that a more usable scientific tool may be created. The justification for the use of ideal-typical concepts is pragmatic; if greater understanding and predictive power results from their use no objection can be taken.—Howard Becker.

1581. UNSIGNED. The single woman. Soc. Forces. 9(1) Oct. 1930: 91-93.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 65-66, 275, 504, 509, 523, 524, 533, 540, 556-557, 568, 571, 574, 586, 595, 648, 1016, 1023, 1242, 1255, 1313, 1352, 1493, 1570, 1604, 1619, 1691-1692)

1582. COOPER, PETER. Notes on psychologica race differences. Soc. Forces. 8(3) Mar. 1930: 425-426.—There are no adequate proofs as yet adduced

which show the presence of inherent racial differences. Personality traits are, however, measurable, yet the results of the ascendence-submission reaction studies seem to show that there is no racial difference in personality as between black and white peoples. The tests reveal that the Negro is no more innately submissive than is the white man. The tests seem still to leave something to be desired in the way of enhanced tech-

nique.— \vec{E} . D. Harvey.

1583. GANDIA, ENRIQUE de. Los injertos extranjeros en el tronco de nuestra raza. [Sources of the Argentine people.] Nosotros. 24 (252) May 1930: 162-175.—The so-called Argentine race is the product of accretions from a great many peoples. As early as 1542 a band of Greek artillerymen were in the Spanish service in Cuzco (Peru) and Jews in abundance were in most of the colonies before independence, although they were not supposed to be. Two distinguished Argentines, L. N. Alem and President Mitre, are said to have been descended from Jewish families who lost their religious identity in Argentina. In Paraguay each of the colonial ruling class had several (sometimes as many as a hundred) native women and left descendants from them. In Argentina the native women—in fact all women—were scarcer in colonial times. The slave trade was introduced at Buenos Aires in 1595 and in the 18th century the richer families had scores of slaves. The slave trade was abolished in 1810 (at time of in-dependence) and slavery itself in 1853. Free Negroes and whites lived on equal terms in Buenos Aires from colonial times and blacks and mixed breeds played an important part in early Argentine affairs, although they have before now been absorbed into the general population. The gauchos were primarily of Spanish descent and Argentina has long been predominantly Spanish in origin, but is now becoming much mixed with Italians, as well as Germans, French, Jews and Portuguese. Present day Argentines are descended from a great mixture of races and peoples of mediocre social position. -L. L. Bernard.

1584. GLASENAPP, HELMUTH von. Die indische Einwanderung in Süd- und Ostafrika. [Indian immigration in South and East Africa.] Koloniale Rundschau. (4-6) 1930: 81-89.—The Indians in the South African Union were brought into the country as coolies, the majority of them belong to the lowest castes, their numbers comprise only about 10% of those of the Europeans in that territory and cannot increase, for further immigration has been prohibited since 1911, and large numbers of them are sent back to India to be repatriated annually. They have only very unimportant political rights or none at all and are subject to the most degrading treatment by the whites. They are debarred from certain occupations, but geographical segregation has not been successfully introduced. The Indians in East Africa, on the other hand, came into the country by their own initiative, many of them come from the higher castes, their numbers are continually growing, as is also their economic and political influence, and their social status with regard to the white Europeans. In Kenya, where they are most strongly and most intelligently represented, they demand abolition of the provisions prohibiting them from possession of real estate in certain regions, as well as common elections. They do not demand proportional representation, but are satisfied to have property and educational tests that would temporarily deprive 85% of their numbers from voting. In both East and South Africa there is a vigorous educational movement among the Indians .-Conrad Taeuber

1585. PORTEOUS, S. D. Race and social differences in performance tests. Genetic Psychol. Monog. 8(2) Aug. 1930; 93-208—The specific value of racial tests has been established by correlation with the scale of social evaluation as carried out at the Vineland Training School. The tests were many and varied and a combination of several of them gave a high coefficient of correlation. The problem of finding a "constant" in such tests is considered. The monograph then deals with the application of the Form and Assembly Tests to groups of the same races in Hawaii and in continental United States. The advantages of Hawaii as a testing locality are demonstrable. In the case of sex aptitudes there is a growing difference among boys of different A superior social milieu gives an advantage of 10% in the IQ's. Thus the Japanese seem superior to the Chinese and the white-Hawaiians seem superior to the Sino-Hawaiians. There are only two inferior groups among the whites of continental United States and the Portuguese are among the least able. This fact indicates that white blood in and of itself is of no advantage. Mental differences are temperamental

rather than merely intellectual.—E. D. Harvey.

1586. ROGERS, J. A. The American Negro in Europe. Amer. Mercury. 20 (77) May 1930: 1-10.— Illustrations concerning the favorable status of Negroes in Europe in contrast to their status in England and the United States.—E. D. Harvey.

1587. SCHUYLER, GEORGE S. Traveling Jim Crow. Amer. Mercury. 20 (80) Aug. 1930: 423-432.—The Negro traveler finds himself expected to obey the laws requiring segregation in the southern states, but the puzzle is that these laws vary from place to place and from one mode of transportation to another. black man may be compelled to ride in the front coach on the train and at the rear of a street car or bus. Segregation rules do not apply to dark skinned passengers outside the Negro race, and Negroes who can speak a foreign language or can claim or even pretend to be citizens of foreign countries find such accomplishments invaluable aids in securing comfortable seats in cars, dining rooms and lodgings in hotels. Where racial segregation is required by law, accommodations are never equal. Influential Negroes may in the case of Pullman berths and dining cars, get exceptions made through deception, the efforts of white friends, and sometimes the ignorance of operators, but in even such cases insult and injury may ensue if a discovery is made by white passengers. The privately owned automobile is rapidly superseding public conveyance as a mode of travel used by Negroes, but even that does not solve the problem of the lack of available sleeping and dining accommodations.—O. D. Duncan. 1588. WITTY, PAUL A., and LEHMAN, HARVEY

Racial differences: the dogma of superiority. J. Soc. Psychol. 1(3) Aug. 1930: 394-418.—In order to isolate racial groups so as to discover differences care has been taken to eliminate, or make allowance for, the handicaps of language, social status, education, temperamental traits, and other factors, but all attempts thus far made have met with little or no success. The language handicap always vitiates the results in verbal tests; the study of aliens in new and strange surroundings is adverse to the securing of exact data for making accurate comparisons. On the other hand, the evidence accumulated in Hawaii and elsewhere seems to point to equal mental ability among all races if an extended and equal social and educational opportunity is afforded to the members of the tested groups. Hence many psychologists have changed their views as to the fact of racial superiority. Its enunciation is now asserted to have been premature. A scientific method for the determining of racial differences is yet to be found. Differences of environment; the impossibility of identifying "races"; and the lack of a definition for "intelligence" seem to make remote the enunciation of any such scientific procedure.—E. D. Harvey

1589. ZUKERMAN, WILLIAM. The Jews—a nation trapped. Nation. 131 (3398) Aug. 20, 1930: 200–201.—The Jews of Eastern Europe because of hostile

legislation and economic and social boycotts have no ways of gaining a livelihood. The Americans, Australia and South Africa have barred their entrances to them. Palestine was the only country where the Jew hoped to re-establish himself as a free group in the eyes of the world. On its soil the Jewish of Eastern Europe, who has come to despise the occupations of the middleman and trader, hoped to regenerate itself. England has barred this last door. The Jew finds himself trapped.— Uriah Z. Engelman.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 364, 371, 376, 379, 502, 566, 583, 1183, 1194, 1305, 1307, 1505, 1657, 1696-1697)

1590. CLARKE, A. H. T. The Lambeth Conference: The Bishops' task. Evangelical Quart. 2(3) Jul. 15, 1930: 255-267

1591. KIRKPATRICK, ELLIS L. The English River congregation of the Church of the Brethren. Iowa Monograph Ser. #2. 1930: pp. 107.—M. T. Price. 1592. STELZLE, CHARLES. Decline of American Protestantism. Current Hist. 33 (1) Oct. 1930: 23–28.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 21, 65, 420, 670, 893, 1075, 1566-1567, 1575, 1578, 1718, 1730, 1834-1835, 1837, 1843, 1845)

1593. ARENA, CELESTINO. Dell'ottima popolazione. [The optimum population.] Riv. di Pol. Econ. 20(2) Feb. 1930: 139-159.—The author shows that even the land factor can be augmented by reclamation and by increasing its economic utilization. Capital is even more subject to increase and the amount of capital has a decisive influence upon the development of raw materials, "external economies," and other dynamic factors, which favor in their turn increase of population. With theoretical and historical references, the author discusses the existence in the past and the possibility of existence in the future of societies that show increase in population, increase of the average income and increase of capital accumulation at the same time. Fundamental conditions for such a result include above all, a strong productivist but not constructive economic policy, state intervention to stimulate production toward the greatest social net product, and a redistributive social policy. - Mario Saibante.

1594. BINGHAM, WILLIAM. Alcohol and life insurance. Internat. Rev. against Alcholism. 38 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 107-109.—Mortality of drinkers and non-drinkers according to insurance reports.-R. M.

Woodbury.
1595. BROOKS, LEE M. The new mobility and the Coastal Island. Soc. Forces. 9(1) Oct. 1930: 99-103.

1596. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Die bevölkerungspolitische Lage und das Gebot der Stunde. [The population problem and the demands of the hour. Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellschafts-Biol. 23 (2-3) Jul. 1930: 166-221.—In order to preserve the present numbers of the German population it is necessary that fertile marriages produce an average of slightly more than 3 children. The present average of 2.94 children per fertile marriage is inadequate to meet this requirement. Despite the lengthening of the average span of a man's productive years the decline in the birth rate is leading to a contraction of the human basis of the nation's economic system. The central problem of any remedial measures is an elimination of the economic advantages to those who have few or no children and the disad-

vantages to those who have many. A compulsory parental or family insurance plan that includes all classes of society would achieve this end. It would require prorated contributions of the unmarried gainfully employed, and perhaps of the married who have fewer than a minimum number of children, and would pay out prorated benefits to those who have more than the minimum number of children. Only those couples who, prior to their marriage, presented evidence that there was no medical or eugenic reason for preventing their marriage, shall be eligible for these benefits. This compulsory family insurance would be more inclusive than the occasional family allowances added to salaries or wages on the initiative of the employer. Even if a just system for remission of taxes for heads of families could be developed, it would still fail to educate its beneficiaries to the responsibilities of parenthood. family insurance plan would accomplish that, it would be self-supporting, and it has the additional advantage of dealing with the problem from the standpoint of society and the family rather than from that of the individual.—Conrad Taeuber.

1597. COLLINS, SELWYN D.; FROST, W. H.; GOVER, MARY; SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. Mor-

tality from influenza and pneumonia in 50 large cities of the United States, 1910–1929. Pub. Health Rep. 45 (39) Sep. 26, 1930: 2277–2328.

1598. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. Larithmics, an addition to sociological terminology. Amer. J. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930: 278-281.—Two possibilities of devising a uniform scientific terminology are to limit a word from everyday language to a restricted meaning and to coin new words. The disadvantage of the former lies in the conventional implications which cling to old words, especially true in sociology. The latter procedure is justifiable only when there exists a clearly defined concept, recognized and used by a large number of workers, for which no appropriate word can be found in common language. There has grown up an entirely new body of thought, the study of the quantitative aspects of human population, for which the term "population" is now used. This word, however, refers to the qualitative aspect as well as to the quantitative aspect. Larithmics (from Greek roots meaning people and number) is suggested as an appropriate term for the study of the quantitative aspects of population.— Amer. J. Sociol.

1599. GINI, CORRADO. The future of human populations. Amer. J. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930: 241-250.

While it was formerly believed that the population of the world was increasing at an alarming rate, recent opinion has been greatly influenced by the phenomenon of declining populations, not only of native races but also of some sections of the white race. Human races and nations probably perform a cycle in their evolution: birth, maturity, and gradual decline. The dominant stocks rise at the boundary line of the old declining populations, probably on account of crossbreeding with other races. The new historical races form a very small portion of the new types produced by racial crossings since a vastly greater number have failed. Geneticists have established the origin of new races by crossbreeding, and these facts confirm the cyclical theory of the evolution of population. Decadence sets in when isolation continues for a long period. Among the expanding races are the Slavs, Japanese, Chinese, Malayans, and certain mixed races in Africa and South

America.—Amer. J. Sociol.

1600. HARDING, T. SWANN. Science and the span of life. North Amer. Rev. 230 (2) Aug. 1930: 216-222.—The majority of the cases of record in which extremely aged persons, those past the century mark have been reputed to show extreme vitality, are unreliable. Individual testimony is often inaccurate for two reasons: (1) the centenarian is often failing in

memory so that his statements are more frequently inaccurate than not, and (2) a large number of such persons are found to be illiterate and garrulous without knowledge or the ability to determine their own ages, even if they had birth certificates. In past centuries, the fabulous ages reputed to have been attained by a few otherwise unheard of persons cannot in any way be used as proof that the life span is being shortened in modern times. Conversely, rats and other organisms have been kept alive by eventuring in mixing the span is the conversely. have been kept alive by experiments in nutrition for an additional period equal to one-third of their natural lives. Control and prevention of communicable diseases have also lengthened the life span in modern times.-O. D. Duncan.

1601. JERVIS, J. JOHNSTONE. Random reflections on the population question. Pub. Health (London). 43 (9) Jun. 1930: 278-284.—The population of England and Wales is considered for 12 decades (120 years) beginning with the first census taken in 1801. Age group analyses show an increase in the average age of the population from 26.2 in 1881 to 30.6 in 1921, with the trend constantly upward. While the population had increased in the decade ending in 1921 by 4.93%, the private families had increased by 10.02%, the trend being for more families of smaller size.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1602. KUCZYNSKI, ROBERT R.; FAIRCHILD, HENRY P.; MacMAHON, EDNA CERS. Population of peoples.

growth and migration of peoples. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 150 Jul. 1930: 1-24.—The point of view on the desirability of large populations changed at about the time of the World War without any corresponding economic change to necessitate the change in mental outlook. The first author questions the assumptions underlying this. Birth restriction, contrary to the now generally received opinion, means unemployment for many adult men and women. There are definitely observable trends in West European and American population movements toward a static condition. The United States will become stationary with a population of some 150,000,000. It has been over and over again proved that emigration brings no relief to areas of congested population yet statesmen often lay down policies looking to such relief. The consequences of birth control are now noticeable but it is impossible to estimate completely their far-reaching nature. The third author deals with the attitudes of officials in all the immigration countries and cites facts governing immigration into such countries as the British Dominions, South America, Canada and the United States.—E. D.

1603. MOMBERT, PAUL. Neuere Erscheinungen zur Bevölkerungslehre und Bevölkerungsstatistik. [Recent publications in demography and population statistics.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 63 (2) 1930: 366-392.

1604. SPENGLER, J. J. Has the native population of New England been dying out? Quart. J. Econ. 44 (4) Aug. 1930: 639-662.—Studies made of genealogical records and of the fertility of college graduates indicate that certain classes of the native population of New England have not been replacing themselves since about 1850. The fertility rate (children born per year per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 years) of the native women has always been lower in each New England state than the corresponding rate for foreign-born women. However, during the period under survey (1850-1925), the rates of the native and of the foreign born women have approached each other; for the rate for native women has not declined during the past 50 years while that of the foreign women has declined sharply. Assuming that mortality conditions among the natives of New England approximate the mortality conditions in the most healthful European countries it is shown that in several states the native females

bore too few children to replace the existing native population. "Until the present century, and possibly not in that century, the native population of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut was not replacing itself. That of New Hampshire was probably placing itself. That of New Trampshire was probably at a standstill, while that of Maine and Vermont showed some increase."—J. J. Spengler.

1605. UNSIGNED. Infant mortality, Illinois, 1929. Illinois Health Quart. 2 (3) Jul.—Sep. 1930: 91-94.
1606. VIRGILLII, FILIPPO. La situazione demografica dei principali stati d'Eurana. Population probable.

grafica dei principali stati d'Europa. [Population problems in the principal states of Europe.] Vita Italiana. 18 (208) Jul. 1930: 6-13.—O. Eisenberg.

1607 WELLING, WILLIAM C. Infant mortality by counties and towns for 10 years. Connecticut Health

Bull. 44 (9) Sep. 1930: 229-237.
1608. YAMANAKA, TOKUTARO. Demographical study of the industrial revolution in Japan. Shakai-seisaku Jiho. (118) Jun. 1930: 121-138.—The Japanese industrial revolution has made rapid strides since 1897 and demographical changes are important. The average rate of natural increase of population during the years between 1875 and 1898 is 10.59 per thousand, and between 1899 and 1923, 12.87 per thousand. The density of population in the districts where the population is sparse has not witnessed much change. Of the districts with denser population, Tokyo, Osaka, and Kanagawa Prefectures show a tendency toward increase, while Hokuriku and Shikoku show a tendency toward rapid decrease. The ratio of the number of agricultural families to the total number of families in Japan proper has decreased on an average of 0.41% per year between 1886 and 1903, while the ratio of decrease between 1903 and 1918 was 0.62% per year. The ratio of the number of factory workers to the entire population showed an average increase of 0.2% per year between 1892 and 1899, 0.4% between 1899 and 1908, and 1.1% between 1908 and 1918.—T. Yanaihara.

1609. YEREVANTZIAN, M. Hayēri Tive yēv Daradzoome. [Numbers and distribution of Armenians.]

Hairenik Amsakir. 8(11) Sep. 1930: 73-88.—According to the USSR census of 1926 there were 1,602,000 Armenians in the Soviet Union. Of this number 1,352,000 were in Transcaucasia—748,000 within the Georgia; and 297,000 in Azerbaijan. At present there are about 606,000 Armenians scattered in all parts of the world and of this 340,000 live in the Americas, in Turkey and in Syria. This makes a total of 2,208,000. But if the increase of birth rate is taken into account in Armenia since 1926, which is 35 per 1,000, and allowance is made for death and emigration, the total would be at least 900,000 for Armenia and about 2,400,000 for the entire world.—A. O. Sarkissian.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 66, 71, 1538, 1583, 1651, 1868)

1610. DAVENPORT, C. B. Sex linkage in man. Genetics. 15 (5) Sep. 1930: 401-444.

1611. DAYTON, NEIL A. Difficulties in determining the inheritance of mental defect: The present definition. New Engl. J. Medic. 203(2) Jul. 10, 1930: 73-76.

1612. HARRIS, J. ARTHUR, and GUNSTAD, BORGHILD. The correlation between the sex of human siblings. 1. The correlation in the general population. Genetics. 15 (5) Sep. 1930: 445-461.—The sex of the members of the same family is not independent but correlated. Certain families have a definite tendency to produce families with a slight excess of males, others a slight excess of females, both beyond the theoretical frequencies expected by the laws of chance. Arthur Geissler's records of the sex of 4,794,304 children is used as the basis of the analysis, which em-

ploys a method new in this field-a modification of Pearson's bi-serial method of determining r. The correlation is of a very low positive order (r=0.01); but "the uniform consistency of results for families of all sizes rather than the ratios of the individual correlation coefficients to their probable errors provides the basis for confidence in the statistical significance of the results." An incidental result of the present investigation is that it establishes empirically the significance of small values of r. The discussion of the influence of multiple births is reserved for another paper. Prenatal mortality must also be considered.— Norman E. Himes. 1613. HOLMES, S. J. Nature versus nurture in the development of the mind. Sci. Monthly. 31(3)

Sep. 1930: 245-252.—Although the eugenists are vitally concerned with the heredity of mental traits, there is still a remarkable amount of divergence in opinion over the relative importance of nature and nurture in the development of these traits. In the field of emo-tional reactions and habit formation, the influence of environment the been recognized for centuries. the studies on the inheritance of intelligence are based on the assumption that we are concerned with something whose differences can be measured and compared. Even the I.Q. as a measure of intelligence is not always exact. If the euthenist could by nurture transform an individual with an I.Q. of 80 into one with an I.Q. of 140 and could prove that such phenomena are common, he might have a fair basis for his position, but even then his case would not be entirely proved. Cultivation might produce marvelous results in tall and dwarf peas, but this would not destroy the seeds of the two stocks. It has been shown that similarity of treatment of children does not reduce original dissimilarities in their nature. This is probably best illustrated in the cases of ordinary and identical twins. It is not improbable that mental traits like physical traits are unequally Where the inaffected by surrounding conditions. fluence of environment can be measured with some crude approach to accuracy its limitations are becoming

more apparent as knowledge advances.—O. D. Duncan. 1614. JONES, HAROLD ELLIS. Heredity and environment in child development. J. Heredity. 21 (6) Jun. 1930: 269-271.

1615. MATTHEW, W. D. The pattern of evolution. Sci. Amer. 143(3) Sep. 1930: 192-196.—Subtitle, "A criticism of Dr. Austin Clark's thesis." It supports the generally accepted view of the evolution of all

living things from a primordial base by differentiation and selection.—F. H. Hankins.

1616. MJØEN, JON ALFRED. Fødselsnedgangen blandt de Byggende, Baerende og Skapende Slekter. [The declining birth rate among capable and creative stocks.] Vor Verden. (7) Jul. 1930: 300-308.—In spite of the great progress made by later generations in the fields of medicine and biological science, there has been no corresponding reduction in the birth rate of the socially and physically maladjusted. On the contrary the average type of today stands on a definitely lower plane than the average of the previous generation. The modern state through its solicitude for the unfortunate has cultivated a flourishing crop of morons and misfits. Its criminology is no better, for it measures an offense by such external factors as the amount of damage to property, for instance, instead of investigating the accused's mental condition. (Among the five explanatory charts, two show that all of northwestern Europe has now joined France in approaching or passing the critical declining birth rate figure of 20 per 1,000, while a third shows the ratio of decrease in England, France, Germany, and the United States to be greatest among the most desirable classes.).—Oscar J. Falnes.

1617. ROBIE, THEODORE R. The prevention of mental deficiency by sexual sterilization. Psychiat. Quart. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 474-481.—Arguments for the

sterilization of mental defectives with suggested methods.—H. A. Phelps.

1618. SCHAER, K. F. Das Anpassungsproblem.

[The problem of adaptation.] Psychol. Rundsch. 2 1930: 1-3.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 3116.
1619. SORSBY, MAURICE. Race and cancer. Eugenics Rev. 22(2) Jul. 1930: 99-101.—It has long been known that two forms of cancer have been particularly uncommon among Jews. Further analysis of cancer according to organs brings out some remarkable features which strongly suggest a racial immunity or predisposition. However, a review of these detailed features in the light of the known facts as to the causation of cancer lead to the suggestion that the discrepancies are best explained not on a racial basis but as the result of environmental factors.—R. E. Baber.

EUGENICS

(See also Entry 1700)

1620. KATSCHER, LEOPOLD. Kommunistisch-religiöse Eugenik in 19. Jahrh. [Communistic-religious eugenics in the 19th century.] Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol. 6(3) Sep. 1930: 305-314.—An account of John Humphrey Noyes' experiment at Oneida, N.Y. in its implications for eugenics and also euthenics. Eastlake, The Oneida Community is principally cited.—W. C. Lehmann.

HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1621. CARPENTER, NILES. The nature and origins of the French regionalist movement. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2) May 1930: 23-32.—The development of régionalisme in France can be understood only in terms of French political and intellectual history. From the close of the Middle Ages to the present, France has never experienced local self-govern-From the close of the Middle Ages to the ment in the sense that it is known in England and America. The official indifference to local self-government has resulted in the failure to alter the boundaries of the ancient communes, although they are often enormously outgrown. French intellectual life (literary and scientific) has given region more prominence than locality. The geographers in particular have stressed the significance of the region, culturally, economically, and geographically. Recent developments in local government in France show the influence of these forces in that (1) they are more concerned with administrative problems than political issues; (2) they are relatively indifferent to local boundaries; (3) they are definitely regional in outlook; (4) many unofficial and quasi-official regional enterprises as well as official bodies, are organized. This movement is of interest to the sociologist as an example of the way in which the machinery of social action and social control is being made to apply to the realities of present-day urbanism.

—Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.

1622. HARTSOUGH, MILDRED. The concept of

regionalism as applied to western Germany. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2) May 1930: 12-22.—The concept of regionalism is not so clearly developed in Germany as in France or America, although especially since the war, scholars and government executives, as well as business men, are coming to the realization of the importance of natural economic regions as transcending political and administrative divisions. This is indicated by investigati as that have been made of the regi ns themselves; by the buliness practice of dividing up the country into marketing areas; and by various lines of administrative procedure. There are several regions in Germany which are more or less clearly marked. In the western part of the empire can be distinguished the Rhineland Westfalian area, with its

several subdivisions and Cologne as its nucleus; the Rhine-Main district, with Frankfurt as its center; and the Upper Rhine area, around Mannheim. In general, regions are less clearly marked in Germany than in the United States, owing partly to the remnants of particularism in the political subdivisions and partly to national boundaries which hinder the free development of natural regions.—Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 420, 657, 1691, 1722, 1751, 1816, 1830, 1883)

1623. BAUMBAUER, FRIEDRICH. Forschungen iber die Hausformen in Georgien. [Study of types of dwelling in Georgia.] Mitteil. a. d. Museum f. Völkerkunde in Hamburg. 12 1928: pp. 91.

1624. BRANFORD, VICTOR. The great city. A sociological view of Westminster. Sociol. Rev. 22 (3) Jul. 1930: 223-229.

1625. CORBALLY, JOHN E. Measures of intra-urban mobility. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14(6) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 547-552.—Measures mentioned and briefly discussed are: name and address changes on local election registration books, among subscribers of public utilities, school census records, church membership rolls, city directories, real estate rental agencies, local grocery stores, transfer companies, and newspaper circulation departments. Of these, school census records are best and changes of addresses among subscribers of public utilities are second best.—W. R. Tylor.

1626. DEALEY, G. B. The newspaper as a city Ider. Amer. City. 43 (3) Sep. 1930: 129-130. builder. A me Harvey Walker

1627. JOHNSON, EDGAR A. J., The great city. Sir William Petty's views on London. Sociol. Rev. 22 (3)

Jul. 1930: 219-223.
1628. PERRY, CLARENCE ARTHUR. The tangible aspects of community organization. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Publ. Papers. 24 (2) May 1930: 253.—The writer regards the local community as still flourishing vigorously and emphasizes the objective approach to the subject which will make possible more accurate interpretations of a community "solidarity," "integration" and "disorganization."—W. R. Tylor.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 12, 81, 280, 526, 532, 657-658, 687, 715, 1402, 1570, 1573, 1660, 1829)

1629. ANDERSON, W. A., and LOOMIS, C. P. Migration among sons and daughters of white farmers in Wake County, 1929. Agric. Exper. Station, (North Carolina College Agric. & Engin.) Bull. #275. Jun. 1930:

1630. ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS. Die wichtigstige Siedlungsgebilde Siberiens. [The most important regional types of land settlement in Siberia.] Vierteljahrsh f. Soziol. 8(4) 1930: 365-383.—Siberia is a land of many peoples. Their dependence upon the environments in which they live is great. This applies especially to the two great regions which comprise over 60% of the area of Siberia, the tundra and the arctic forest (Taiga). The forest consists mainly of impassable coniferous woods and wooded swamps. The forest merges imperceptibly into the tundra, but the tundra on the north and the steppes on the south are encroaching on the forests, due to the destructive exploitation of the forest by the inhabitants. The peoples of the forest and tundra are mainly of borderline types—half sedentary and half nomadic. Pressure of the population on subsistence is gradually forcing more permanent settlement. At present, however, the natives, who are generally of Asiatic racial stock, are

semi-nomadic; the sedentary inhabitants are almost exclusively Russians. The taiga and the tundra are regions of settlement of the second order; they may be divided into a variety of types of settlement of more specific character: the settled villages in the taiga, the winter camps of the tundra natives in the taiga; the summer camps of the taiga natives on the rivers; the Russian "factories" in the tundra; and the "half-settled cities." The connection between the Russian Government and the natives is a very loose one, consisting mainly of commercial dealings and the payment of annual tribute to the government. In most respects assimilation moves in the direction of native life rather than towards Russianization; Russian settlers tend to take over native ways which are adapted to climatic conditions. Individualism, relative absence of social stratification, and the persistence of ancient religious and other customs are characteristic.—F. N. House.

1631. JONES, HAROLD ELLIS, and CONRAD, HERBERT S. Rural preferences in motion pictures. J. Soc. Psychol. 1(3) Aug. 1930: 419-423.—Motion pictures have been used successfully to secure a group from which the investigators could easily get test or questionnaire data. In some cases the pictures supplied both verbal and pictorial content for a series of group measurements of mental status. In order to use motion pictures as motivation in a social survey it is necessary to cater to the interests of the desired group. In four rural communities in Vermont persons were asked for their preferences in motion pictures and actors. The results show that action pictures, especially "western" pictures were most popular. Rural or farm life was not a favorite unless it was of the "western" variety. Pictures of city and of society life were disliked most. Subtle motivation, and artistic or educational features were ranked below objective action with a happy ending. The preferences in motion picture actors were for those who usually appear in the preferred pictures.-Conrad Taeuber.

1632. LATTEN, WILLY. Die Halligen. [The Halligen Islands.] Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol. 8 (4) 1930: 384-398.—Von Wiese's sociological seminar from the University of Cologne, in pursuance of a plan for the study of social structure in types of settlements, made an excursion in the spring holidays of 1929 to the Halligen Islands of the Friesian group on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein. In these islands the influence of extra-social factors upon the structure of social life is especially strong on account of the very limited space and the constant struggle to preserve the scanty lands from the sea. The normal surface of the islands is so low that they are completely flooded in times of storm; hence the dwellings are placed on "wharves" or artificial mounds, usually in groups of several houses to one wharf. There are essentially only three social structures, the household, the wharfneigborhood, and the whole Halligen group. Indifference to the affairs of the outside world and a marked absence of social stratification are outstanding characteristics of the social life. Keeping small gardens and raising cattle and sheep are practically the only forms of economy. The islands are being destroyed by the sea, except where in recent years dykes have been built.—F. N. House.

1633. LORD, RUSSELL. Cross-section of the rural mind. New Republic. 64 (825) Sep. 24, 1930: 146—151. Engages who will be their week park box.

151.—Farmers who used to walk to their work now ride, their feet and hands governing powerful and complicated machines. City comforts and standards of living have been welcomed in the hinterland. Do these things bring with them city standards of thought? Is the whole country going citified? Are our background people really changing their minds? The answers to these questions came from 1,400,000 farm and small

town homes. Sixty-six per cent of the answers bore R. F. D. addresses, and the vote was made up of 60% women and 40% men. (List of questions and total votes shown in text.) The answers were outstandingly serious minded. For example, the vote stood 67% in favor of dissemination of high control line and the control line and favor of dissemination of birth control knowledge, 33% against, and a 5% greater interest in birth control methods on the part of women than of men. Sixty-eight per cent were against making divorce easier, 10% favored the export debenture plan, 65% favored the growing of tobacco as a legitimate farm business.—

O. D. Duncan.

1634. REINHARDT, JAMES M. Rural community organization. Commonwealth Rev. 12(3) Jul. 1930: 193-198.—Changing conditions in neighborhood life have tended to break down many traditional forms of social control. Out of the phenomena of the weakening of social bonds and the expansion of the geographic and cultural limits of neighborhoods, the community organization movement has grown. The isolation of organization movement has grown. the individual in the older community kept him from coming in contact with moral, religious, political, or other ideas which seriously threatened what he was taught at home. Cityward movements of population, the advance of scientific knowledge, and the increased ease and rapidity of locomotion and communication have brought maladjustments to the rural and village communities that demand a type of leadership not easy to find. The wide range of interests found in any community make necessary a local organization suffi-ciently elastic and tolerant in outlook to provide something for everybody. Failure in this point is the most imminent danger confronted by local community organization.—O. D. Duncan.

1635. TERPENNING, WALTER A. Village versus

open-country rural neighborhood. Amer. J. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930: 270-277.—The Russian mir has attained much greater social solidarity and cooperative unity than has the open-country neighborhood among American farmers. So powerful is this unity that the mir's cooperative enterprises are more successful than those of the American rural neighborhood, and the impact of the village life upon national attitudes and habits of thought is more effective. Russian literature, art, science, philosophy, and politics reflect the point of view of neighborly peasants, while our national habits of thought are of isolated open-country dwellers. The obvious advantages of village rural organization over our system suggest the advisability of a thorough study of European villages for the purpose of discovering desirable characteristics which might be incorporated into the reorganization which is rapidly taking place in American rural neighborhoods.—Amer. J. Sociol.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

CROWDS, MOBS, AND AUDIENCES

1636. LORDEN, DORIS M. Mob behavior and social attitudes. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 324-331.—Explanations of mob behavior generally speaking are unsatisfactory. The notion of the organic nature of the crowd and a concomitant crowd mind, and the theory of the instinctive nature of mob behavior are both equally untenable and leave no place for the effect of culture upon original nature. The behavior of the mob in reality is but an expression of a common body of sentiments, beliefs, and prejudices which the mob situation precipitates by removing in-hibitions. They are a social heritage. In fact mob behavior varies according to the local pattern and possesses features distinctive to the particular community.-Mabel A. Elliott.

GANGS, PLAY GROUPS, CLIQUES, **FACTIONS**

(See also Entry 410)

1637. HARTSHORNE, HUGH. Sociological implications of the character education inquiry. $A_{mer.} J$. Sociol. 36(2) Sep. 1930: 251-262.—The conclusions of particular interest to sociologists concern the influence of groups, e.g., occupational, national, religious, community, school, and classroom. Although these influences cannot be completely disentangled, the presence or absence of association between conduct and each of these environmental factors is frequently traceable. Honesty and helpfulness, e.g., show independent association with religious background, although inhibition and persistence do not. Differences among religious and national groups in moral knowledge among religious and national groups in moral knowledge seem to be almost wholly a function of differences in level of intelligence. Socio-economic differences are reflected in school honesty, but only slightly in service tendencies, and these slight differences are swallowed up in community differences, as shown, e.g., by the superiority of a mid-social group in helpfulness and cooperation. The classroom group, although far from being a "natural" group, shows evidences of possessing a distinctive morale, or code, which operates as one factor in determining scores on tests operates as one factor in determining scores on tests of conduct and knowledge. The more groups as groups resemble one another, the better differentiated the members may become.—Amer. J. Sociol.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 331, 524, 558, 575, 616, 1225, 1340-1341, 1485, 1506, 1626, 1705, 1719, 1878)

1638. BENT, SILAS. Newspaper truth. Scribner's Mag. 88 (4) Oct. 1930: 399-406.—American newspapers not only share the interests and purposes of big business, but ape its methods, as is indicated by mergers, chains, standardization, mass production, and selling methods. It is the common belief of newspaper owners and editors that emotional patterns of news bring more customers than patterns which are informative and mentally exciting. The conventions of news salesmanship, however, have followed rigidly the stereotypes formulated by the elder Bennett.—Carroll D. Clark.

1639. BEY, ACHMED HALID. Die Presse der Türkei. [The Turkish press.] Nord. u. Süd. 53(8)

Aug. 1930: 690-708

1640. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Zur Soziologie des 1640. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Zur Soziologie des modernen Zeitungswesens. [A sociological study of the modern press.] Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol. 6 (2) Jun. 1930: 175-192; (3) Sep. 1930: 267-281.—The press public is a "psychological crowd" characterized by its susceptibility to anonymous and repeated stimulation, its suggestibility, and its differentiation into what is really many "publics." The press is in its general character and in the nature of its appeal essentially determined by its public to whose discoverable needs it scrupulously accommodates itself. By serving needs it scrupulously accommodates itself. By serving as organs, rallying points and "infallible guides" of every possible socially differentiated group, by crystallizing the interest of the passing moment into the superficiality of the reader's mind, and by the subtle suggestion of the selection and of the technique of organization and presentation of their materials, newspapers also wield a formative, if not a determining, influence on their public, often achieving real historical significance as organs of particular movements. A classification of motives to newspaper reading is given, and a press typography or classification of press types on the basis of the economics of distribution, of geographic range

and local and national characterization, and of content and specific interest or range of appeal.—W.C. Lehmann.
1641. GOLLÁN, JOSÉ S. A modern Argentine newspaper. Bull. Pan-Amer. Union. 64(9) Sep. 1930: 933-945.—The founding of La Prensa in 1869 marked a new departure in Argentine journalism. The paper was not a personal enterprise, but was as truly a social institution as a university. News is selected not for its sensational appeal but with a view to its effect on community welfare and national interests. Suicides are rarely mentioned, divorce cases never. The private life of no individual is bared to the eyes of the curious. Yet the circulation during 1927 averaged 270,000 copies for the daily, and 372,000 copies for the Sunday, editions, the largest newspaper circulation in the Spanish language. Its power lies in exactitude and amplitude of information, fearless and impartial comment, and

lofty principles of public service.—Carroll D. Clark.
1642. HIBBARD, ADDISON. The South in contemporary literature. Univ. North Carolina Extension

Bull. 9 (10) Apr. 1930: pp. 44.

1643. HOLMES, URBAN T., Jr. The French novel in English translation. Univ. North Carolina

Extension Bull. 9 (7) Jan. 1930: pp. 48.
1644. LYONS, BARROW. This mad, mad newspaper world. New Freeman. 1 (25) Sep. 3, 1930: 586-588.—The most disastrous result of American journalism is its own loss of faith in the intelligence of readers. This was brought about by unscrupulous owners catering to low tastes and the terrific competitive struggle for profits. Yet the success of the New York Times and the Baltimore Sun proves that the public wants unbiased information more than ever. Newspaper work still attracts many able young men, but they are using the profession as a stepping stone to more secure positions.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

1645. MEYER, MAX. Die französische Presse II.

[The French press.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 15 (32) Aug. 8, 1930: 1362-1366.

1646. OUSLEY, CLARE. Spain's fourth estate. New Freeman. 2(4) Oct. 8, 1930: 87-88.—The three most important Madrid morning newspapers are El Debate, El Sol, and A B C. El Sol is anti-clerical, anti-Decote, Et Soi, and A B C. Et Soi is anti-clerical, anti-bullfight, scholarly, anti-government and therefore fre-quently censored, liberal. El Debate is pro-Catholic and pro-monarchy. A B C keeps to the middle of the road. Editorial, not journalistic, policies determine what is news in Spain. Reporting is chronological, so that the arrival of trans-Atlantic fliers in New York would appear at the end of an article telling of their preparations and the progress of the flight.— H. C.

Engelbrecht. 1647. PRICE, MAURICE T. A case study in Chinese-foreign conflict and public opinion. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2) May 1930: 147-149.—The opinion of an event may be quite as important in sub-sequent developments, as the actual happenings, or even more important. If data on opinion as to what happened are gathered with reference to checked data on what actually happened, we may ascertain the accuracy of the opinion of various publics—which of course may vary according to the amount of emotion or conflict present. In analyzing as a sample event, therefore, the so-called "Shanghai, May 30 (1925) incident" in which some students in a street demonstration or riot were shot by the municipal police, the following steps are proposed: first, applying the criteria of the historical and legal professions to the documents and testimony available to ascertain the actual happenings, and condensing the resultant facts into concrete event-complexes which in chronological order cover the event; applying the points of view and techniques of the social sciences to the antecedent, environing, conditioning, and causal circumstances (after ascertaining them as above, also), and condensing these circumstances into

abstract and concrete factor-complexes which from a causal viewpoint present the factors that conditioned the event. With both the full and brief accounts of the event as measuring rods, we can proceed to analyse the statements circulated in groups and publics according to source, transmitter, group aimed at, accuracy, supplementary interpretation or appeal, relation to previous notions or mores, and other aspects of the opinions as they rise, spread, and disappear.—M. T.

1648. SHENTON, HERBERT N. Can social engineers improve the international language situation.

Psyche. 11 (1) Jul. 1930: 6-20.
1649. WOOLF, VIRGINIA. Memories of a working women's guild. Yale Rev. 20 (1) Sep. 1930: 121-138.—The English Women's Co-operative Guild, which has now an enrollment of some 70,000 persons, is the largest association of its kind. The society had a humble origin in 1883 when seven mothers met together to work and read.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entry 1634)

1650. MORRIS, ELIZABETH H. Measuring leadership. Personnel J. 9(2) Aug. 1930: 124-127.
The author proceeds on the assumption that a person who succeeds notably in any given line of work may well be considered a leader in his field and that leadership should be measured in relation to a specific situation rather than in the abstract. In considering leadership in the teaching profession five criteria are listed as valuable: definite likes and dislikes, characteristic social feelings, tactfulness in comment and action, insight and social judgment, and complex social attitudes. The difficulties of scoring and the importance of securing measures of both separate aspects and the blend of factors of personalities led to two further principles: scoring and differentiation between promising and unpromising candidates, and combining total score, indicating general rank in leadership with scores on separate section to secure significance of individual differences other than those of general rank.— U. B. Stone.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 331, 368, 371, 392, 475, 504, 520, 1015, 1278, 1306, 1317, 1396–1400, 1538, 1541, 1544, 1554, 1744, 1748, 1780, 1793–1794, 1801, 1808, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1860, 1878)

1651. BLAKESLEE, ALFRED F., and BANKER, HOWARD J. Identical twins as biological controls in educational and other human problems. Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 69 (6) 1930: 379-384.—It would be of great value to form an experimental school of identical twins, in order to test the value of educational methods and materials. The probable number of identical twins in New York City is calculated.—F. H. Hankins.

1652. BLOSE, D. T. An age-grade study of 7,632 elementary pupils in 45 consolidated schools. U. S. Office Educ., Pamphl. #8. Jun. 1930: pp. 20.

1653. COX, MONTAGU H. Education and collective economics as revealed by the post-war activities of the London County Council. Ann. Collective Econ. 5(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 41-65.—This article is written with the twofold object of showing by concrete fact how close and essential is the tie between education and collective economics, and of confirming the argument by illustrating the educational activities of the London County Council. In England, a larger recognition of the economic importance of education came only during the war. In 1918 this found expression in the new Education Act. Under the provisions of the Act a partnership in a much more real sense than had hitherto obtained was set up between the state and the local authorities. The development of education under the Act is considered in some detail, having regard to the various practical questions which emerged .- H.

1654. CUTTS, NORMA E., and McCARTHY, JOHN C. An experiment with mentally defective children of school age at work. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 697-711.—This is an experiment in supervision, provided by the school, in order that mentally retarded students may be placed in an industry to which they may become adapted. Supervision consists primarily in placement. Among the chief findings of this study are the great labor turnover among such workers, the extensive number of jobs available to the mentally handicapped, and the revision in pupil-training derived from the supervision of the mentally handicapped on the job.-H. A. Phelps

1655. DAWSON, SHEPHERD. Psychological tests in relation to education and vocational guidance. Brit.

J. Psychol. 21(1) Jul. 1930: 39-40. 1656. EELLS, WALTER CROSBY. Bibliography on junior colleges. U.S. Office Educ., Bull. #2. 1930:

1657. FISHER, C. B. Mission schools in Persia. (After one year of government regulations.) Moslem World. 20(3) Jul. 1930: 251-256.—In 1928, after prolonged discussion, the Persian government decreed that no school might use the Bible as a text-book for Moslem, but abrogated likewise any requirement that the Koran must be taught. Mission schools passed the year on probation, at the end of which period Mohammedan students were required to undergo a government examination in the Koran and Moslem law. In one province, it was unexpectedly announced that all students would be examined, each in his own religion, the questions being formulated by the government examiners. The eminent fairness of these questions to Moslem, Jew, and Christian was remarkable, while the good standing attained by the mission school pupils proved that the cause of Christian education in Persia has not lost ground under the new regulations.—H. W. Hering.

1658. FREDE, LOTHAR. The educational system in the penal institutions of Thuringia. Mental Hygiene. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 610-627.—In Thuringia a progressive system of three steps between admission and parole of prisoners has been introduced. In addition to a regular program of labor, educational devices are employed extensively, the aim of which is the gradual adjustment of the prisoners to the responsibilities of a self-sufficient person. The educational system used is not unique, but the application of various rewards and privileges does present several notable exceptions to the general procedure in penal administration.— H. A. Phelps.

1659. FREEMAN, E. M. Educational preparedness versus compulsory military drill. School & Soc. 32 (815) Aug. 9, 1930: 177–188.

1660. GAUMNITZ, WALTER H. The smallness of America's rural high schools. U. S. Office Educ., Bull. #13. 1930: pp. 78.—Some of the most perplexing problems regarding educational progress in America are those relating to the general task of providing an acceptable type of secondary education in the rural areas. The establishment of the small high school only partially accomplishes our educational ideals. Careless administration, lack of well formulated local educational policies, scarcity of educational leaders with a serious interest in rural schools have contributed to the haphazard development of the rural high school. The data for this study are for the school year 1925–26, and the major part of them apply to schools in towns of less than 2,500 population and to schools in the open country. There is a slight tendency toward increasing the average size of the very small high school, but these schools are constantly passing into larger classification

groups, and are being replaced by newly established schools to such an extent that the increase in size is of little consequence in the solution of the general problem. Only 15.7% of all high schools have enrollments of 300 or more pupils, and only 1.4% of the high schools located in rural areas have more than that number of pupils. The average enrollment in American high schools (1925-26) was 211.6 pupils and the average teaching staff had only 9.2 teachers. The average enrollment of the rural high school in the same year was 75.8 pupils, with an average of 4.2 teachers per high school; and 59,640 teachers, 36.3% of all high school teachers in the United States were employed in these small rural high schools. The author discusses the problems and limitations of the small high school, and ways and means of improving opportunities for second-ary education in rural and small town areas. These problems are involved in the road building program, the school program, the financial program, and the social-welfare program of the state.—O. D. Duncan.

1661. HERTEL, E. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Schullandheime. [The economic significance of the school's recreational home.] Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene. 43 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 292–296.—Corrad Taeuber.

1662. HERTZLER, SILAS. Attendance in Mennonite schools and colleges, 1929-30. Mennonite Quart. Rev. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 166-177.—Guy F. Hershberger.

1663. HIATT, L. R. Curricular changes in junior colleges. Junior College J. 1(1) Oct. 1930: 6-11.
1664. KEESECKER, WARD W. Legal status of

Bible reading and religious instruction in public schools.

U. S. Office Educ., Bull. #14. 1930: pp. 29.

1665. KERSCHENSTEINER, G.; ECKART, W., et Der Kampf um die Schule. [The conflict in educational policy in Germany.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (3) Dec. 1929: 145-203.—A survey of Germany's educa-tional problems containing articles on politics and education (by W. Eckart), the intellectual crisis in education (A. Fischer), present day tendencies in educa-tion (C. Weiss), the problems of higher education (E. Eiber), the reform of the training of teachers (H. Reinlein), rural and urban education (K. Springen-schmid), psychology of youth and education (C. Bühler), etc. G. Kerschensteiner contributes an introductory note and an article on the aims of the elementary school and the vocational training school.-H. Fehlinger.

1666. KRZYZANOWSKI, TADEUSZ. Zagadnienia kulturalno-oswiatowe na Kresach Wschodnich. [Problems of culture and civilization in the eastern borderlands of Poland.] Oświata Polska. 6(3) 1929: 147-164.—Poland sought to recover her eastern frontier-lands beyond the city of Pińsk and near Mińsk as far as the Dvina River in 1920 not merely for strategic reasons but because these lands had been an integral part of the Polish state for centuries and were steeped in the culture and civilization of Poland. They have always served as an outlet for excess population in Poland, and today are even more valuable to the Polish colonist. At present their cultural level is exceedingly low. In 1918 the number of illiterates above the age of ten approached 71% of the population. Still we have been able to make immense progress during the past eight years by the establishment of 4,669 public schools which were attended by 419,385 children. The Russian government deliberately checked the cultural and economic development of this region. The economic backwardness of this region continues to the present day and is a source of great danger not only to Poland but also to western Europe also on account of the proximity and influence of Bolshevist Russia. These lands are a favorable field for Bolshevist propaganda, for the World War destroyed all material, moral, and cultural values in the region.—Frank Nowak.

1667. LEVY, DAVID M. "Individual psychology" in a Vienna public school. Soc. Service Rev. 3(2) Jun. 1929: 207-216.—This is a report of an experiment now being carried on by 700 teachers in the Vienna public schools. The experiment consists of the attempt to apply Adler's "individual psychology" to the school-room situation. The attempt is made to resolve problems of discipline, personality and learning through the use of the Adlerian approach. The writer reports that the experiment is apparently successful; and expresses surprise relative to the knowledge and insight of the

students themselves.—W. O. Brown.

1668. LINDERS, F. J. Das Abiturientenexamen und die Bildungsfrage in Schweden. [Final graduation examinations and the educational problem in Sweden.] Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol. 21 (4) May 1929: 415-424.—The Swedish people show a predilection for the career of the employed official and underestimate the significance for the community of a self-supporting enterprise. The development of higher education in Sweden can be cited as the best indication of the overrating of theoretical training with a governmental post as its ultimate goal. The number taking their final examinations in high schools and those studying at universities is from 2½ to 3 times as large as it was in the beginning of the century. The population of the country has shown an increase of only onefifth during the same period. Possible remedies include rigid singling out of high school students, special college entrance examinations, and the raising of requirements for the various graduate schools.—M. Gundel.

1669. LIPPERT, EMANUEL V. Recent educational progress in Czechoslovakia. School Life. 16 (2) Oct. 1930: 25.—The Republic is steadily achieving its purpose to provide the opportunity of an education to every citizen within its borders.

1670. LOTZE, REINHOLD. Untersuchungen über die gegenseitigen Beziehungen von Schulwahl, Schulleistungen, sozialer Zugehörigkeit und Kinderzahl. [An investigation of the mutual relations between selection of a higher school, scholastic achievement, social class and size of families.] Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol. 23 (2-3) Jul. 1930: 129-165.—Upon completion of the fourth year's work German pupils are divided into those who expect to continue their education beyond the common branches and those who do not and are accordingly sent to dif-ferent schools. This study includes all the children of Stuttgart who were normally in the fourth class in 1927-28, slightly more than 3,000. About half of these were boys. The most important consideration in the choice of schools is the maintenance or advancement of the family's social status. In the lower social classes the ability of the pupil to do the work of the school selected is a factor also, chiefly for economic reasons. The families were divided into five social classes. The second highest social class had the smallest average number of children per family, but the differences between the various classes were almost negligible. For the two upper social classes there was no correlation between size of families and the school selected, but for the three lower social classes there is a clear cut tendency for large families to send their children to the schools with lower requirements. Among the boys of the four upper social classes there is no relation between scholastic achievement and number of siblings. Only in the lowest social class do the boys with the poorest grades have the largest number of siblings. Among the girls of social classes III and IV there is clearly a detrimental influence of large numbers of siblings on scholastic achievement, probably because these girls are required to help with the housework. In the lowest social class no such relationship was found for girls.-Conrad Taeuber.

1671. LOVEDAY, THOMAS. British universities to-day: Bristol. Discovery. 11 (129) Sep. 1930: 296-

1672. MILLS, MINNIE B. The junior college in Greece. Junior College J. 1(1) Oct. 1930: 17-19.

1673. MUMFORD, W. BRYANT. Malangali school. Africa. 3(3) Jul. 1930: 265-292.—This is a study of "A first year's work in the development of a school from native custom and looking towards adjustment to European culture." Careful consideration is given to the differences between tribal social and religious obligations. Animal husbandry, agriculture, and veterinary hygiene constitute the major portion of the curriculum although academic, industrial, and clerical training are not omitted. An appendix shows the school routine and an analysis of the time spent on the various

activities of the week.—R. W. Logan.
1674. NACHT, S. L'instruction sexuelle des enfants. [The instruction of children in sex hygiene.]

Hygiène Mentale. 23 (7) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 185-194.

1675. PROFFITT, MARIS M. Statistics of private

commercial and business schools 1928-29. U. S. Office Educ., Bull. #25. 1930: pp. 31.
1676. RICCIARDI, NICHOLAS. Vital junior col-

lege problems in California. Junior College J. 1(1)

1930: 24-27.

1677. RICHARDSON, EUDORA RAMSAY. The case of the women's colleges in the South. South Atlantic Quart. 29 (2) Apr. 1930: 126-139.—The smaller women's colleges in the South have reached an impasse because of shortage of funds. Only one is sending out alumnae eligible to the American Association of University Women.—E. M. Violette.

1678. SCHOENEMANN, F. The German university of today. New Freeman. 1(25) Sep. 3, 1930: 588-590.—The major changes in the German university after the war are: active support of the republic by the faculties, a shift of attendance so that 75% of the students come from middle class homes, and a great increase of students overcrowding the schools (114,000 students at 23 universities, including 15,000

women).—H. C. Engelbrecht.

1679. SCHRÖTELER, JOSEF. Das katholische Bildungsideal und die höhere Schule. [The Catholic cultural ideal in the higher schools.] Neue Jahrb. f.

Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung. 6 (5) 1930: 431-435.

1680. SEDLACZEK, ST. Scouting in the schools.
Oswiata i Wychowanie. 2 (2) Feb. 1930: 145-154. Scouting helps in vital ways, e.g. in building up physical fitness, in training the moral faculties, in promoting a keener interest in the studies themselves. It is a useful instrument for building the future Polish citizen.— W. J. Rose.

1681. STAPEL, WILHELM. Der Grund der pädagogischen Ohnmacht. Eine Diskussion mit dem preussischen Erziehungsminister Dr. Grimme. [The basis of the inefficiency of education. An interview with the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Grimme. Deutsches

Volkstum. (7) Jul. 1930: 489-498.

1682. ŚWIEŻYNSKI, RYSZARD. Uniwersytety ludowe w Danji. [Public universities in Denmark.] Oswiata Polska. 6(3) 1929: 164-179.—The chief secret of Denmark's welfare and progress is popular education which is widespread. There are no illiterates in the country. Compulsory education for children between the ages of 7 and 14 has existed since 1814. The public schools of to-day are state, private, and communal. The most important factor in extending education to all classes in Denmark is the public university (Folkehøjskoler) founded by Bishop Grundtvig (1783–1872). Today there are 70 schools of this type. Sweden also possesses 52; Norway 32; and Finland 44. -Frank Nowak. 1683. T. F. L'instruction en Perse. [Education

Asie Française. 30 (281) Jun.-Jul. 1930: in Persia.]

230-231.—Marked educational advance is taking place in Persia and the effort is being made to bridge the gap between medievalism and modernism in a single generation. Between 1924 and 1926, the number of schools in the country rose from 612 to 2,319 and the number of pupils from 55,022 to 108,959. The study of science and morality is stressed. At the same time, the Persian language is being purified by the elimination of foreign words, chiefly of Arabic, French and English origin.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1684. THAYER, V. T. Schools and the shifting home. Survey. 64(11) Sep. 1, 1930: 453-457, 486-487. The home is not the source of economic and cultural training that it was. Parents have not the skill and knowledge necessary for an intelligent direction of child growth. The school is called upon to meet the need. A new functional relation, therefore, between home and school is essential. In some cases the needed relation has been worked out, as in the nursery schools among the poor and the private schools managed by universities. In such cases schools and parents cooperate in the educational process. The school is hardly prepared for this new task. Teachers are untrained for the duties involved. The school's conception of the role of education is too narrow. Facilities are lacking .-W. O. Brown

1685. UNSIGNED. Luci e ombre nel metodo Montessori. [The Montessori method.] Civiltà Cattolica. (1917) May 1930: 238-248.—The author on occasion of the English translation of Montessori's work I bambini viventi nella Chiesa (The child in the Church. Essays on the religious education of children and the training of character, London, 1929) makes some observations on the famous educational method.—G.

Bruni.

1686. WATERHOUSE, GILBERT. British universities to-day. (8) Dublin. Discovery. 11 (130) Oct.

1930: 335-338

WEST, CLARENCE J., and HULL, CALLIE. Doctorates conferred in the sciences by American universities, 1929-30. Science. 72 (1867) Oct. 10, 1930:

1688. YOU, ANDRÉ. Les principes de l'enseignement indigène à Madagascar. [The principles of native education in Madagascar.] Afrique Française. 40(9) Sep. 1930:—supplement. 539-541.—For more than 25 years the French have given serious attention to the matter of educating the natives. Nature schools and the traditional subjects of instruction were unsuited to native needs. Špecial schools to be operated by the government and various missionary bodies were therefore founded. There were 119,000 students en-rolled in the former last year and some 50,000 in the latter. Husbandry, manual training, domestic science, and the arts and crafts are the chief subjects taught. Relatively few natives, and then only carefully chosen ones, study European subjects. The creation of a troublesome, white-collar-job-seeking element has thus been guarded against.— $Lowell\ Joseph\ Ragatz.$

1689. ZAPOLSKI L. Parental cooperation with grade schools. Oświata i Wychowanie. 2 (4) Apr. 1930: 314-317.—Serious attention is given in Poland to the cooperation possible between school authorities and teachers and councils of parents. Such a group, called a Board of Guardians, has five members. In large schools there is one for each class. These boards help in matters of attendance, in maintaining interest in education among the masses and in getting help in the community for school projects. A wide variety of relations obtains. With each year the teachers prize this coopera-tion the more. In Warsaw a single supervising board acts as adviser and stimulus to all local bonds. It publishes a weekly The World, the Home and the School: it maintains a cooperative where supplies, even school clothes may be had at much reduced prices, and it pro-

vides daily meals for needy children. It also operates summer camps. (Article in Polish.)—W. J. Rose.

1690. ZBIERSKI, K. Training high school teachers.

Oświata i Wychowanie. 2 (3) Mar. 1930: 185-205; (4) Apr. 1930: 281-287.—Except in the south, Poland had no high schools of her own till 1905. Even at the end of the war she had to begin and build from the ground up.

Provisionally, the direction followed was that already Provisionally the direction followed was that already tried out in the former Austrian part of the land, under the guidance of the universities—Cracow and Lwow. The arts course, with special attention to pedagogy and history of education, was slowly made the first condi-tion of the new profession. Two years probation was made the rule, from which only brilliant students could be exempted. Special situations like the Poznan area were treated on their merits. A single national policy was the goal. Two chief problems loomed up—to get such a program of studies for high schools as would serve both the pupils going out into life and those going on to the university, and to organize the teaching of this program as an honored profession. The legislation of Sept. 26, 1922 gave this a concrete form. Special provision was made for training instructors of special subjects like religion, fine arts, technical subjects, etc. A triple form of examination tested the candidate in (a) knowledge of his subject, (b) mastery of the methods of pedagogy, and (c) general ideals of education. (Article in Polish.)—W. J. Rose.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS. COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 13, 81, 83, 88-89, 92, 95, 99, 340, 1528, 1568, 1586, 1673, 1709, 1833, 1882)

1691. CARPENTER, NILES, and KATZ, DANIEL. A study of acculturization in the Polish group of Buffalo, 1926-1928. Univ. Buffalo Studies, Monog. in Sociol. #3. 7(4) Jun. 1929: 103-133.—The monograph constitutes a study of 186 native born Poles of Buffalo. Of these 133 or 73.9% were of the second generation group, either one or both parents foreign born, and 53 or 26.1% of the third generation. All of the individuals surveyed attended parochial schools slightly more than public grammar schools. The average attendance of public school for the entire group was 3.87 and of parochial schools 3.97 years. Only in 30% of the homes surveyed of the 186 American Poles is the English language spoken, in 36% of the cases Polish is the usual language spoken and in 43% both English and Polish are spoken. Of the women 65% purchase their dresses in the neighborhood store, 57% of the men their suits and 66% of both men and women, their shoes. Preference neighborhood seed, or women, their shoes. Preference 66% of both men and women, their shoes. Preference for the local shopping center over the central commercial center in "down town" probably indicates adherence to the ethnic group. Of the group analyzed 26% own cars and 22% homes. The second generation owns expensive cars, the third generation cheaper makes. Of the cases 89% reported that the children were born in the home, 11% in the hospital. In 38% of the cases the mother was attended by a midwife. This points the mother was attended by a midwife. This points to a high degree of conservatism. Only 56% of the group observe Polish customs and 77% observe American customs; three-fourths of the group were in favor of maintaining some sort of Polish community life, 54% considered themselves Americans, 7% Poles, 39% Po-

lish Americans.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

1692. KÜHNEMANN, ALFRED. Die nationale Erstarkung Amerikas. [The national stabilization of America.] Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol. 6(3) Sep.

1930: 282-295.—The U. S. is emerging from an absorption in development of her natural resources to a heretofore neglected attention to matters of social structure and its qualitative population basis as influenced by immigration. Attention to immigration and its influence on social relations and social structure have, along with her participation in the World War, tended to make America nationality conscious. Lack of a to make America nationality conscious. Lack of a cultural tradition and of a historical orientation manifest themselves in superficiality and bias in matters pertaining to the recent war and in the 100%-ist hysteria of "Americanization." Nevertheless America is definitely a nationally conscious people in process of becoming, not without its military accompaniments and a corresponding flag-waving and regimentation in education and politics, but also with self-control and objectivity in matters international. (The factual orientation is rather the war and immediately post-war period.)—W. C. Lehmann.

1693. LUCHSINGER, F. Das Prinzip der Magie. [The principle of magic.] Psychol. Rundsch. 2 1930: 12-17.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 2967.

1694. SUCKOW, RUTH. The folk idea in American life. Scribner's Mag. 88(3) Sep. 1930: 245-255.— For the past few years writers and artists have been on a quest for the folk principle in American life. The Negroes, the Indians of the Southwest, and the Southern hill-billies have furnished materials for these students of folk life. The real American folk have escaped them, or been neglected, the folk being the ordinary Americans. These folk have a common existence, the historical background of which the author traces. Our artists and intelligentsia, though emerging from this folk world themselves will have none of it. Their reaction, in the main, to this folk life has been a compound of contempt, satire, and dislike. The search for the folk idea will only be successful when the intelligentsia participate with sympathy and insight in this life.—W. O. Brown.

1695. UNSIGNED. Agitation indigène dans le Kenya et le mouvement jeune Kikouyou. [Native unrest in Kenya and the young Kikuyu movement.] Afrique Française. 40(6) Jun. 1930: 362-363.—Tribal customs are rapidly breaking down among the natives of Kenya through contact with the whites. Particularly true is this with respect to the Kikuyu peoples, not far from Mount Kenya, who are in constant association with settlers. This shows itself best in the decline of respect on the part of the young men for the older ones. In the past, the latter have ruled with firm hand but this stern discipline is being challenged and will soon be a thing of the past. Meanwhile, the tribe is in turmoil.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 69-70, 80, 88, 1530, 1590-1592, 1657, 1662, 1664, 1679, 1776, 1826)

1696. BAECK, LEO. Die jüdische Religion in der Gegenwart. [Present-day Jewish religion.] Süd-deutsche Monatsh. 27 (12) Sep. 1930: 828-832. 1697. HOLDHEIM, GERHARD. Der Zionismus

in Deutschland. [Zionism in Germany.] Süddeutsche Monatsh. 27 (12) Sep. 1930: 814-817.

1698. KLEPININ, NICHOLAS. The war on religion in Russia. Slavonic & East European Rev. 8 (24) Mar. 1930: 514-532.—The anti-religious policy felb. Societ every propert is a direct and legislation. of the Soviet government is a direct and logical consequence of the communist philosophy. In the history of this policy three periods can be distinguished; from 1918 to 1923—direct persecution; from 1923 to 1928—anti-religious propaganda; from 1928 on—renewal of the direct persecution combined with increased antireligious propaganda.-Michael Karpovich.

1699. SÖHNGEN, OSKAR. Religion und Wirtschaft. Zur Soziologie der Glaubensgemeinschaft. [Religion and economy. The sociology of the community of believers.] Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol. 8(4) 1930: 355-364.—Religious people are distinguished by their subordination to central interests which are not "of this world," but which rather stand in a peculiar antithesis to all "worldly" interests. The close relationship to God establishes an autonomous sociological relationship—the community of believers; for love of God and of one's fellow believers is the ethic of the Sermon on the Mount. The community of believers is exclusive of all other social connections; the "world" may never count as a real interest. The community ethos of religion is characterized by a peculiar horror of material relations generally. Christianity has tended to accompany political conservatism; since political conservatism is most consistent with the principle of least resistance. Every community prefers that economic form which offers the least resistance to its claims. This attitude is found in the teaching of Luther and in certain sayings of Bismarck. The case of Calvinism, however, is more complicated. For Calvinism, the doctrine of "election," too difficult to maintain without some support, is paralleled by the concept of working for the "glory of God," and this calls for the greatest possible freedom to pursue one's chosen calling. Calvinism is associated with economic and political liberalism as strongly as Lutheranism is associated with conservatism. A new ethics must be evolved and this is the task of the church, which is of quite another structure than the community of believers.—F. N. House.
1700. UNSIGNED. Il pensiero sociale cristiano.

"Razionalizzazione" delle nascite. [Christian social thought. Birth-control.] Civiltà Cattolica. (1916) Apr.

1930: 110-120.—G. Bruni.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 393, 1193, 1216, 1265, 1375-1376, 1378, 1382, 1413, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1877)

1701. DAVID-SCHWARZ, H. Psychologische Wahrscheinlichkeit als Hülfe im Scheidungsfall. [Psychological probability as an aid in a divorce case.] Psychol. Rundsch. 2 1930: 30-32.—Psychol. Absts. 4:

1702. MEGGENDORFER, FRIEDRICH. Gerichtliche Psychiatrie. [Juridical psychiatry.] Fortschr. d. Neurol. Psychiat. u. Ihrer Grenzgebiete. 1(4) Apr. 1929:

159 - 173.

1703. UNSIGNED. Juvenile court statistics 1928-Based on information supplied by 65 courts. U. S. Children's Bur., Publ. #200. 1930: pp. 76.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 67, 89, 91-92, 95, 474, 1530, 1642, 1710)

1704. ANDRÉADÈS, ANDRÉ. Les théatres à nich. [The theater in Munich.] Flambeau. 13 (15-Munich.

16) Aug. 1930: 461-474.

1705. GORBATOFF, MICHEL. Quelques traits caractéristiques de la littérature russe. II. Synthèse philosophique universelle. [A few characteristic traits of Russian literature.] Rev. de l' Univ. Lyon. (3) Jun. 1930: 219-245.

1706. KELLOG, CHESTER E. A social-psychological version of the aesthetic attitude. J. Soc. Psychol. 1(3) Aug. 1930: 429-434.—Natural beauty is not esthetic. Esthetic appreciation involves "psychical distance." The arts have been developed to meet needs of social life chiefly for means of communication and preservation of tradition. Since they involve subject matter, traditions, reminiscenses, etc., they have a

"meaning." This theory of esthetics still calls for research, and since art must be considered a social institution it should be studied both sociologically and soci)-psychologically. James was therefore wrong in denoting esthetics as the science of the useless. It is "an important branch of social science." (Bibliography.)—John H. Mueller.

1707. REID, LOUIS ARNAUD. The problem of

artistic production. J. Philos. Studies. 5 (20) Oct. 1930:

533-544.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 1528, 1558, 1628, 1633)

1708. BOYCE, ANNIE STOCKING. Moslem women in the capital of Persia. Moslem World. 20(3) Jul. 1930: 265-269.—The fall of 1928 proved to be a notable period of advance in freedom for women in Persia. Unveiling in public and markedly freer social intercourse between the sexes followed somewhat the course of events in Afghanistan and received a check on the fall of Amanullah. Yet permanent improvement in the status of woman is noticeable everywhere, combined with a steadily increasing demand for the education of girls. One problem however, developing from this demand, lies in how to enlarge the limited possibilities of employment for a girl of education and ambition.-H. W. Hering

1709. COSSIO, FRANCISCO De. La cultura y las maquinas. [Culture and the machine.] Rev. de la Habana. 1 (5) May 1930: 187-199.—Every age thinks of itself as the culmination of civilization and this is true especially of ours, in which people can no longer get along without machines to work for them and to supplement their own physical powers. The progress we have made with rapidly growing material culture have left us behind and disconnected in our nonmaterial culture. The slums and the villages in Spain have today a better poise and morale in their culture, backward as it is, than the cities. Our new superstition of time-saving has destroyed all capacity for labors of patience and hence all creation of beauty as the ex-

pression of personality.—L. L. Bernard.
1710. PEERY, MOIRA PARKE. On "making culture hum." Personalist. 11(3) Jul. 1930: 164-176.— This is an interpretation of the present confusion in cultural and esthetic values. The rise of the new rich and the mass immigration are regarded as the basic factors responsible for our uncertain tastes and stand-

ards.—W. O. Brown.
1711. VELGE, HENRI. Le mouvement social en 1929. [Social change in 1929.] Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon. (Univ. Catholique de Louvain). 1 (2) Mar. 1930: 217-224.

GROUP IDEALS AND AIMS

(See also Entries 2-6053, 8598, 11463)

1712. SOKOLOWSKI, PAUL von. Kulturoptimismus. [Culture-optimism.] Baltische Monatschr. 61 (6) 1930: 341-352.—Edgar J. Jungs, who believes in Germany's future, analyzes in his book Gegen die Herrschaft der Minderwertigen, the causes of German infertility and also the present German government.— Jessie Bernard.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 993, 1756)

1713. CARR, JAMES G. Cardiac disease and economic waste. Chicago Heart Assn. Bull. 8 (5-8)

May-Aug. 1930: 1-6.—Cook County Hospital (Chicago), records showed cardiac disease to have had the greatest absolute increase among the four leading causes of death, when the year 1927 was compared with 1919. The economic trend in family groups was constantly downward. The habit of dependence once engendered was not shaken off. Final acceptance of charity was the most striking thing from the social point of view. From the economic viewpoint, 182 of the patients earned, before their admission to the cardiac clinic, an average of \$120.00 a month; 92 after discontinuing attendance earned an average of \$45.00 a month.—E. R. Hayhurst.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 393, 407, 1210, 1372-1373, 1375-1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1389, 1594, 1616, 1658, 1702-1703, 1737, 1742, 1759-1766, 1771, 1858)

1714. ENGELHARDT, K. F. Klinische Kriminologie. [Clinical criminology.] Monatsschr. f. Kriminol-psychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21 (8-9) Aug.—Sep. 1930: 532-535.—The hope of a clinical criminology has been entertained by a great many thinkers of the past, among them Leibnitz, Feuerbach, Ihering, Ferri, and The barriers which still remain are primarily due to the notion that jurisprudence is a normative or moral science having no affiliation with the natural sciences, and hence capable of dealing with criminological problems without any reference to the findings of biology, psychology, etc. No such sharp cl avage can be established or maintained. Adherents of the old normative-science standpoint maintain a stubborn defense, however, and regard "research" as nothing more than the exercise of mental agility in the formation of new concepts without any attempt to relate the principles excogitated to empirical practice. Not only are academic lecturers taking account of the happenings of contemporary life but in addition students of criminology are being increasingly required to spend some time in actual court (and similar) practice before graduating. A further aid in the development of clinical criminology is the growing custom of having men who are practically at grips with criminological problems lecture to stu-Conversely, academicians are beginning to dents. realize that they must go beyond university walls and learn at first hand some of the topics upon which they pronounce with so much finality. An extremely hopeful development is that of the criminological clinic. Graz, Münster, Leipzig, Hamburg, Marburg, and Giessen are instituting genuine clinical methods and thus shifting attention from the formal concept to the immediate concrete case. - Howard Becker

mediate concrete case.—Howard Becker.

1715. FISCHINGER, HELMUTH. Deutsche Kriminalstatistik für das Jahr 1927. [German criminal statistics for 1927.] Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21 (8-9) Aug.—Sep. 1930: 514-518.—
The ninth volume of the official German statistics of the ninth volume of the official German statistics of the ninth volume. crime does not compare favorably with criminological statistics of some other countries. This is made plain by the table (included in the ninth volume) which compares German statistics with those of 33 other countries. For example, Belgium and a few other nations include data on amount of education and influence of alcohol, Scotland on the period intervening between the commission of the crime and final judgment, Denmark on recidivism, Estonia on the number of children of criminals, his dwelling place and the influence of alcohol, Finland on the nature of the act, sex, legitimate or illegitimate parentage, age, family status, religion, oc-cupation (very minutely differentiated), amount of education, place of birth, dwelling place, place of com-mission of crime, place of final judgment, period of year in which crime was committed, economic status, prior punishments, nature of punishment, and duration of punishment. Hungary and Latvia even attempt to

assign motives to the crime. It should be noted, however, that in spite of the frequently-asserted dependence of criminology upon economic status, no government has provided for statistical treatment of this question. Unemployment is not included nor is payment or nonpayment of income tax. It would be especially interesting if those countries which in recent years have been adversely affected by the decline in exchange rates were to investigate crime among those persons who have lost social and economic standing (the déclassé). It is to be hoped that the standardization of criminal statistics under the auspices of the International Statistical Institute and similar agencies will proceed far enough so that the results issuing from the study of criminal statistics in civilized countries may be compared .- Howard Becker.

1716. GEHLKE, C. E. The problems of method in criminal statistics. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2)

May 1930: 239.

1717. GUILHERMET. L'oeuvre psychologique et criminologique d'Enrico Ferri. [The psychological and criminological writings of Enrico Ferri.] Rev. de Psychothérapie et de Psychol. Appliquée. 39 (4) Apr. 1930: 82-87

1718. HANAUER, DR. Uneheliche Geburten bei den Juden. [Illegitimate births among the Jews.] Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat. 132 (6) Jun. 1930: 902-911.—In order to ascertain the number of births among any religious community, the statistics of the individual German states must be resorted to. The present study on illegitimacy among Jews is based on material concerning Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse and five large towns. The figures show that everywhere illegitimacy is much less frequent among the Jews than among the general population, a fact which finds an easy explanation in the social and economic structure of the Jewish community. On the other hand, the figures for Prussia, covering the period from 1821 to 1927, show clearly that, since the beginning of the 20th century, the difference between Jews and non-Jews has been considerably reduced. This is probably due to the continued urbanization of the Jews and the relaxation of religious tradition.—H. Fehlinger.

HELLWIG, ALBERT. Cinematografo y 1719. criminología. [Moving pictures and criminology.] Rev. de Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal. 17 (98) Mar.—Apr. 1930: 224-237.—Investigation of the effects of movies upon criminality is very difficult because it is not easy to get back of the immediate impulse to the previous conditioning, and even the offender does not usually understand the ultimate causes of the act. It is an exaggeration to attribute the act to any one cause such as criminal representation in the press and in the movies. However, these are important factors, especially in epidemics of crime. Those pictures that display the technical details of the act are much more dangerous as inciters to crime than any other type. Criminals often frequent trials for the purpose of learning more details of criminal technique. Those pictures which portray crime as a profession and make heroes of the criminals by representing their skill in technique and in combatting the police, or by attributing to them socially acceptable traits they do not possess, are also very dangerous. The use of the moving picture as a means of combatting crime has been largely neglected. Frequently facts have been included in news films by accident which are of great use to the court in determining guilt (cases). Demonstrations and technical reconstructions of the circumstances of a crime by means of movies are often useful, although they may sometimes misrepresent and complicate the situation. Such means may also be used to influence the accused to correct their false testimony. Films of the accused in action presented to the public frequently bring additional evidence regarding their careers and behavior

from people who did not recognize their pictures in the dailies.—L. L. Bernard.

1720. HERBERTZ, R. Kurzgespräche mit Strafgefangenen. II. [Short conversations with prisoners. II.] Psychol. Rundsch. 2 1930: 27-30.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 3081.

1721. KINBERG, OLOF. Über die relative Bedeutung der Generalprävention und der Spezialprävention. [Concerning the relative importance of general and specific prevention of crime.] Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21 (8-9) Aug. Sep. 1930: 468-473.—There has long been a controversy concerning the efficacy of criminal law as a preventive of criminal behavior. Some maintain that it has not only a general preventive effect but also a specific effect, i.e. not only is there a vague knowledge that certain behavior is criminal, in social disfavor, and hence to be avoided, but also that particular persons are prevented from committing contemplated crimes by their detailed knowledge of the punishment they may suffer. The latter view is inaccurate and the general preventive effect of criminal law is independent of the details of the punitive system. Moreover it may be said that the importance of general prevention as over against specific prevention has been overestimated in view of the fact that criminals are recruited from a relatively small body of potentially criminal persons. It follows, therefore, that adequate organization of specific measures for the prevention of crime is likely to give better results than efforts to emphasize the vague general preventive effects of criminal law, for the latter is after all only one of the many important elements of social control.—Howard Becker

1722. LIND, ANDREW W. Some ecological patterns of community disorganization in Honolulu. Amer. J. Sociol. 36 (2) Sep. 1930: 206-220.—Delinquency and disorganization in Honolulu, as measured by the incidence of juvenile court cases, suicide, family dependency, and arrests for vice, tend to follow the same spatial patterns as in other cities. The presence in Honolulu, however, of a number of large population groups with competing moral standards occasions marked deviations from the normal ecological patterns of disorganization characteristic of American cities. The conservative pressure of the immigrant ghetto still provides effective resistance to the disintegrating forces of urban life, but it also leads to conflict with the legal standards imposed by the American community. Suicide, for example, mounts in the areas inhabited by orientals and declines in the sections occupied by the non-suicidal Hawaiians and Portuguese. The diminishing strength of the immigrant community controls is measured by the rise of certain delinquency types and the participation of the second generation in delinquent behavior with members of other racial groups.—Amer. J. Sociol.

1723. MAUS, I. The child in moral danger and the juvenile courts in Belgium. Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant. 9 Feb. 1930: 99.—The question of the child who is in moral danger is broader than the one ordinarily dealt with by the juvenile court, as it concerns a great number of children who would not ordinarily come under a court's jurisdiction. The problem has three aspects: (1) before, (2) in relation to and (3) after the action of the juvenile court. Belgium has two medico-pedagogical institutions, one for boys and one for girls. In these schools all the factors that have contributed and determined the misconduct of the children are studied. The chief source of danger to the children are studied. The chief source of danger to the children are morals in Belgium appears to be unwholesome family environment; this is the case in 79.8% of the boys and in 74.6% of the girls. The curve of delinquency conforms absolutely with the curve of economic depression. In every district special tribunals deal with children who have committed offenses or who are in moral danger

from their surroundings. The presiding judge may utilize all measures necessary to protect and educate the children submitted to his care and may, if he considers it proper, remove a child from its home and assign it to some one of the societies carried on for that purpose by either public or private funds. When a case is completed, the judge places the child under the surveillance either of its own family or of some delegate in the association for the protection of the young. The child remains under the supervision of the judge until the age of 21. (Original article in French.)—Amer. J. Diseases Children.

1724. SHAW, FRANCIS C. Types of criminal ane. Psychiat. Quart. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 458-465. insane. Psyc. H. A. Phelps.

1725. TANNENBAUM, FRANK. The vision that came to Thomas Mott Osborne. Survey. 64 (13) Oct. 1,

1930: 7-11, 52-53, 55.
1726. VERKKO, V. Kriminalstatistiken och den verkliga brottsligheten. [Statistics of crime and the actual prevalence of crime.] Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Straffert. 18 (2) Apr. 1930: 95-128.—Most of the journals devoted to statistics of crime deal only with those crimes which come before courts, thereby presenting a picture of delinquenza legale (Enrico Ferri). Occasionally they also give information on crimes which come to the attention of the police, i.e., the so-called delinquenza apparente. It is of course impossible to present statistics of crimes actually committed, -delinquenza reale. It is merely a question as to whether statistics can furnish a reliable picture of the actual proportion of crime, its extent, and tendencies. If one has in mind the total number of crimes committed, or the more prevalent types of crime, the answer must be in the negative, since the proportion of crimes which come to light varies sharply with the type of crime. In this connection two factors are of importance: first, the extent to which public opinion considers the crime deserving of punishment; second, the ease with which the crime is discovered. These conditions are operative to a high degree in crimes against life, infanticide excepted, and it should therefore be possible to arrive at the delinquenza reale in this field. The same is true, although to a lesser degree, in the case of the more serious crimes of violence and robbery. With regard to theft, it is possible only to gain an impression of variations in the sum total of crimes actually committed. Among crimes regarding which it is quite impossible to draw conclusions from available statistics are abortion, many sexual crimes, lesser crimes of violence, crimes against property such as fraud, misrepresenta-tion, etc. The number of abortions in France, for ex-ample, is estimated at about 200,000 annually, al-though statistics for 1912 and 1913 totalled only 93 and 287 respectively. Evidence concerning the personal data of criminals must therefore on the whole be regarded as a mere estimate, and the degree to which such evidence can be taken as representative depends on the nature of the crime.—Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen

1727. WOWORSKI. Die Arsenmorde in Steiermark. [Arsenic murders in Styria.] Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform. 21 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 536-545.—Byloff has advanced the thesis that the extensive use of arsenic in peasant murders in the Alpine region of Central Europe is due to the belief in the magical properties of the drug. He also says that parents never poison their children because it is believed that their ghosts will return to plague the murderers. There are several reasons why Byloff's evidence is valueless: (1) Multiple poisonings can quite well be explained by the recklessness of the poisoner, who risks everything if only the hated partner perishes, as by re-course to "magical" explanations; (2) several instances in which parents have poisoned their children are on

record. The prevalence of arsenic murders may best be explained through the ease with which arsenic may be obtained from traveling peddlers, the fact that its taste does not readily betray it, its lack of striking physical distortions such as bloating, etc. and the scarcity of firearms, daggers, and other weapons in those remote Alpine regions where arsenic is most widely used. In addition the phenomenon of arsenic eating must be noted. Finally, the topographical conformation of the area in question is of great importance, for qualified physicians who might be expected to detect arsenic poisoning are hard to reach, and the parish secretary or similarly unskilled person is frequently called upon to conduct the inquest, which is consequently a travesty. There are some instances in which murder by strangling (leaving marks on the neck) has not been detected. Last of all, the illiteracy of the peasant and his consequent ignorance of the possibility of demonstrating arsenic poisoning long after burial must be taken into account. It is plain that "magical" explanations are superfluous. Arsenic poisoning is a village crime, and it can best be explained on social grounds.—Howard Becker.

1728. YEOMANS, RUTH F. Who are the "criminal insane?" 14(3) Jul. 1930: 672-696.—The data of this study were secured from 50 records of persons committed to the Boston State Hospital under the Massachusetts law, Ch. 123, Sec. 100 and 104, and cover the period from 1921 to 1927. Six questions were raised and answered in order to identify the "criminal insane." The persons who fall within this category do not represent any narrow economic, social, or age group; there is no outstanding, psychotic condition responsible for crime; about a third of the patients make an acceptable adjustment to the community after recovery. Certain extensions in the present law are recommended.—H. A. Phelps.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6, 1068, 1074, 1597, 1605, 1619, 1713, 1789, 1845)

1729. KEYES, EDWARD L. Today's great problems in disease prevention. $J.\ Soc.\ Hygiene.\ 16\ (7)$ Oct. 1930: 398-406.

1730. MADSEN, THORVALD J. M. The seasonal variations of infectious diseases. Pub. Health (London). 43 (10) Jul. 1930: 309-320.—The commoner epidemic diseases show decided seasonal incidence. Danish statistics have been compared with those of outstanding nations of the world. As might be expected the countries of the southern hemisphere show a seasonal reversion of the epidemic curves. There is a very real probability that they are dependent upon seasonal changes in the resistance of man.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1731. PARRAN, T., Jr., and USILTON, L. J. Extent of problem of syphilis and gonorrhea in the United States. Amer. J. Syphilis. 14 Apr. 1930: 145–155.—It is estimated that there are 643,000 cases of syphilis and 474,000 cases of gonorrhea constantly under medical care in the United States. The case rates on which these estimates are based are, for gonor-rhes. 4 88 for males and 1.78 for females. These case rhea, 4.88 for males and 1.78 for females. These case rates for syphilis are 4.77 for males and 3.08 for females. The results of the total prevalence surveys indicate that approximately 31% of the total cases of venereal disease under treatment are found among presumably indigent persons, as this percentage of total cases were being treated at public expense in clinics, hospitals or other institutions. A greater prevalence of venereal disease exists among the Negroes than among the white population. A recent study of the rural Negro in a Southern state indicated that as high as 24% of the entire population of more than one year of age showed a positive Wassermann reaction. Syphilis stands first

or second among the most frequently reported infections to the Public Health Service from the several state health departments. Gonorrhea stands about fifth. Among the general male population between the ages of 15 and 45 it is estimated that the number of noneffective days lost through venereal diseases would approximate 21,000,000 days per annum.-J. Amer. Medic. Assn

1732. UNSIGNED. [Editorial.] Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic. 5 (3) Mar. 1930: 370-371.—Climatic and other conditions peculiar to the tropics may influence the incidence of tuberculosis but in each instance the special factors involved should be taken into account in considering the prevalence of this disease. It appears that the problem of tuberculosis in Porto Rico is largely an economic one. While immunization against tuberculosis by B. C. G. may later offer a partial solution of the problem the immediate need is for economical hospitalization of advanced cases and the proper nourishment and care of incipient cases of the disease.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1733. UNSIGNED. [Editorial.] Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic. 5(2) Dec. 1929: 211-212.-In a survey of epidemic encephalitis conducted by the Matheson Commission, an inventory of what is now known concerning the etiology, treatment and epidemiology of the disease was made and a bibliography containing nearly 5,000 references was compiled, sifted, arranged in sequence and presented as a fundamental basis for future investigation. The report gave a total of nearly 85,000 known cases or deaths between 1915 and 1928. The disease was shown to have been prevalent in practically all countries. However, the disease is far more prevalent in temperate climates than in the tropics.—E. R. Hayhurst.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL **PROBLEMS**

(See also Entries 1546, 1611, 1617, 1724, 1728)

1734. ASH, W. M.; WORTH, REGINALD; POTTS, W. A. Mental deficiency and lunacy in relation to public health. Pub. Health (London). 43 (11) Aug. 1930: 345-355.—Dr. Ash, after tracing the evolutionary development of the attitude towards mental affliction, pointed out that the contribution of the 20th century is the recognition of the fact that there is no psycho-physical parallelism, that there is a close analogy between physical and mental ailments, and that they usually coëxist and are often attributable to the same cause. Hence factors that operate as preventive measures in physical ailments may act as preventive in mental ailments. Dr. Worth spoke on how the Mental Treatment Bill will affect the medical officers of health, and after giving a detailed description of the workings of this bill, shows that it is beneficial both to the patient and the health officer. Dr. Potts states that in the U.S. there are more patients in hospitals for the insane and for mental defectives, than there are students

in the colleges and universities. The same holds true for England.—B. W. Abramson.

1735. EWALD, G. Fortschritte und Wandlungen der psychiatrischen Lokalisationslehre. [Progress and changes in the psychiatric theory of localization.] Scientia. 47 (213-1) 1930: 21-30.—Psychiatry has both a mental-science and a natural-science aspect. In the past, the brain was the only thing that interested psychiatrists, who sought to localize various centers of activity there. In the study of aphasia and apraxia much progress was made. Then a reaction on the psychological side set in, represented by Jasper, Freud, Adler, Coué, which explained aberrations in terms of sex, compensation, etc. This was carried to extremes by the laity. Complete adherence to purely psychological explanations, without any reference to somatic

conditions is erroneous. As early as 1909 Reichardt and Kleist pointed out the significance of the brain stem in emotional disorders and catatonia.—Jessie Bernard.

1736. HERBERTZ, R. Vom Leugnen. [Lying.] Psychol. Rundsch. 1 1929: 217-222.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 2397.

1737. TAIT, W. D. Psychopathology of alcoholism. J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol. 24 (4) Jan. 1930: 482-485.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 2979. 1738. UNSIGNED. The blind feeble-minded: a libitory above.

bibliography. Teachers Forum. 2 1930: 14-16.—

Psychol. Absts. 4: 2987.
1739. WHITNEY, E. A.; SHICK, M. M.; BED-ROSSIAN, E.; WHITNEY, S. P. Mongolian idiocy: General review with study of cases at Elwyn Training

School. Medic. J. & Rec. 132 Jul. 16, 1930: 80-86. 1740. WILE, I. S. Functional disease as personality disorder. Medic. J. & Rec. 131 Jun. 18, 1930: 615-

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entry 1082)

1741. BOSSARD, JAMES H. S. Child welfare and the modern mind. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 6-10.—Resulting from the domination of material culture is the characteristic philosophy of modern times, namely, that man is master of his fate, that there are virtually no limitations to man's capacity to understand and control life. This confidence is just being applied to the problems of human personality and behavior. The cumulative effect of recent discoveries in the life sciences has been to make the social welfare movement more "childminded."—James H. S. Bossard

1742. DOBBS, HARRISON A. Institutional care for delinquent children: A new appraisal. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 173-179.-From a philosophy of retribution in the institutional care of delinquent children a development toward placement in foster homes can be traced. The degree to which the needs of individual study, training, and instruction while in the institution, and after-care when the child is released from the institution are met, is closely related to the benefit to the child of the period of institutional contact. Of special importance in the treatment of delinquent children is the development

treatment of delinquent children is the development in the individual of a feeling that he has a valuable place in the group.—Mapheus Smith.

1743. FRANKEL, EMIL. Social work among Negroes in New Jersey. Bull. New Jersey Conf. Soc. Work. 1 (9) May 30, 1930: 1-7.

1744. GEIGER, WILHELM. Durchführung und Erfolge der Fürsorgeerziehung. [Methods and results in the training of dependents.] Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene. 42 (23) 1929: 745-757.—Institutional care should be provided only when the past and probable future of the child warrant it. The child should live in the community as much as possible child should live in the community as much as possible and should be free from unreasonable restrictions. He should be taught a trade not only as a means of livelihood, but also as a means of personality development.

Indications are that institutional care can be made satisfactory.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

1745. PENDLETON, ORA. New aims in adoptions. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 154-161.—A philosophy of adoption has as its first principle the individual approach to each parent

and child. In order to place the child successfully, careful studies of both child and foster-parent personalities are necessary. Early placement of the child is beneficial, although placement at a period too early risks serious maladjustments if the child proves to be exceptional. In the period of adjustment which is needed in all adoptions, the social worker must use care and skill to insure final success .- Mapheus Smith.

1746. PURYEAR, THOMAS L. Negro welfare in Newark. Bull. New Jersey Conf. Soc. Work. 1(9) May

30, 1930: 7-11.

1747. RICH, MARGARET E. The case worker in action. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2) May 1930: 268-269.—Case work in action involves the integration of investigation, diagnosis and treatment. processes are continuous in the study of any case.-

H. A. Phelps

1748. THURSTON, HENRY W. A training program for child welfare workers. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 209-214.—The most significant thing to remember about training child welfare workers is that their task will be to deal with the difficulties of a disintegrated or disintegrating home. Furthermore, no longer is it possible, nor does it seem wise, to take all children bodily out of their family situations. In general, the training programs under consideration need to give generic training in social work, with added training in the specific fields social work, with added social case work, psychiatric social work, executive work of child welfare institutions, juvenile probation work, visiting teacher work, or institutional superintendency.—Mapheus Smith.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 41, 1213, 1237, 1239-1240, 1401, 1403, 1414-1415, 1623)

1749. BRADWAY, JOHN S. New uses for wealth as endowment. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 184-194.—Serious questions about perpetuity endowments of property for the benefit of the public have arisen in the last decade. What is needed is to give flexibility to such endowments so that the public may administer funds to meet changing conceptions of welfare and conditions of society. Efforts made to change existing endowments so that a greater benefit may be derived for the public indicate that the courts will become more willing to continue modification in the administration of endowments toward an increasing usefulness for the beneficiaries. - Mapheus Smith

1750. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Social distance between lawyers and social workers. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14(6) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 516-523.—Failure of lawyer and social worker to cooperate in the treatment of common problems may be traced to four differences: (1) those of social policy; (2) different treatment resources; (3) ethical differences; (4) differences in immediate objectives. The intermediate field between these two professions is in the growing division of social work, known as legal-aid. Here they are permitted to discuss mutual problems and to avail themselves of

common treatment resources.—H. A. Phelps.
1751. BURGESS, ERNEST W. The value of sociological community studies for the work of social agencies. Soc. Forces. 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 481-491.—In research as to its practices and policies, social work has three sources of information from various community studies. The first is the materials on the growth of the city, indicating the distribution, composition and movement of different population factors. The second is the basic social data from which the trend

of community organization and movements may be indicated. The third is the cultural description and analysis—the studies of persons, groups, and institutions within the communities—upon which the efficacy of treatment devices in social work is dependent.-H. A. Phelps.

1752. CARSTENS, C. C. The National Agency and child welfare standards. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. 151 Sep. 1930: 215-220.—The great diversity of child welfare agencies in the United States and the chiefly informational capacity of the U.S. Children's Bureau has given an opportunity for the development of integrative and standardizing private national agencies. Such agencies give information, make surveys, and carry on demonstrations whenever requested. Selection of personnel, publication service, suggestions concerning gifts and endowments, and stimulation of established child welfare institutions are also among the functions of the national agency.—Mapheus Smith.

1753. SWIFT, LINTON B. Community chests and relief. Survey. 64 (12) Sep. 15, 1930: 502-503, 525-527.—Social agencies dealing with dependents have been facing rapidly mounting demands for relief until their capacity, or the capacity of the community chests which support them has been exhausted. The author points out two additional danger points. The first is that the tendency of relief demands is ever to increase beyond the visible supply which was the point of attack in the work of those who founded the modern phase of social work; that social work is concerned with social maladjustment not primarily with relief, and relief can never be more than an incident in its work: and that the increasing number made dependent by the widening circle of unemployment and old age may not be in need of social work at all, and should be cared for by industry or the state which is responsible for such a condition. The second contention is that as 90% of the money raised by community chests is spent for other than relief purposes, and as the telling appeal of the chest is relief, there arises a real possibility of mis-understanding if not dishonesty for the chests to combine money to be spent for relief and money to be spent for constructive social work in one appeal. These two objects should be separated into two appeals: the first one to be raised by the chests in the usual way, without making any claim to being equipped to meet all legitimate relief needs; the 10% needed for relief to be raised more quietly from a smaller number of people, either by the agencies themselves or by the chests in supplementary appeals for this special purpose. - F. J. Bruno.

1754. TODD, ARTHUR J. Corporations as givers. Survey. 64 (10) Aug. 15, 1930: 424-425.—This article summarizes an investigation by the National Bureau of Economic Research on corporation contributions to organized welfare service. Three hundred fifty community chests and leading corporation officials co-operated in the research. Data from 129 community chests were utilized representing communities from the million type down to small towns of less than 20,000. The data covered chests raising nearly 84% of the total contributions to central financing of social welfare. Of the total of nearly \$59,000,000 raised by 129 chests in 1929, 22% came from corporations. From 1920 to 1929 corporation giving followed fairly closely growth of the chest movement. Corporation gifts vary enormously not only in gross amounts but also in percentage of total contributions in the several communities. bulk of corporation support comes from a relatively small group of concerns; excepting the Y. M. C. A., charitable organizations in non-chest cities fare less well at the hand of corporations, as do non-members of chests in chest cities and national welfare organizations in general. Corporations seem to give more largely to community chests than to disaster appeals. Different

sections of corporate industry show marked variations in their policy of giving. Manufacturing yielded 47% of the total, while railroads offered only 0.3% of the total in contrast with railroad income which bulks about 7.5% of the country's total corporate income.—

A. J. Todd.
1755. UNSIGNED. Fortieth annual report of the Board of State Charities for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1929. Indiana Bull. Charities & Cor-

rection. (182) May 1930: 178-354.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 922, 1306, 1401, 1403-1404, 1409, 1416, 1789, 1797)

1756. BARDWELL, FRANCIS. Public outdoor relief and the care of the aged in Massachusetts. Soc. Service Rev. 4(2) Jun. 1930: 199-209.—The State Department of Public Welfare supervises the care of all aged clients, visiting both town and state cases. This raises the standard of care, and provides for proper placement. The Welfare Department investigates and grants or withholds charters to charitable corporations, and licenses and supervises boarding homes for the aged. The state requires a bond of sufficient size to purchase an annuity from anyone who desires to contract to care for an aged person for a set sum. This provision has stopped the practice. Massachusetts prefers to call her almshouses infirmaries. The proportion of inmates is decreasing. Institutional cases are those needing hospitalization or mild custodial care, incompatibility of disposition making placement inadvisable, and those preferring a home to enduring loneliness. Funds are available for adequate care of clients in their homes. Careful case work with the state taking the initiative is the rule.—Alice L. Berry.

1757. McIVER, PEARL. Public health nursing legislation. Pub. Health Nurse. 22 (7) Jul. 1930: 372–376.—Twenty-five years ago no state recognized the public health nurse as a legitimate employee of an official health or educational agency. Today, 9 states show a division of public health nursing, and 24 have divisions of child hygiene, 10 of which are directed by nurses, and 14 employ nurses to direct nursing activities. Forty states now have legislation permitting the employment of public health nurses by official agencies; 20 authorize the employment of school nurses: 12, of nurses in the tuberculosis field; and 2 have established definite requirements for public health nursing. In 6 states a committee is held responsible for requirements; 8 states have defined the qualifications of the nurse while 30 states delegate this responsibility to the state department of health.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1758. MEGGENDORFER, FRIEDRICH. Gerichtliche Psychiatrie. [Laws of interest to the psychiatrist.] Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat. u. Ihrer Grenzgebiete. 2 (7) Jul. 1930: 285–300.—A summary and discussion of some recent German laws of interest to the psychiatrist; new regulations for practitioners, changes in the accident insurance acts, regulations for the prevention and control of diseases among the insured population, adoption of the Geneva Opium convention, interpretations of the laws concerning the institutional care of alcoholics, revision of the juvenile court act, changes in the laws dealing with homosexuality, additional grounds for divorce, and the preliminary discussions of a law to deal with the institutional care of misfits in society.—Conrad Taeuber.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 1406, 1658, 1720, 1725, 1728, 1742, 1744, 1789, 1820) 1759. BATES, SANFORD. The prison of the future. Mental Hygiene. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 628-642.— H. A. Phelps.

1760. DIEUDONNÉ, EUGÈNE. Bagno. [The prison camp of the Bagno.] Tagebuch. 11 (30) Jul. 26, 1930: 1196-1198.—A description of the brutal conditions in a French prison camp on the Ile de Ré, taken from the author's book La vie des forçats.-

H. C. Engelbrecht

1761. FERNÁNDEZ, FRANCISCO J. Los reformatorios de menores de Santa Fé y Rosario. [Reformatories for minors at Santa Fé and Rosario.] Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino. 18 (96) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 324-334; (97) Jul. 1930: 385-394.—Much progress has been made in the treatment of abandoned and delinquent children in Argentina as a result of law 10,903 and the provisions of the penal code of 1922. Delinquency is almost always an incident of abandonment. The new reformatories should be wholly reformative and rely upon social stimuli and sanctions rather than upon punitive methods for results, should use the cottage system and provide for retention of the child as long as is necessary for his reëducation, but not so long as to institutionalize or discourage him. Proper supervision must be provided upon conditional release.

(Details of recommendations regarding policies and of personnel of the institutions.)—L. L. Bernard.

1762. GILLIN, JOHN L. New prison methods in Belgium. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14(6) Jul.—Aug. 1930: 503-515.—Belgium's venture in prison reform has been directed into two channels. First, prisons are established in sufficient numbers to care for the different types of prisoners now recognized by scientific penology. This plan gives special attention to the segregation of prisoners according to age, mental and physical condition. Second, definite methods of re-habilitative training have been introduced, following the procedure most commonly recognized as social case work. This system and its administration possess many

reatures that are rarely to be found even in the best prisons of this country.—H. A. Phelps.

1763. HEALY, WILLIAM, and BRONNER, AUGUSTA F. Juvenile detention homes. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 180-183.—The various reasons given for the origin and continued use of detention homes for juvenile delinquents are only partially justified by results obtained. A serious disadvantage, on the other hand, is contamination of ideas among the children detained. Alternatives to the present policy in most places are, first, allowing as many cases as are well supervised to go to their own homes, and second, the direction of such detention

homes, and second, the direction of such detention homes as are necessary in such a manner as to avoid inter-contamination.—*Mapheus Smith*.

1764. ISAEV, M. ИСАЕВ, М. Германская пенитенциария. [German pententiaries.] Проблемы Преступности. (4) 1929: 152-161.—In 1927 the author visited several German penitentiaries with the object of familiarizing himself with the latest developments in German penological practice. In Hamburg he inspected the Fulsbüttel prison which is the quarters of the local penitentiary administration. On the premises of this institution there is a large library on criminal law and penology and a penitentiary museum. At present the Hamburg penal institutions have social educators on their staffs. There is much improvement in methods of treating the offenders. Every endeavor is made to make the prison atmosphere less gruesome. Hygienic conditions are perfect. The agricultural colony for juvenile delinquents (18-20) is situated near Hamburg on an island on the Elbe river. Here there are no guards, no iron bars, no locks. It is a regime of relative freedom; systematic work and healthy outdoor life are conceived as the major factors in the program of social reintegration of the underaged delinquents. In Prussia Isaev visited the antiquated Moabit prison (Berlin),

the huge Pletzeusee penitentiary and the Gollnow prison for offenders sentenced to hard labor. According to Isaev's observations, Thuringia has the most ng to isaev's observations, Intuity and the most progressive penitentiary system. He gives a detailed sketch of the model Untermasfeld prison of which Krebs is the director.—Boris Brasol.

1765. IVANOV, G. ИВАНОВ, Г. День заключен-

ного Саратовского изолятора. [A prisoner's day in the Saratov prison.] Проблемы Преступности. (4) 1929: 99-107.—This is a survey of the manner prison inmates spend their days in the Saratov penitentiary. The investigation was effected by means of a "chronochart" distributed by the author among the inmates. On one side of the questionnaires, they were required, without mentioning their names, to fill out the usual information on: (1) sex, (2) age, (3) the article of the penal code under which the individual was sentenced, (4) the number of previous convictions, and (5) the nature of work, if any. The reverse side is divided into 24 squares, bearing the inscriptions of the typical forms of pastimes, such as sleep, recreation, eating, work, reading, etc. Each inmate received seven "chronocharts" covering the entire week. It appears that the days of 76 prisoners who filled out the questionnaire were roughly divided into four principal pastimes, sleep, 31-35% of the 24 hours; caring for self 12-13%; work 17-39% and recreation 16-34%. The author suggests that on the whole the inmates of the Saratov penitentiary are by no means overtaxed with work, and that more attention should be paid to the rational organization of their recreational pastimes.-Boris Brasol.

1766. KUFAEV, V. T. КУФАЕВ, В. Т. О преступности и тюрьмах в с. А. с. ин. [On criminality and the prisons in the U. S. A.] Проблемы Преступности. (4) 1929: 162-173.—The main topic of the discussion is the steady increase in the number of crimes committed in the U.S. In the absence of federal criminal statistics, the author finds it difficult to set forth a complete picture of the crime situation in this country. But state statistics are indicative of the general upward trend, which is especially noticeable in densely populated urban centers (New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh). Drunkenness is widespread. Murders have become a daily happening. Kufaev is impressed by the large number of life senting the senting of the senting the senting the senting the senting the senting term of the senting term o tences: in 1904, 604 were convicted for life; in 1910, 783, in 1923, 914, an increase of 44%. In 1926 in the New York State prisons there were 232 persons—men and women—over the age of 70 who were serving long term sentences. Conditions prevailing in Sing Sing are described as deplorable and humiliating human dignity. Similar is the general situation on Welfare Island. Kufaev suggests that there is nothing in the American penitentiary system worth while borrowing or transplanting to Soviet Russia.—Boris Brasol.

1767. MOORE, JOSEPH W. The future of Matterway State Heavital in its solutions.

teawan State Hospital in its relation to other State hospitals. Psychiat. Quart. 4(3) Jul. 1930: 453-457.-Under the present system in New York insane patients are classified and committed to civil and criminal hospitals. Matteawan is in the latter class. However since the legal and mental distinction between types of patients does not coincide, there is considerable misplacement, and some plan for the exchange of patients

should be introduced.—H. A. Phelps.

1768. PEIRCE, JOHN M. Occupations of California's prisoners. State Govt. 3 (6) Sep. 1930: 5-9.— California's jails and prisons are full to overflowing and the prisoners are to a large extent semi-idle. Of the prisoners at San Quentin in 1929, 41.8% were employed in prison factories and 54.1% were occupied in non-revenue producing work. There were 4.1 unemployed because of sickness or other reasons. It is doubtful that all of the men employed in the factories were actually

needed. It is certain that those occupied in maintenance and occupation of the prison were too numerous to operate effectively. Sufficient public support must be provided to permit other public development. A list shows annual prison earnings per inmate in 40 state prisons compared with Folsom and San Quentin prisons

in 1927-1928.—Harvey Walker.
1769. SCHMIDT, FRIEDRICH. Ledigen- und Altersheime. [Homes for the single and the aged.]
Reichsarbeitsblatt. 10 (16) 1930: II 251-255.—Explains the use of homes for unmarried persons (especially for single women) and aged persons, and discusses the character, construction, history and importance of these homes for the modern community.—Jürgen

Kuczynski.
1770. TREADWAY, W. L. Medical service in Federal prisons. Pub. Health Reports. 45 (24) Jun. 13,

1930: 1361-1367

1771. UNSIGNED. Über den modernen Strafvollzug. [Modern penology.] Justiz. 5 (9) Jun. 1930: 588 -592.—This is a criticism of conditions in the German prisons as seen and experienced by a prisoner. -Morris Ploscowe.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 1033, 1057, 1617, 1702, 1758)

1772. AUGAGNEUR, ANDRÉ, and LUONG LE TRUNG. Croyances et pratiques pour le traitement des maladies mentales en Indo-China. [Beliefs and practices in the treatment of mental diseases in Indo-China.] Hygiène Mentale. 23 (10) Dec. 1928: 269-

1773. CHRISTOFFEL, H. Psychoanalysis and medicine. Schweizer. Medizin. Wochenschr. 60 May 3, 1773.

1930: 407-412.

1774. CRAIG, MAURICE. The importance of mental hygiene in other departments of medical practice. Mental Hygiene. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 565-579.

1775. DOLL, EDGAR A. Public health aspects of mental hygiene. Training School Bull. (Vineland, N. J.). 27(4) Jun. 1930: 62-68.—The major neuropsychiatric conditions constitute a serious problem to the community, but the milder forms are even a larger problem. The public health worker should be familiar with the causes of ill health and the methods of dealing with mental maladjustment. The community provides through public and private welfare agencies resources and constructive measures. It is the function of the public health officer to promote and coordinate these activities for improving mental health.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1776. HAYDON, A. EUSTACE. Religion and mental health. Survey. 64 (13) Oct. 1, 1930: 12-16. 1777. HESNARD, A., and PICHON, E. Psycho-

analysis in France. [Preliminary note on the historical survey of the French psychoanalytic movement by C. Politizer of Paris.] Psychoanal. Rev. 17(4) Oct. 1930:

1778. McCARTNEY, JAMES L. Mental hygiene in a public health program. Amer. J. Pub. Health. 20 (9) Sep. 1930: 943-954.—Statistics show that there are more persons mentally sick than physically sick in our hospitals today—one out of every 7 families shows a history of insanity, and one out of every 21 persons in the general population has been or will have been at some time in a mental institution, if not given proper mental hygiene. Thus we find that out of the 24,000,000 children now in our schools, at least 1,000,000 will have some mental disease, unless mental hygiene is applied. At least half of all mental disease is preventable, but prevention calls for the erection of protective measures many years before mental disease may be expected to develop. No public health program is

complete without a careful mental hygiene program.— E. R. Hayhurst.

1779. POWDERMAKER, FLORENCE. Social adjustment of the feebleminded. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 149 Part III May 1930: 59-69.— Terman mental tests do not necessarily give a true picture of the level at which the individual is functioning. No one test is a measure of intelligence and other factors are of at least equal importance. The true definition of feeble-mindedness is in terms of social functioning, rather than of biological traits. Judgment of competence has rested too much upon success in a standardized curriculum. Feeble-mindedness becomes a factor in delinquency when combined with poor environmental conditions. The charges are more frequently stealing and truancy than in the "normal" group. Illustrative cases are given of 705 parents of feeble-minded children: 25 had made adequate social adjustments, 35 were considered mentally defective, 7% were psychotic, 1.5% epileptic, 13% alcoholic, 26% were otherwise demoralized. Of their 488 off-spring $\frac{2}{3}$ were subnormal mentally, 8% delinquent, 28% apparently normal. Position in the family was non-significant. Criteria were set for post-institution success and failure. Of 389 cases $\frac{3}{2}$ of those traced were reasonably adjusted. Success second independent of reasonably adjusted. Success seemed independent of I.Q. Three-fourths were self-supporting, mostly at unskilled labor. The higher I.Q.'s were getting higher pay. Factors in success or failure are analyzed. Ungraded classes are not enough. Adjustment depends largely upon a job which gives the individual a satisfactory sense of status.—T. D. Eliot.

1780. ROCHLIN, L. College mental hygiene in the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). Mental Hygiene, 14(3) Jul. 1930: 661-671.—Mental hygiene for the intellectual worker in the Soviet Union is being developed more fully than in any other European country. Its procedure in the universities resembles that which is being carried on in the United States and consists essentially of three responsibilities: (1) the selection of students, (2) the study of living conditions within universities, and (3) study and treatment of mental ailments .-H. A. Phelps.

1781. SAND, RENÉ. Mental hygiene and world health. Mental Hygiene. 14(3) Jul. 1930: 592-609.— A primary characteristic of humanitarian enterprises is their interdependence. As a factor in humanitarian-ism mental hygiene has the double task of managing its own development and of integrating its services with other types of social work. Though some forms of social work are now carried on under various public and private administrative agencies, it is unquestionable that a voluntary national committee is most adaptable to the development of mental hygiene work. Three channels are open to mental hygiene in the extension of its services: first, the enlistment of leaders in every form of social work; second, association with agencies now engaged in social work; third, educating future leaders by demonstrating to students in the schools both the services and scope of mental hygiene.-H. A. Phelps.

1782. SCHULTZ, I. H. Wissenschaftliche psychotherapie. [Scientific psychotherapy.] Zentralbl. f.

Psychotherapie. 3 (9) Sep. 1930: 539-544.

1783. UNSIGNED. Mental-hygiene activities in Russia (U.S.S.R.). Mental Hygiene. 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 643-660.—In Russia mental hygiene is conducted under the conducte the People's Commissariats of Public Health. service provides for periodic examinations, special hospitals and preventoria. Special attention is given to children, and the educational system is devised in accordance with the experience derived from the study of mental hygiene.—H. A. Phelps.

1784. WHITE, WILLIAM A. The origin, growth,

and significance of the mental-hygiene movement.

Mental Hygiene. 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 555-564.
1785. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Finding a way in mental hygiene. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 149 Part III May 1930: 1-21.—How could future social adjustments of present hospital patients be eased and how could the prospective patients be identified and possible breakdown avoided? Criminals received attention from society in self defense. Glueck's study at Sing Sing showed (1) that, during the 2 year period studied, 59% of prisoners released left the institution at normal from a psychiatric point of view, and (2) that a high degree of recidivism existed. The psychiatrist faces many difficulties. (1) Much of his discovery of knowledge and technique must be made as he goes along. (2) His problem does not come to him for solution, he has to go out and find it as it exists mixed up in all its human relations. (3) Much of his material is difficult or impossible of classification, complicated as it often is in its time elements and social relations. Psychoanalysis although not accepted to any extent in this country as a technique until recently, has had marked influence on the development of psychiatry. The future of mental hygiene shows conflict ahead, substituting inductive for deductive methods in field of human behavior. Life heretofore as expressed in terms of morals, ethics, religions, laws and social structure has been lived in terms of a deductive philosophy without fundamental relation to reality—hence much crippling conflict. Trends in other fields indicate a similar mode of attack as for instance, rewriting of criminal law in terms of reality at Harvard, Yale and Columbia. — T. D. Eliot.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 1072, 1265, 1305, 1402, 1734, 1757, 1770, 1774-1775, 1778, 1884)

1786. AGUILAR, E. D. Résumé of public-health progress in Philippines during 1929. J. Philippine Islands Medic. Assn. 10 May 1930: 190-202.

1787. AMARANTE, J. Hygiene pre-natal. [Prenatal hygiene.] Rev. de Hygiene e Saude Pub. 4(8) Aug. 1930: 319-342.

1788. BISHOP, E. L. Administration of a public health service. Pub. Health Nurse. 22 (7) Jul. 1930: 356-361.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1789. BOAS, ERNST P. The care of the aged sick. Soc. Service Rev. 4(2) Jun. 1930: 191-198.—With the aged, a reciprocal relationship exists between poverty and illness. This must be recognized before an adequate program for the care of the aged is formulated. The able-bodied should be cared for in their homes by pension, and by an extension of the visiting nurse care. Institutions should recognize that they must deal with chronic disease as a major problem. The age limit should be flexible to admit custodial chronic sick of the younger age groups. Ideally a home for incurables should have no separate existence apart from a hospital, but should function as the custodial section of a hospital for chronic diseases. The small county almshouse can not give proper health care, hence it is desirable that several counties unite to provide a central hospital for chronic diseases. About 75% of the inmates of almhouses are now suffering from some chronic disease. Illness vitally enters into all measures for the relief of the aged.—Alice L. Berry.

1790. BRITTON, GERTRUDE HOWE. Chicago Heart Association seventh annual report for year ending Dec. 31, 1929. Chicago Heart Assn. Bull. 8 (1-4) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 3-6.—The Seventh Annual Report of the Chicago Heart Association states that the extensive campaign of educational propaganda, the clinics and meetings held and the research work done during the last seven years have been of great value, but the time

has come when there should be some concrete action. The entire work of the Association should be increased; much more social work should be done. Chicago is in need of a convalescent hospital.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1701. BUFFUM, W. P. Rules governing child welfare stations. Rhode Island Medic. J. 13 Mar. 1930: 43-44.—These stations were formerly called well-baby clinics. The rules provide for the examination of infants and preschool children with the reports of diseases and defects to parents and family physicians, and the supervision of the diet and hygiene up to the school age. No medical treatment is given, but provisions are made, where there are no funds to pay the private physician, to refer to the hospital clinic and city physicians. Recommended steps for well babies in various periods of life are detailed.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1792. CARPENTER, HOWARD CHILDS. Health

1792. CARPENTER, HOWARD CHILDS. Heatth services for preschool children. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 151 Sep. 1930: 102-109.
1793. CLEMENZ, DR. Die gesundheitlichen Gesichtspunkte im Schulheim. [How the school's recreational home can affect the health of the pupils.]
Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene. 43 (11)
Jun. 1, 1930: 285-292.—Conrad Taeuber.
1794. COLE, RUFUS; DIMBALL, D. D.; LEE,

1794. COLE, RUFUS; DIMBALL, D. D.; LEE, F. S.; PALMER, G. T; PHELPS, E. B.; THORNDIKE, E. L.; WINSLOW, C.-E. A study of ventilation and respiratory illness in Syracuse schools, rate of air flow and room temperature in relation to the health of school

children. Amer. J. Hygiene. 12 (1) Jul. 1930: 215-237. 1795. COLE, RUFUS. Progress of medicine during the past twenty-five years as exemplified by the Harvey Society lectures. Science (N.Y.). 71 (1851) Jun. 20, 1930: 617-627.—Reviewing the previous history upon which has been grafted the progress of the past 25 years, the writer analyzes 220 lectures given before the Harvey Society, chiefly by clinicians and physiologists, but representing most of the branches of biology.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1796. DONNELLY, D. Catholic medical missions:
A visit to Wurzburg. Studies: Irish Quart. Rev. 19
(74) Jun. 1930: 240-254.—Frank Monaghan.
1797. FUCHS, A. W., and KROEZE, H. A. Re-

sults of the operation of the standard milk ordinance in Mississippi. Pub. Health Reports. 45 (25) Jun. 20, 1930: 1412-1421.

1798. GLEHN, ALFRED de. Rapport sur le Dispensaire Antituberculeux de Mulhouse exercice 1929. Report of the Anti-tuberculosis Dispensary in Mulhouse.] Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse. 96(5) May 1930: 385-398.

1799. GODART, JUSTIN. Les lois ouvrières et l'hygiène sociale. [Labor laws and social hygiene.]

Traité d'Hygiene. 23 1929: 541-573.

1800. HAINISS, ELEMÉR. The new university

children's clinic in Szeged (Hungary). Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilkunde. 46 (300) Mar. 1930:—The author gives a detailed description of the new children's clinic, including floor plans.—Amer. J. Diseases Children.

1801. KELLY, FRANK L. The school as a factor in child health. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.
151 Sep. 1930: 62-69.

1802. KOUWENAAR, W. Policlinieken voor arbeiderskinderen ter Oostkust van Sumatra. [Clinics for children of coolies on the plantations of Sumatra's east-coast.] Nederlandsch. Tijdschr. v. Geneeskunde. 74 (13) Mar. 29, 1930: 1654–1656.—Kouwenaar describes the measures which the sanitary service of the plantations on the east coast of Sumatra is taking against mortality among the children of the coolies. Monthly inspections have been carried out for several years. The results are as yet unsatisfactory, infant mortality ranging from 17% to 26%. Recently the Deli Maatschappij started a new experiment by opening child clinics on six plantations. A special nurse every

day visits one clinic, her working program being as follows: general medical inspection of all the children, weighing of the babies, treatment of skin diseases, making blood smears for malaria control. In case of disease the child is taken to the central hospital for examination by a physician, if necessary treatment in the hospital follows. After the clinical work is done, the nurse has to visit the coolies' houses for control and sanitary education. This latest sanitary measure is the first attempt of decentralization after long years of successful centralization of hygienic work on the plantations.—J. J. van Loghem.
1803. LEUTERT, KARL. Ein Gang durch die

Internationale Hygiene-Ausstellung, Dresden, 1930. [A trip through the International Hygiene Exposition in Dresden, 1930.] Westermanns Monatsh. 74 (888) Aug. 1930: 547-554.

1804. McLAUGHLIN, A. J. A public-health survey Iowa. Pub. Health Reports. 45 (28) Jul. 11, 1930: of Iowa.

1573-1597.—Emery R. Hayhurst.

1805. MIDDLETON, F. C. The municipal doctor scheme in Saskatchewan. Canad. Pub. Health J. 21 (7) Jul. 1930: 325-327.—In the Province of Saskatchewan, having an area of 251,700 square miles and 866,700 inhabitants, over three-fourths of the population might be considered rural residents. Medical service to these residents is one of the many problems to be solved. To this end the rural municipality act allows councils to make grants to medical practitioners guaranteeing an income in consideration of his practicing there. Usually the doctor is required to do the work of the health officer. Some 13 rural municipal councils pay grants from \$900 to \$1500 a year. The doctor employed covers an area of 18 square miles, usually settling in the center of it. Nineteen municipalities have engaged municipal doctors at salaries not to exceed \$5,000 per annum. Doctors are usually required to give free treatment to indigents and free medical services to rate payers. - E. R. Hayhurst.

1806. MUSTARD, HARRY S. Cross-sections of rural health progress. Report of the Commonwealth Fund child health demonstration in Rutherford County, Tennessee, 1924–1928. Commonwealth Fund, Div. Publ. 1930: pp. 230.—The Child Health Demonstration in Rutherford County, Tennessee, was established in 1924, and the period of this report extends from Jan. 1924 through Dec. 1928. The basic workers were a director, a pediatrician, a director of nursing service with a staff of five white nurses and one colored nurse, a director of school health education, and a sanitary staff consisting of one, and later two, well trained inspectors. The report is divided into three parts. Part I gives a running story of the project as a whole. Part II contains cross-sections of activities and accomplishments with interpretations and critical study from the viewpoint of public health administration. The appendix presents basic tables exhibiting the statistical material that grew out of the demonstration experience in Rutherford County. The main body of the child health demonstration work was concerned with rural maternity service, vital statistics, infant and preschool service, medical examination of school children and correction of defects, rural school health education, control of communicable diseases, policies in sanitation, community organization as a background for rural health work, and administrative considerations.—O. D. Duncan.

1807. NADEAU, EMILE. The Grancher System, as applied in the Province of Quebec, for the protection of childhood, against tuberculosis. Canad. Pub. Health J. 21 (8) Aug. 1930: 382-386.—The Province of Quebec has more than 3,000 deaths from tuberculosis per annum and therefore about 25,000 active cases, associated with about 20,000 homes or lodgings and exposing upwards of 30,000 children daily. Reliable

French statistics show that of each 100 children exposed, 60 will eventually contract the disease and 40 die from The system, begun in France by Professor Grancher, a disciple of Pasteur, in 1903 has involved the placing of thousands of children in private country homes under careful official supervision which has resulted in a death rate from tuberculosis among these children of less than 1% while 33% at the age of 13 have decided to remain in the country instead of returning to city life. The foster parents are paid the sum of \$10.00 per month by the Bureau of Health which also sometimes supplies necessary clothing. The scheme worked so smoothly that the legislators unanimously passed a bill, April 4, 1930, to extend the movement so that before the end of the year 1930 it is expected that a great number of

the year 1930 it is expected that a great number of children will be so placed.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1808. PHAIR, J. T. Health teaching in normal schools. Canad. Pub. Health J. 21(5) May 1930: 235-239.—Four Canadian provinces have established programs of health teaching in the schools. background, in three provinces, the school teacher takes a course of 54 lectures.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1809. REED, ALFRED C. Medical sketches in the

Orient. Sci. Monthly. 31 (3) Sep. 1930: 193-216.
1810. TURNER, C. E., et al. Training and personnel. Amer. J. Pub. Health. 20 (8) Aug. 1930: 855-857.—The Report of the Committee on Training and Personnel of the American Public Health Association,

October, 1929, lists 255 students enrolled in 18 schools for the year 1928-1929.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1811. UNSIGNED. A chapter of child health. Report of the Commonwealth Fund child health demonstration in Clarke County and Athens, Georgia, 1924-1928. Commonwealth Fund, Div. Publ. 1930: pp. 169.— Professional workers undertook to improve the plight of babies, young children, school children, and mothers in Clarke County, N. E. Georgia, where more than half the 24,000 residents were white millhands and Negroes living for the most part in poverty. During 1928, the last year of the demonstration, 96% of the children about to enter school had received prior medical examinations. Community organizations contributed money Services (introduced with the or volunteer work. approval of local health authorities) stressed preventive medicine and health education, and thus strengthened existing agencies as well as the private practice of medicine and dentistry. The appraisal form of the American Public Health Association was used to evaluate the measurable results of the demonstration and the community's share in the activities which were promoted. For each year, from 1923–1928, the general rating of county health work increased by 168%, shifting from 331 points to 889 out of a possible 1,000. Illustrations, graphs, charts, diagrams and tables accompany.

—E. R. Hayhurst.

1812. UNSIGNED. Economic and social aspects of hospital service in the city of Portland. Commonwealth Rev. 12(1) Mar. 1930: 36-53.—An analysis of hospital service in Portland, including income from residents and non-residents, expenditures, per diem cost, bed capacity, days of care and percentage of occupancy, number of beds devoted to different kinds of illness, and proor beds devoted to different kinds of illness, and proportion of free, part pay, and pay beds. These figures are compared with the results of the Study of volume and cost of social work (R. Clapp).—H. A. Phelps.

1813. UNSIGNED. Mexican leadership in public health. Amer. J. Pub. Health. 20 (9) Sep. 1930: 978-1981.—Medical tranships in Marine heavy before 1780.

981.-Medical teaching in Mexico began before 1550, and the first medical book printed in the New World (1570) was that of Bravo on the dreaded typhus fever. In 1889, Mexico was one of the first countries to join the American Public Health Association. The pioneer sanitarian, Liceaga, in 1893, had published the basis for a Pan-American sanitary policy, and Mexico was probably the first country in the world (1894) to incorporate in her maritime quarantine regulations the resolutions adopted at the international sanitary conventions. Before 1917, there was a lack of coordination in her public health work. But in 1917, the old Public Health Council, with mostly advisory functions, was transformed into a Department of Public Health, and its powers were greatly strengthened and broadened. From 1920 to 1924, a campaign of public health education was carried on. Federal public health delegates were stationed in every state in the Republic and a number of much needed public health regulations were promulgated.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1814. WIEDEL, DR. Bericht über eine von der Hygiene-Organisation des Völkerbunds vom 16. September bis 10. November 1928 veranstaltete Austauschreise von Medizinalbeamten zum Studium der Hygiene Italiens. [Report on an interchange study tour in Italy organized for medical officers by the Health Organization of the League of Nations, Sep. 10 to Nov. 10, 1928.] Reichs-Gesundheitsbl. 5(1) Mar. 12, 1930: 184-197.—Under arrangements made by the League of Nations, medical officers of 16 countries were enabled to study at first hand the public health organization of Italy. The author, who participated in the tour as one of the experts from Germany, highly appreciates the health work of the Fascist administration. Of particular importance are the measures adopted for the curative treatment and the prevention of epidemic diseases. The struggle against malaria, trachoma, tuberculosis and smallpox resulted in a notable reduction in the prevalence of these diseases. Insurance against tuberculosis has been made compulsory. The responsibility for the control of venereal diseases has been transferred from the police to the public health authorities. Information is also given concerning the inspection and supervision of food, water supply, housing, the organization of public health administration, and the general state of health of the population. - H. Fehlinger.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 2-16918, 16949; 1674)

1815. NERESHEIMER, R. Zur Frage der sexualhygienischen Belehrung der weiblichen Fortbildungsschuljugend. [On the question of instruction in sex hygiene for girls in continuation schools.] Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene. 43 (7) Apr. 1, 1930: 181-186.—For six years instruction in sex hygiene has been given to continuation school girls in Munich, with explanation of sex functions, importance of proper care of body during menstruation and pregnancy; the social importance of pre-marital chastity, social diseases, problems of prostitution and the relation of alcohol to sexual excesses, mental breakdown and crime, the responsibility of motherhood, and the importance of lowering the birth rate. After the course was finished 150 office girls, 250 shop girls, and 125 house-maids answered a questionnaire as to benefits derived. More than 60% in each group claimed that they gained a unified and comprehensive understanding of the subject from the lectures. About 20% of the office girls and shop clerks held that they learned nothing. Some learned something incidental, a few said the information should have been given them earlier, and some wished even more information.—Mabel A. Elliott.

1816. SCHWITALLA, ALPHONSE M. The place of social hygiene in community. J. Soc. Hygiene. 16(7)

Oct. 1930: 385-397.

1817. STOCKER, HELENE. Zur Reform der sexuellen Ethik. [Concerning the reform of sexual ethics.] Neue Generation. 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 65-72.—Mabel A. Elliott.

1818. WLASSAKS, RUDOLF. Alkoholfrage und Sozialhygiene. [The alcohol problem and social hygiene. [The alcohol problem and social hygiene.] Arbeiterschutz. 41 (7) Apr. 1, 1930: 121-124.

REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 2-16337, 16973)

1819. HINEBURG, MORRIS. Occupational therapy and what it can mean to the sick. Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation. 9(2) Apr. 1930: 83-91.—Occupational therapy for tuberculosis patients is invaluable as a preparation for their later participation in occupational life. Occupational therapy is a medical matter and must therefore be prescribed by the physician. It is of the greatest importance to gain the patient's cooperation; resistance to this type of therapy defeats its purpose. At the Montifiere County Sanatorium, occupational therapy costs ten cents per patient a day, and the benefits are felt to be out of all proportions to the expenditure involved.—Anne G. Beck.

1820. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. Occupational therapy in the New York civil state hospitals in the year ended June 30, 1929. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(3) Jul. 1930:

482-498.- H. A. Phelps.

1821. UNSIGNED. It can be done. Rehabilitation Rev. 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 102-106.—Compensation, the award of financial consideration for injury in our state compensation courts, does not compensate. The only completely contented disabled man or woman is the one who has again found a job in which there is possible the earning of a wage sufficient to maintain oneself in the accustomed manner. In such cases a competent rehabilitation expert is more valuable than even eminent neurologists.—E. R. Hayhurst.

1822. UNSIGNED. Suggestion and fear. Rehabilitation Rev. 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 106-112.—Psychic injury accompanies every case of physical injury, the extent of which is depended upon two factors, suggestion and fear. A case is described in which a 56 year old man who had fallen four stories, broken many bones and hurt his back, and with a "settlement" pending for six years, was quite completely rehabilitated on a farm, with his self-reliance restored through the careful use of suggestion. Incidentally it was found through a magazine advertisement that there were many persons willing to hire such an individual.—E. R. Hayhurst.

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1823. CROSTHWAIT, H. L. Aerial survey of east and central African territories. J. African Soc. 29 (126) Jul. 1930: 333-342.—The advantages of air survey are (1) it is three to four times as rapid as the older methods, (2) it gives far more information about the resources and economic possibilities of a country, (3) in unhealthy countries there are fewer workers in the field, and (4) certain classes of country are difficult to traverse, e.g. tropical forests and deltas intersected by waterways.—S. D. Dodge.

1824. KREBS, N. Revolution und Evolution in der

1824. KREBS, N. Revolution und Evolution in der Geographie. [Revolution and evolution in geography.] Mitteil d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien. 72 (7-12) 1929: 334-345.—Norbert Krebs, author of Regional Geography of Austria, replying to the critique of O. Lehmann, does not agree that more attention must be given to singularities than to typical parts of the land. The description of local characteristic landscapes belongs in the field of local monographs. A regional description is necessary in geography, and it must be written in scientific style.—B. F. A. Dietrich.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 71)

1825. RÖCK, FRITZ. Die kulturhistorische Bedeutung von Ortungsreihen und Ortungsbildern. [The significance for cultural history of orientation tables and charts.] Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 255-302.—Contention is made that the culture-historical study of comparative orientation devices and customs will serve to explain certain historical phenomena as nothing else will. Orientation charts, representations and media are studied in their interrelationships in folk-thought with ideas of deities, animals, birds, colors, phases of the individual's life, etc. Chronological lore is also treated and certain "laws" of orientation deduced.—Nathan Miller.

1826. SCHRIJNEN, JOS. Volkskunde und religiöse Volkskunde. [Folk lore and religious folklore.]

Anthropos. 25 (1-2) Jan-Apr. 1930: 239-254.—Various elements are to be discovered in the study of a folk-religion made up largely of different historical levels. The methods chiefly employed in the study of religious lore are: (1) the American, or statistical method; (2) the inductive or German study of types for classification, and (3) the Dutch or combination of both of the preceding methods as used by Waterink. This latter method is supposed to offset all subjective elements. Factors to be considered in the determination of the particular methods to be used in any study are geographical, historical and the various types of folk-belief found.—Nathan Miller.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1557, 1612)

1827. BANCROFT, WILDER D. The methods of research. I. Back to Aristotle. Rice Inst. Pamphlet. 15 (4) Oct. 1928: 167-223.—A defense of the deductive, called "guessing," method represented by Aristotle as against the inductive ("accumulating") method represented by Bacon. The difference between the two types of men is that one gets his working hypothesis early in the game and the other late. By guessing is meant "making the shrewdest judgment one can from the facts which are not entirely adequate." A comprehensive survey of the works of 41 of the most distinguished scientists results in the classification of the large majority, including Darwin, Faraday, and Pasteur, among the guessers. Each type of student should devote himself to the method for which he is best suited.—G. A. Lundberg.

1828. BANCROFT, WILDER D. The methods of research. II. The misleading experiment. Rice. Inst. Pamphlet. 15 (4) Oct. 1928: 224-285.—The Baconian method does not work out well because of the danger inherent in an experiment. "An experiment should never be trusted until it has been checked by a good theory." Sixty pages of inductive demonstration of this thesis by examples of misleading experiments drawn from a wide field are presented. "The evidential value

of any fact is an unknown quantity until the fact has been explained."—G. A. Lundberg.

1829. DRINKARD, A. W. Relationships and needs in rural sociology from the standpoint of research. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24 (2) May 1930: 212-214.— The changes in the farming situation during the past ten years have involved numerous social problems and these readjustments require the guidance of sound sociological principles. Research in this field must be clearly defined in order to eliminate wastes in time and resources and to elicit public interest and support. The responsibility of the research worker is to build up a body of scientific facts, and to interpret these facts so that teachers may use them in pointing the way to a higher standards of living.—O. D. Duncan.

1830. OSBORNE, LOREN D. Contemporary community and sociology. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 14 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 365-372.—The study of society may

be approached from the direction of its historical evolution or from that of an analysis of contemporary social life. The latter introduces young people directly to the society in which they are already interested. The concept of "society" as a whole is too vague and too large to serve as a starting point. For this reason the local "community" as representative of society is more simple and tangible. The community concept then may be amplified. Furthermore, the local community is a field in which social research can be carried on most effectively. Though all communities are essentially alike in their basic aspects, the moderate-sized community, because of its simplicity, is preferable as the basis of an introductory course in sociology.—O. D. Duncan.

1831. WEINBERG, D. Contribution à l'étude de la variabilité des individus. [Contribution to the study of individual variability.] J. de Psychol. 27 1930: 85-90.—Psychol. Absts. 4: 3306.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

1832. PIGOU, A. C. The statistical derivation of demand curves. Econ. J. 40 (159) Sep. 1930: 384-400.

—As a substitue for the usual rather complex methods of measuring the elasticity of demand, Pigou suggests a simple method. He selects data in the usual way, taking quantities and prices for successive intervals, where the prices represent the average at which the goods actually changed hands. He writes the logarithms of each series, and takes the ratios of the second differences of the quantity logs to the second differences of the price logs as possible measures of elasticity. He then rejects positive values, and preferably those based on small first differences, taking the maximum, minimum, and median of the remaining as indicating the range and probable degree of elasticity. Applied to data used by Dr. Schultz, the method gives roughly comparable results.—G. R. Davies.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY (See also Entry 1834)

1833. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. Die Kultursozio-

logie und die quantitativen Methoden. Soziologisches Symposion VI. [Cultural sociology and quantitative methods. No. 6 of a Sociological Symposium.] Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol. 6(3) Sep. 1930: 257-266.—Culture, as that part of our environment which cannot be described as nature unmodified by man, or rather such part of culture as is not by general usage preempted by other special branches of social science, is more fittingly the subject matter of sociology than the group, community, collective action, or human interstimulation and response, because it fills these more formal and universal categories with specific content, amenable to inductive analysis and generalization from experienced fact. The test of a scientific methodology is not logical self-sufficiency, departmentalization of knowledge, or speculative systematization, but its fruitfulness in the discovery of new knowledge. And this end is best served, though with many present limitations, by measurement, by the discovery of correlations, i.e., by the statistical method. The demand for such a method, furthermore, increases with the rationalization and planful control of politico-economic life.—W. C. Lehmann.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entry 1836)

1834. SZULC, STEFAN. Miary przyrostu naturalnego ludności. [Methods applied to the measurements of the natural increase of population.] Kwartalnik Statystyczny. 7(1) 1930: 1-16.—Methods used in population statistics are summarized.—O. Eisenberg.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 2-15665; 1715, 1843, 1845, 1856, 1872)

1835. BUŁAWSKI, RAJMUND. Projekt drugiego spisu powszechnego na tle doświadczeń spisu 1921 r. oraz praktyki zagranicznej. [The project of the second general census in Poland in the light of the experience of the census of 1921 and of foreign practice.] Kwartalnik Statystyczny. 7(1) 1930: 17-151.—Besides a general discussion of the terminology found in the Polish census schedule, the author has brought together a number of schedules used in the censuses of several other countries.—O. Eisenberg.

1836. GINI, CORRADO. Present condition and future progress of statistics. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 295-304.—Statistical method is frequently used at present for the interpolation of unobserved values. It may be applied to the following: (1) collection of data, (2) tabulation and classification of data, (3) measuring aspects of the phenomena, (4) analyzing the results obtained, (5) applying explanatory methods to data furnished. Although improvement in the collection of data may be expected in the future, the need of statistical technique for various uses will not be eliminated. The plan and general policy of the Central Institute of Statistics in Italy is given for example.—Lucile Bagwell.

1837. MICHALOPOULOS, J. Rapport sur la réorganisation de la statistique en Grèce. [Report on the reorganization of statistics in Greece.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24(2) 1930: 39-43.

1838. UNSIGNED. Das Arbeitsgebiet des Statistischen Reichsamts. [The field of work of the German federal statistical bureau.] Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs. 39 (1) 1930: 3-42.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS (See also Entries 1036, 1060, 1582, 1585, 1650, 1655)

1839. ADAMS, HENRY F. An objectivity-subjectivity ratio for scales of measurement. J. Soc. Psychol. 1(1) Feb. 1930: 122-135.

1840. OATES, DAVID W. The biological significance of intelligence tests. J. Educ. Psychol. 21(6)

Sep. 1930: 442-450.

1841. STRANG, RUTH. Measures of social intelligence. Amer. J. Sociol. 36 (2) Sep. 1930: 263-269. —"Social intelligence," which is frequently defined as "ability to deal with people," has two aspects, not necessarily related—the knowledge aspect and the functional aspect. Measurements of these two aspects have been devised: (1) paper and pencil tests to measure knowledge, and (2) real situations used as tests, rating scales, questionnaires, and photographs to ascertain the extent to which an individual reacts in a social way or possesses certain skills or traits judged to be useful in social situations. There is need for testing further the reliability and validity of these measures and for improving those which seem to be most useful in differentiating the individual who can get along with other people

from the one who lacks this ability.—Amer. J. Sociol.

1842. UNSIGNED. Partially standardized tests
of social intelligence. Pub. Personnel Studies. 8(5)

May 1930: 73-79.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 704, 808, 1063, 1097, 1100-1101, 1117, 1625, 1715–1716, 1726, 1858)

1843. EUBANK, EARLE EDWARD. A new census tract map for Cincinnati. Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers. 24(2) May 1930: 156-158.—Once each decade the Federal Census Bureau collects, at enormous expense and great labor, data on the people of the nation. Much of the value of this material to the average city is lost because the arrangements are unsatisfactory by which the data are collected and reported. Among the reasons for this are the following: (1) The areas to which data are given are much too large for practicable purposes; (2) the census districts formerly followed are not permanent districts so cannot be compared from one census to another; (3) the boundaries of census tracts as now existing are political and purely arbitrary largely ignoring "natural" areas and boundaries; (4) the areas vary greatly in size hence comparisons between them are not statistically significant. Under the leadership of the statistically significant. Under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce there has been worked out for Cincinnati a new census tract map which is intended to be a permanent foundation for all future census tabulations. The criteria followed in working these out were the following: (1) The tracts to be a mean of approximately the same number of residents, about 5,000 each; (2) natural areas to be recognized so far as possible, with topography, boundaries, and homogeneous development as outstanding factors of determination; (3) so far as practicable already existing boundary lines to be respected, but not at sacrifice to efficiency of the plan; (4) all factors affecting the future develop-ment of each district to be taken into account. The completed map of 126 districts, after being approved by the leading civic, industrial, and social organizations of the city has been approved by the Census Bureau at Washington as its official Cincinnati census map; and it has agreed to collect and distribute its data hereafter according to the tracts adopted. It is hoped that eventually all districting of the city by various organizations will be done on the basis of this map so that there may be uniformity and standards for comparisons.

—Earle Eubank.

1844. McFALL, ROBERT J. The census of manufactures and distribution. Management Rev. 19(5)

May 1930: 147-153.—For the first time, the scope of the decennial census is being extended to cover distribution as well as production. The new developments include the operations of wholesalers and retailers, the distribution operations of manufactures and mines, the operations of all establishments engaged in the repair or servicing of automobiles and automobile accessories, all hotels having twenty-five rooms or more, and all construction contractors doing a business of \$25,000 or more. An outstanding elaboration of information is the collection of data on the utilization of the principal materials by the leading industries. One entirely new departure will show the sales channels through which manufacturers market their goods. The operations of restaurants is also being covered by the census. These census compilations will give a mass of new and valuable information for distributors.—G. T. Schwen-

1845. WILLIAMS, R. C. The proposed morbidity reporting area. Pub. Health Reports. 45 (3) Aug. 1930: 1781-1786.—A test was made in several state health departments to ascertain the advisability of creating a morbidity reporting area involving the more common notifiable diseases. A survey of 1% of the population, in 1929, of the actual occurrence of six more common communicable diseases in one state as compared to the number notified showed percentages reported varying from 30% for infantile paralysis to 64.6% for diphtheria cases. Many difficulties were encountered and it is thought that it will never be possible to obtain as complete reporting of communicable diseases as would be expected in the recording of births and deaths. Criteria are submitted for establishing the admissibility of reporting state areas having 500,000 or more population. The question is whether the present plan for developing such a reporting area should be followed or modifications made along the lines of the criteria suggested.—E. R. Hayhurst.

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 1612, 1850, 1854)

1846. COURT, ANDREW T. Measuring joint causation. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (171) Sep. 1930: 245-254.—Multiple correlation equations often make the false assumption "that the dependent variable can be explained satisfactorily in terms of the algebraic sum of the functions of the independent variables." The equation here suggested measures non-additive causation, is linear, and contains two weighted func-tions of the independent variable: (1) "one or more compound elements constructed by combining two or more of the original independents into a single non-additive function which displays a marked degree of joint effect; (2) the independents in their original forms and also in individual functional modifications suitable for combination with the compound elements selected." There are four reasons for this type of analysis: (1) that it is simple arithmetically; (2) it can indicate relations of more than three dimensions; (3) every observations has its bearing on the results: (4) the standard error can be calculated. Certain cautions, however, are to be noted: (1) innumerable computa-tions follow as the number of variables increase; (2) "some classes of relationship would not yield to measurement with any reasonable number of compound elements"; (3) the results are not immediately interpretable. The two problems chosen for illustration are of mortality relationships and crop yield.—Lucile Bagwell.

1847. DUNLAP, JACK W., and CURETON, EDWARD E. The correlation corrected for attenuation in one variable and its standard error. Amer. J. Psychol. 42 (3) Jul. 1930: 405-407. Psychol. Absts. 4: 4565.

1848. LAUER, A. R. An empirical study of the effects of grouping data in calculation of R by the

Pearson products moment method. J. Applied Psychol. 14(2) Apr. 1930: 182–189. Psychol. Absts. 4: 3304.

1849. LOMNICKI, ANTONIO. Sulla necessità di distinguere due generi di dipendenza nella statistica a due variabili. [On the necessity of distinguishing between two kinds of dependence in statistics of two variables.] Gior. dell'Ist. d. Attuari. 1(1) Jul. 1930: 83-94.—In statistics of two variables the general conception of dependence is not clear. Two kinds of dependence should be distinguished: stocastic dependence and correlative dependence. The two kinds of dependence are briefly analyzed.—P. Smolensky.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 1097)

1850. EDGERTON, HAROLD A. A table for finding the probable error of R obtained by use of the Spearman-Brown formula (n = 2). J. Applied Psychol.

14 (3) Jun. 1930: 296-302.—The table gives PE_R , when R = 2r/(1+r). The probable error may be found when either r or R is known.—Harold A. Edgerton.

1851. MOLINA, E. C. The theory of probability: some comments on Laplace's Théorie Analytique. Bull.

Amer. Math. Soc. 36 (6) Jun. 1030: 260-202

Amer. Math. Soc. 36 (6) Jun. 1930: 369-392.

1852. SCHULTZ, HENRY. The standard error of a forecast from a curve. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 139-185.—Forecasts, according to the author, fail to agree with subsequent observations because the wrong type of curve is chosen or because of failure to deduce the true values of the parameters of the curve. By means of Gauss' formula for the standard error of a function of the unknowns, the author shows that the standard error of a curve can be expressed in terms of the standard errors of its parameters. This is on the assumption, however, that the curve used is the curve that should be used. The standard errors of the parameters being functions of the independent variable (or variables), it is possible to obtain the standard error of any interpolation or extrapolation by assigning to this variable values lying within or beyond the range of the observations. A study is made of the standard errors of a number of functions. The standard errors of the straight line, parabola, cubic, and plane increase indefinitely as the curve is extrapolated either to the right or left of the observed range. For the population logistic, the standard error increases as the curve is extrapolated toward its upper asymptote becoming constant when the asymptote is reached and decreases as the curve is extrapolated toward its lower asymptote becoming zero when $x = -\infty$. Numerous tables and charts are presented to illustrate the various steps in the reasoning.—F. F. Elliott.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 1852, 1854)

1853. DAVIDSON, FREDERICK A. Interpretations of the curve of normal growth. Science. 72 (1861) Aug. 29, 1930: 226.—Conrad Taeuber.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entries 2-16282; 786, 935)

1854. RASOR, EUGENE. The use of the time factor as a variable in correlation computations. Ohio State. Univ., Bur. Business Research Publ. (Ohio Conference of Statisticians, Business Stat. Sec.) Jun. 1930: 25-29.—The usual procedure in comparing two mathematical series x and y both of which have trend but not the same trend is to remove the trends from both series independent of the other series. In this brief paper the author develops a method of removing

trend from one series so that it gives the best fit by least squares to the other series.—F. F. Elliott.

1855. VERCELLI, F. Metodo generale per l'analisi delle periodicità nei diagrammi statistici e sperimentali. [General method for the analysis of periodicity] in statistical and experimental diagrams.] Atti d. Reale Accad. Nazionale dei Lincei. 11(7) Apr. 6, 1930: 635-641.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 801, 985, 1852)

1856. HUBER, MICHEL. Les prévisions éco-nomique à la 18e session de l'Institut International de Statistique-Varsovie, août 1929. [Economic forecasting at the 18th session of the International Institute of Statistics—Warsaw, August 1929.] Rev. d'Écon. Pol. 43 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1656-1665.—The report of the special committee appointed to prepare the discussion of economic forecasting took the form of a series of notes prepared by six of its members. Bowley described the work done by the Universities of Cambridge and London, and the twofold division of the data gathered: (1) those which aid in forecasting and (2) those which measure the magnitude of the events forecasted. The Austrian, Breisky, stressed the importance of price and production statistics for economic forecasting. Gini explained that in Italy only preliminary work for establishing an economic barometer had been done, because methods thus far developed are unsatisfactory, because Italy is principally agricultural, and because forecasts tend to accentuate oscillations. March of Paris emphasized the need of increasing the number of indices. Persons of Harvard enumerated the indices prepared in America and argued that immediately available data were more useful for forecasting than slowly accumulated data. Wageman described the work of the Institut für Konjunkturforschung of Berlin and explained that satisfactory forecasting cannot follow absolute rules but must adapt itself to the varying circumstances of different periods and different countries. At Warsaw the economic section of the Institute presented a resolution indicating the monthly index numbers the fluctuations of which it would be desirable to follow in different countries.-William Jaffé.

1857. MARCH, LUCIEN. Les éléments instructifs des prévisions économiques. [Instructive elements for economic forecasts.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24(2) 1930: 268-282.—The study of the general movement of business may, in accordance with the classical distinction between the two factors "capital" and "labor," be distributed between two great divisions, according to whether (I) it is a question especially of the movements of money or capital; or (II) one considers directly personal activity exerted in agriculture, industry, commerce, or even in the liberal professions. Both of these groups may be further subdivided. Group I, for example, will contain indexes which apply to (1) the movement of investment capital; and (2) the movements of the rate of interest on capital. Similarly, Group II will contain indexes which have reference to (1) international traffic in commodities (foreign commerce); (2) domestic traffic in commodities (domestic commerce); (3) activity of labor or production; (4) incomes and consumption. The statistical material available in France is then surveyed in detail, with a view to indicating (1) what indexes are now available; (2) their relative significance; and (3) which indexes are present wanting but which it would be particularly useful to construct.—Arthur W. Marget.

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 2-16781)

1858. RZEPKIEWICZ, STÉPHANE. Observation sur la possibilité des comparaisons des statistiques criminelles de divers pays. [Remarks on the possibility of comparison of criminal statistics of various countries.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 23 (2) 1930: 569-577.—Lazare Teper.

1859. SZULC, STÉPHANE. Sur la standardisation (correction) des coefficients. [On the standardization of coefficients.] Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat. 24 (2) 1930: 89-177.—The discussions which have taken place, pro and con, on the use of mortality tables, their alleged weaknesses and on various "practical although not ideal" corrections made in rates based on the tables are reviewed. Szulc argues that, although different systems of weighting are used in different countries, there is no reason why the same weighting should not be used, as is done in the compilations of indexes of costof-living, wholesale prices, etc. Many tables comparing results based on various mortality tables and on the "standard" coefficient are presented, as well as a number of correlation charts between the results. A résumé of the use of the "standard" coefficient and its comparison with other ratios is given.—James D. Paris.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

1860. ABEL, JAMES F. A graphic presentation of statistics of illiteracy by age groups. U. S. Office Educ., Pamph. #12. Apr. 1930: pp. 14.—The purposes of this pamphlet are to present four examples of statistics of literacy and illiteracy by age groups, to indicate the advantages and uses of such data; and to illustrate a graphic method of presenting them so that they may be quickly and easily understood. The examples are for Bulgaria, United States, British India, and Spain. There are six recognized advantages in this method of procedure: (1) the relative numerical importance of each age group in the total population is shown; (2) the percentage of illiteracy in each group is checked by the percentage of literacy; (3) the numerical weight of the age groups that are included or excluded in the computations of literacy and illiteracy is shown; (4) the different indices of literacy and illiteracy are compared as to importance, reliability, etc.; (5) it shows the nation's progress in attaining literacy; and (6) when used for several countries at one time the graph shows whether the data for the different countries are comparable or not comparable. The data used are given in tables and are represented in graphic figures.—O. D. Duncan.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

1861. BUSCH, AUGUST. Zur Frage der Verwendung von Lochkartenmaschinen. [The question of the use of tabulating machines.] Allg. Stat. Arch. 20(2) 1930: 260-265.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

1862. ANTON, LUDWIG. Ableitung von Renten-Sterblichkeitstafeln aus der Allgemeinen Deutschen Sterbetafel 1924-1926. [Derivation of annuitants life tables from the General German Life Table 1924-1926.] Bl. f. Versicherungs-Mathematik. (9) Jul. 1, 1930: 378-391.

1863. HENDERSON, ROBERT. Joint life annuity values by the combined annuity mortality table. Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer. 31(83) May 1930: 62-71.
1864. HICKOX, W. E. H. A short method of deriving values of lx and Dx in connection with the

construction of life tables, valuation of pension funds,

and similar problems. J. Inst. Actuaries. 61 (301) Jul. 1930: 86-87

1865. MAZZONI, PACIFICO. Sulle rendite vitalizie ad interesse variabile. [Life annuities with variable interest.] Gior. dell'Ist. d. Attuari. 1(1) Jul. 1930: 96-109.—The author studies life annuities with variable interest, supposing the function of survival to be variable also with the course of time. He solves the problem to determine the variation of the life annuity by changing the interest rate, and gives ap-proximation formulae which are useful for practical

calculation.—Pietro Smolensky.

1866. SMOLENSKY, PIETRO. Sul calcolo delle riserve col metodo dei valori ausiliari. [The calculation] of reserves by means of the method of auxiliary values.] Gior. dell'Ist. d. Attuari. 1(1) Jul. 1930: 54-66.—The author recalls the methods of Zillmer and Whiting, which consist in reducing the reserve to a function of the single variable "age attained" x+t. The auxiliary values arrived at in this way present themselves as functions of age and duration and are therefore constant for the whole duration of insurance. After having shown the artifices which must be employed in order to deduce the auxiliary values for certain more com-plex combinations, the author enumerates the ad-vantages and disadvantages of the two methods, and concludes that only by the combined application of the prospective method of Zillmer and of the retrospective method of Whiting, is it possible to obtain a satisfactory system which is advantageous for the calculation of the mathematical reserves of great portfolios .-Pietro Smolensky

1867. TRICOMI, FRANCESCO. calcolo nelle assicurazioni sociali. [Calculation methods of social insurance.] Gior. dell'Ist. d. Attuari. 1(1) Jul. 1930: 36-53.—Generalization and simplifica-tions of studies of von Bortkiewicz and Cantelli on the calculation of the premiums on insurances against disability and old age, where it is shown how the important conclusions arrived at by Cantelli in his paper, on the assumption that the population insured is of "constant composition," are valid also under much less restrictive hypotheses.—Pietro Smolensky.

BIOMETRIC METHODS

1868. VOLTERRA, VITO. La théorie des fonctionnelles appliquée aux phénomènes héréditaires. [Theory of functionals applied to phenomena of heredity.] Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées. 41 (7) Apr. 15, 1930: 197-206.—Based on the simple hypothesis of the existence of actions which depend not merely on present circumstances but on those of the past, over any desired length of time, the author outlines a system of equations that he calls integro-differential, and a functional calculus. By this he establishes as one of his fundamental principles the existence of a closed cycle, which from a mathematical point of view opens the way to the use of permutable functions and composition. He uses his formulas to describe not merely the facts of heredity, in a mechanistic way, but such natural phenomena as electro-magnetic fields.— Paul Popenoe.

INTERPOLATION

(See also Entry 2-7251)

1869. AITKEN, A. C. On a generalisation of formulae for polynomial interpolation. J. Inst. Actuaries. 61 (301) Jul. 1930: 107-112.

1870. WIŚNIEWSKI, JAN K. Note on interpolation. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 203-205. -A refinement for interpolation when non-linear functions are involved. Explanation of necessary equations are given in text.—D. E. Church.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN **HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

(See also Entry 1824)

1871. EGGERS, WILLY. Der Lehrplan in Erdkunde auf der Unterstufe der höheren Schulen in Preussen. [The courses of study for geography in the lower grades of Prussian secondary schools.] Geog. Z. 36 (4) 1930: 223-230.—The new courses of study of 1925 for Prussian high schools have reorganized the courses of study and improved the methods of teaching in geography. It will be taught in the upper classes also, yet too few hours are granted for it, and the division of subject matter in the lower grades is still inconvenient. The preparatory elementary grades study the simplest geographical phenomena and deal with the child's environment. The first year of high school continues this work and gives an additional survey of the whole world. This seems to be psychologically misplaced. Germany with her neighbors on former German land (Kulturboden) is taken up in the second year. The following class discusses Europe with due regard to the subject matter of history, especially the Mediterranean, with a glimpse over Asia Minor and North Africa. The courses of study for the Deutsche Oberschule and Aufbauschule differ from this plan and suggest a still more superficial instruction in important landscapes. Certain courses of study outside of Prussia avoid the defects of the new Prussian directives. The first year should lead from the home life and home country to more distant landscapes. The next class will be concerned mainly with the Alps and go on to the south-eastern parts of Central Europe. Topographical maps of the German geological survey are to be part of the teaching. The third year starts with the Mediterranean as a whole and then proceeds to the other European countries, of which the countries whose languages are taught will stand in the foreground.-Werner Neuse.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN **ECONOMICS**

(See also Entries 682, 1036, 1055, 1673, 1675)

1872. HOTELLING, HAROLD. British statistics and statisticians today. J. Amer. Stat. Assn. 25 (170) Jun. 1930: 186-190.—A brief survey of the present activities of the leading statisticians and organizations in England. Modern economic theory is said to be developing faster in England than in any other country, but the facilities for publication are somewhat limited. —D. E. Church.

1873. SCHLEEF, CAROLINE. Sweden's tradeunion college. Amer. Federationist. 37 (7) Jul. 1930:

840-843.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 1193, 1350)

1874. BAETJER, EDWIN G. Policy and program of The Johns Hopkins Institute of Law. Amer. Bar. Assn. J. 16(5) May 1930: 312-316.—Because judge and legislator have no time for constructive work, precedents today have a greater influence, and the law tends to greater rigidity when adjustment and change are most imperative. Judicial councils, crime commissions, committees of national bar associations, and the work of the American Law Institute are evidences of the appreciation of the need for research, but their approach is traditional in method and thought. The objects of The Johns Hopkins Institute will be the unhurried study of the foundation of the law; its fundamental rules; their scope and their limitations as fixed by the reasons for their being; the study and criticism of judicial decisions and legislation; and any restate-

ment or codifications.—Lyman Chalkley.
1875. BARNES, J. S. Fascism and the international center of Fascist studies. Dublin Rev. 93 (371) Oct. 1929: 264-281.—For the purpose of giving the world, by scientific methods, non-political, impartial information concerning every phase of Fascism, Le Centre International d'Etudes sur le Fascisme (CINEF) was founded by the Swiss historian, H. de Vries de Heekelingen. Every important book, pamphlet, and review article relating to Fascism is read, analyzed, and indexed by a trained staff. A supplementary activity is the publication of a series of year books on Fascism in French and English. The first two volumes for 1928–29 are now available. They are composed of a series of articles written by the foremost authorities on the history, doctrine, and achievements of Fascism; also accounts of similar movements outside of Italy.— John J. O'Connor.

1876. CLARK, CHARLES E. Methods of legal reform. West Virginia Law Quart. 36(1) Dec. 1929: 106-118.—Lawyers are slow to favor change. Legal reform should come from students of the subject. Judicial councils and law teachers must develop proposals; local support is necessary for their enactment. A judicial council is necessary for progress; however, members of such a council do not have time for extensive research. Research can be done under the direction of the law faculty of the state university. The establishment of a bureau of statistics would be very helpful in showing what the courts are actually doing.— $Charles\ W.\ Smith,\ Jr.$

1877. MARSHALL, L. C. Studies in the administration of justice in Ohio. Ohio Soc. Sci. J. 2 (3) Aug. 1930: 5-14.—There is need for a precise defining and restating of the principles of the law. This field is well occupied by the teachers of law and by the American Institute of Law. The weak points in the administration of law have been little studied. The Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University has accepted this challenge. Finally, there is practical engineering work. In the last seven years, more than one-third of the states have formed judicial councils; they, however, need the assistance of research agencies. The Institute of Law as such a research agency has made an affiliation in Ohio and Maryland, and in Ohio in cooperation with the council and a committee of the state bar associa-tion, is making a study of the administration of justice. It includes an analysis of the current operation of the judicial machinery, building up of a state-wide system of judicial records and statistics, organization of permanent record agencies, and a series of detailed studies upon significant aspects of judicial administration. The data are to be turned over to the judicial council

for practical application.— Harvey Walker.

1878. VETTER, GEORGE B. The measurement of social and political attitudes and the related personality factors. J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol. 25(2) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 149-189.—In an attempt to measure degree of typicality and atypicality among 1,064 university students, the author devised a scale of attitudes on social and political subjects, ranging from government ownership, religion, miscegenation, to international policies. Students were required to mark statements of opinion most nearly like their own with reference to such situations. These had previously been classified as radical, liberal, conservative and reactionary, but no classification appeared on the forms. Results showed greater liberalism and radicalism among

men, more conservatism among women. The liberal radical group were the more intelligent; conservatives and reactionaries came from higher income groups. Radical, atypicals, and reactionaries were more frequently found among the lower income groups. Liberals were more generally the oldest children. The youngest children were among the conservatives and typicals. Radicals are held to be more objective, more willing to admit emotional distress, but may not be regarded as abnormal therefore. Instead emotional abnormality may often be found in the reactionary group. Greater individualization is apparent among both atypicals and radicals, but individualization and abnormality are not identical. - Mabel A. Elliott.

1879. WOODRUFF, CLINTON R. The Institute of Public Administration. Natl. Munic. Rev. 19 (8) Aug. 1930: 532-534.—Government administration has reached a far higher standardization of development and perfection of technique in Great Britain than in America. This is demonstrated by the Institute of Public Administration which exists for the development of public administration as a profession and the study of all its aspects. It fulfills these ends by means of lectures, publications, and especially through its quarterly journal Public Administration. It maintains central headquarters with suitable committee rooms, library, and facilities for study and social intercourse at London. In addition, there are 13 regional groups in England and one in South Africa.—Harvey Walker.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1531, 1533, 1536, 1598, 1603, 1714, 1748, 1751)

1880. ADAMS, GRACE. The babel of the psyche. Amer. Mercury. 20 (80) Aug. 1930: 461-464.—In the early 1920's psychological opinion in America was divided into three distinct and apparently incompatible schools: the conscious, the unconscious, and the anticonscious. Reconciliation has to some extent been effected by psychologists like Floyd Allport and Leonard Troland who skip from one set of concepts to another. The trading in psychological terms has become epidemic as the result of the effort to reconcile warring factions. The terminological tangle might be simplified if each psychologist would follow Walter Hunter in calling his subject by an arresting new name—Carroll D. Clark.

1881. BANCROFT, WILDER D. The method of research. III. How to think. Rice Inst. Pamphlet. 15 (4) Oct. 1928: 286-352.—"There are two kinds of thinking, the conscious and the unconscious." former, illustrated by the Socratic method consists of eliminating a large portion of the possible field each time and reaching the goal by successive eliminations.

Its advantages are that a great many possibilities are definitely eliminated, "there is no error due to changing two variables simultaneously, and that one knows exactly where one has failed if that has happened. The sources of error are: inadequate exclusiveness; experimental error; inability to devise an experiment to enable one to distinguish between the mutually exclusive alternatives." The method is illustrated by chemistry. By unconscious thinking is meant the sudden bursts of understanding—"intuition,"—characterized by "suddenness, conciseness, and immediate certainty," of which there are many cases among men of genius. The positions of various psychologists— Jastrow, Prince, Münsterberg, Troland, and Seashore on the subconscious mind are reviewed at length. They are criticized for ignoring the phenomenon although "unconscious reasoning" seems to the author to be rather better than his "conscious reasoning."—G. A. Lundberg. 1882. BOUTHOUL, GASTON. Le cours de M.

G.-L. Duprat sur la physiologie des moeurs. [The lecture course of G.-L. Duprat on the physiology of custom.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 38 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 333-336.—The outline of the course of Duprat is presented, which emphasizes primarily the principle that customs are a result of various factors operating characteristically in different areas and social milieus.

John H. Mueller.

1833. RHYNE, JENNINGS J., and RHYNE, CLYDE RUSSELL. The Southwest: a laboratory for social research. Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart. 10(1) Jun. 1929: 33-41.—Social research in the Southwest, particularly in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, may be divided into two broad folds. fields, (1) that which has to do with the cultural and ethnic composition of the population and (2) that which is concerned with the industrial development of that region. The politico-racial background of the present population of this area is complex. All the states mentioned, with the possible exception of Oklahoma, are brilliantly colored by the infusion of Spanish, and in Louisiana, French culture. Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana have considerable proportions of Negroes in their populations. Oklahoma offers the best opportunity for a sociological study of the conflict of cultures between the white man and the Indian. Arizona and New Mexico offer fertile fields for the anthropological study of the Indian. Although this area is characterized by wide divergencies in farming and agricultural organ-ization, there is a high degree of uniformity in the social institutions found in this region. All these phenomena combine into a veritable culture-complex which has not yet been made to yield to the technique and skill of the social research analyst.—O. D. Duncan.

1884. STERLING, E. BLANCHE. A college course in child hygiene. Pub. Health Reports. 45 (37) Sep. 12, 1930: 2160-2162.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 325, 518)

BITZILI, P. Rolyata na lichnost'ta v 1885. istoriyata. [The role of individual in history.] Filosofski Pregled. 1 1929: 180-190.—Up to the end of the 18th century historical events were considered to be results of separate human wills, of heroes and leaders. During the 19th century other factors—economic, political, and social-began to dominate over personalities. In the sphere of culture the individual is everything; in that of politics, something; in economics, nothing.— V. Sharenkoff.

CLARKE, FRANCIS. Oswald Spengler.

Mercury (London). 20 (117) Jul. 1929: 277-288.

1887. HALDANE, J. B. S. Is history a fraud? Harpers Mag. 161 (964) Sep. 1930: 470-478.—Modern historical research in early civilizations has made fairly evident that civilization did not improve but only widened from the time of Noah's flood until about 1830. The usual historical presentations give long and detailed accounts of political and constitutional events, all of which are but of little importance except as they bear on psychology. Real history is the account of man's attempts to solve the practical problems of living. Robert E. Riegel.

1888. WACH, JOACHIM. Die Geschichtsphiloso-

phie des 19. Jahrhunderts und die Theologie der [The philosophy of history of the 19th century and the theology of history.] Hist. Z. 142(1) 1930: 1-15.—A line must be drawn between simple historical investigation where a certain amount of objectivity is possible and the preoccupation with the theoretical problems of the meaning of history which is wholly dependent on a particular Weltanschauung. During the 19th century there were two main tendencies in the philosophy of history; the secularized and the specifically Christian. The differences between the two involved a contrast between immanence and transcendence or between development and providence, between an ethically accentuated idea of Jesus and the absolute doctrine of a divine man, between the ideal of humanity and that of a life of Christian virtue, and finally it involved a radically different concept of the ultimate purpose of human development. The first tendency found its typical expression in Hegel, the latter in Schleiermacher. With the lessening of interest in the philosophy of history the emancipation of history from the Christian aspect became more pronounced. More recently, however, historical work has shown a revival of the influence of this specifically Christian interpretation, revealed especially in the works of such

Protestant theologians as Rocholls, Emil Weber, and Emil Hirsch.— $Koppel\ S.\ Pinson.$

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 2-7050, 8490, 8495, 9866, 10895, 10901, 12345, 12365-12366, 15637, 16713, 16720)

1889. CHANG, CARSUN. Philosophisches Ringen im heutigen China. [Philosophical trends in present day China.] Tatwelt. 6(1) Jan.—Mar. 1930: 25–33.—The author had written a philosophical paper in 1923 which set forth five principles. (1) Science is objective while a perception of life is subjective. (2) Science rests on logic, a perception of life on intuition. (3) In the province of science the method of analysis is used, but not in a perception of life. It is a totality which can not be reduced to elements. (4) Causality is the first principle in science, while free will is allowed in a perception of life. (5) In science one reckons with a uniform course of nature, but in the realm of humanity one finds individual differences. The paper called forth much criticism and it is evident that China today is largely characterized by materialistic and scientific theories and that metaphysics has little standing.—
Raymond Bellamy.

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